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THE TIMES

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20p

THE TIMES Tomorrow

Atomic echo
The scream that rang down the years. An Australian service man recalls the aftermath of the Maralinga atomic test

Ghost city
Michael Binyon on Berlin past, present and future. Part 1: the city of ghosts

The adman cometh
What price honesty in political advertising?

Royal Ascot
Michael Phillips previews the Royal Hunt Cup, centrepiece of the second day of Royal Ascot

Second city?
Once England's second city in economic terms, Norwich now seeks a balance between progress and preservation. A four-page Special Report

New shots in European air fare war

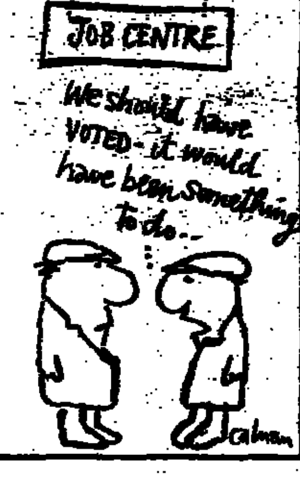
British Caledonian proposed an unrestricted off-peak fares to Eropean cities, upto 65 per cent off current economy rates. The proposed fare structure involves three bands and it is hoped they will be implemented next summer page 3

Extremist ban

Isreal's extreme right-wing Kach Party, which advocates the expulsion of Palestinians, has been banned from participating in next months general election Page 6

Defectors land

An Iranian Navy transport plane, commandeered by eight defectors four days ago, landed last night in southern Italy after flying from Luxor, Egypt.



Oxbridge places

Applications for Oxbridge places from pupils at comprehensive schools have doubled over the last seven years, but their success rate has fallen by nearly half Page 3

One sided offer

The employers of black South African gold miners announcec they would unilaterally implement their final offer of 12 to 14 per cent wage increases, which the miner had rejected

Cuban punished

Colonel Pedro Tortolo, who commanded Cuban troops in Grenada during the US invasion, has been reduced to the ranks and transferred to Angola.

Sealink stake

Prospective bidders for Sealink have been told that the Government will retain a "special share" in the cross-channel ferry group after it is sold Page 19

Scargill in hospital after bloody battle of Orgreave

From Craig Seton, Orgreave

Mr Arthur Scargill, the miners' leader, was detained in hospital last night after being injured in violent clashes between six thousand miners and their supporters, and three thousand police officers at the Orgreave coking plant near Sheffield.

Eighty people were hurt and 93, mostly miners, arrested in the worst violence in a British industrial dispute since the war.

The police were at first overwhelmed, but then regrouped to advance under a hail of stones, bottles and bricks, until the demonstrators retreated behind a barricade of burning cars, lamp posts and stones from a wall they had demolished.

Mr Scargill was taken to hospital, to police cheers, as a dispute erupted over how he came by injuries to his head, leg, and arm. Mr Scargill said he had been hit by a policeman wielding a riot shield.

But Assistant Chief Constable Tony Clement, who was in charge of the police operation, said he saw Mr Scargill slip down a grassy bank and hit the back of his head on a wooden sleeper. He said the miners' leader had not been near a policeman with a riot shield.

The violence left the area around the Orgreave plant looking like a battlefield. Debris littered more than half a mile of road and oily smoke drifted overhead as hundreds of mounted policemen, who were used time and again to drive back the demonstrators, were applauded by their colleagues as they returned to safety behind police lines.

Mr Scargill, wearing his familiar baseball hat, was with the miners when policemen with truncheons drawn drove them back across a railway bridge.

Mr Scargill was found sitting on the ground by a burning barricade, his head in his hands, and he was clearly badly shaken. He said: "all I know is that these bastards rushed in and this guy hit me on the back of the head with a shield and I was out."

Later in hospital, Mr Scargill said that the police statement that he had slipped was "unworthy even of the police in this situation. I would not be here if I had not been hit by a riot sheild.

Mr Clement, who was with officers in riot gear who chased

demonstrators across the bridge to a position close to where Mr Scargill was injured, said: "He slipped off the top off the bank and hit his head on a sleeper. If he was injured before that I know not.

Mr Scargill slipped, rather than fell. I do not know whether he had been hit before that. He was not near a riot shield. The officers with shields were on the road and Mr Scargill was off the road. They did not come within seven or eight yards of him."

Mr Steve Howell, a miner from Silverwood colliery, south Yorkshire, said Mr Scargill had been standing in front of his men when the police ran towards them. "My impression was that he was getting leathered by truncheons."

Mr Clement had said earlier: "Scargill's presence is always provocative. When he arrives everbody gets excited. I wish he would stay away."

Although the police had been expecting a mass picket yesterday, they were still surprised by the numbers who turned out, and were stunned by the scale of the violence.

The union has made the Orgreave plant a target in an attempt to stop the daily convoys of lorries taking coal to the Scunthorpe steelworks. Ironically, news that the British Steel Corporation was suspending shipments for Orgreave came after most of the miners had left.

The British Steel Corporation said the Scunthorpe furnaces had been restored to stable operating levels, and although the efforts to damage the steelworks by the mass picketing of Orgreave had been unsuccessful, supplies would be terminated temporarily because stocks of coal would have been exhausted. They would be resimed when stocks had been replenished, and it was judged appropriate to resume them.

According to the police the first miners arrived at Orgreave at about 3am yesterday and by 7.30, more than a thousand demonstrators were in position on a road and wasteland several hundred yards above the coking plant main entrance, while others had avoided the police and got into the plant from the rear.

There were clashes between police and miners in the road below the plant, where the number of pickets suddenly rose when two or three thosand more arrived from a road leading from the M1.

One police line was swamped as the demonstrators moved forward, and mounted policemen were used three times to drive them back, although the police secured control of that area, the ranks of the demon-

Continued on back page, col 2



Ambulancemen leading the injured Mr Arthur Scargill away from Orgreave.

Pensions rise fixed at 5.1%

By Nicholas Timmins Social Services Correspondent

Retirement pensions are to rise on November 26 by £[illegible] week for single peopl[illegible] £2.80 for couples, to £35.[illegible] £57.30, Mr Norman F[illegible] Secretary of State for Services, announced yeste[illegible]

Pensions and most benefits including unem[illegible]ment benefit rise by 5.1 per cent, the increase in inflation in the year to May – the annual measurement date fixed by the Government. Supplementary benefit rates increase by 4.7 per cent, the increase in the retail price index excluding housing costs (covered by housing benefit). The increases will add £1.6bn to social security spending, taking it to about £39bn, next year.

Unemployment benefit is to be paid fortnightly in arrears from around the end of the year to new claimants, instead of one week in advance and one week in arrears. That will save £17m this year, and £8.5m in succeeding years by cutting out overpayments to people returning to work during the week paid in advance–money that is virtually irrecoverable.

Another £30m this year is to be saved by increasing the amount deducted from special payments, (for example for heating, laundry and diet) to those on the long-term rate of supplementary benefit, which in theory was meant to cover part of those costs.

The deduction, the first change since 1968, will be £1 instead of 50p.

Family Income Supplement, which once received is paid for 12 months, will in future be paid at the same rate throughout the year. Only new claimants will receive the new rates announced for each November.

An extra £23m will be spent by automatically giving age related heating additions at the basic rate of £2.10 a week to supplementary pensioners aged 65 to 70.

In addition, supplementary pensioners aged over 85 will automatically receive the higher rate of £5.20 a week.

Fifty-thousand older war widows are also to receive higher pensions at 65. The age allowance is to be increased by more than 15 per cent, to £5 a week, and to £10 a week at 70. A new rate of £12.50 is to be introduced for those aged over 80. That change will cost £5m.

The amount pensioners can earn before their pensions is reduced is also to be raised by more than the rate of inflation, up 7.7 per cent from £65 to £70 a week.

The Child Poverty Action Group protested that the 35p increase in child benefit to £6.85 should have been £1 to keep it in line with personal tax allowances.

Parliament, page 5

Cost of pit strike '£1bn so far'

By Kenneth Gosling

The miner's dispute has cost the Government £1,000m so far, and the figure is mounting rapidly, according to stockbrokers Simon and Coates.

The costs of the strike, according to the firm's analysis, are running at more than twice the Government's unofficial estimate of £25m a week.

Mr Gavyn Davies, one of the authors of the analysis, said: "The main thing is that oil is replacing coal to generate electricity and this is much more expensive than coal." The extra cost to power stations is estimated at £18m a week.

Emphasizing that the figures referred to accounting costs, not all of which had yet been incurred in cash terms, the brokers say that there is an additional cost, resulting from lost steel production, that cannot be calculated.

With identified costs at £65m a week, the total, allowing for unidentified costs, was almost certain to exceed that figure.

APPROXIMATE TOTAL WEEKLY COST OF MINERS' STRIKE

	£m
NCB	34
CEGB Costs	18
Lost income tax	5½
British Rail costs	4
Policing costs	3
Social security	½
British Steel Corporation	?
Approximate total	65

Other weekly losses include income tax at £5.5m, British Rail coal haulage reductions of £4m, policing at £3m and additional security payments of £500,000.

But the main losers are the National Coal Board, at £34m a week, balancing threequarters of lost production with savings in wages and other costs; and the Central Electricity Generating Board.

"The CEGB will incur the full cost of the strike when they come to rebuild their coal stocks at the end", Mr Davies said.

Alliance outrage at Europe whitewash

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

The nearest thing to joy in the Common Market which the British Labour Party has ever experienced was yesterday given full rein as they took a total of 15 seats in the European Parliament from the Conservatives, and helped to whitewash the Liberal and Social Democratic Alliance.

The Alliance, with nearly a fifth of the national vote, will have no seat in the new Parliament, as in the old, and their outraged leaders yesterday demanded the abandonment of what Dr David Owen called a bankrupt electoral system.

The final score showed that the Conservatives, while losing ground everywhere, lost no more seats than they expected; and that if the voters had been electing a Parliament for Westminster, Mrs Margaret Thatcher would have formed a new administration with a handsome overall majority.

The tally of seats in Great Britain read: Conservatives 45 (against 60 in the Parliament elected in 1979): Labour 32 (against 17); and the Scottish National Party as before with one seat. Its holder, Mrs Winnie Ewing, added to her unique record as an election winner by taking 20 per cent more of the vote than her party achieved in the same constituency a year ago.

Mrs Ewing's seat was the Alliance's only real hope of a gain, but she beat her Liberal challenger, Mr Russell Johnston, out of sight.

There will not now be the Parliamentary by-election in Inverness, Nairn and Lochaber, which Mr Johnston, its MP, would have caused by relinquishing his Westminster seat if he had won.

Another striking result was the return by a landslide of the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, in Northern Ireland.

The first preference votes showed that the three sitting MEPs for the multi-member constituency would all be returned: Mr Paisley, Mr John Hume of the Social Democratic and Labour Party, and Mr John Taylor of the Official Unionists. The Sinn Fein candidate, Mr Danny Morrison, was handsomely beaten, to the relief of ministers in London and Dublin and of all constitutional politicians.

Labour's new contingent is made up of 10 veterans and 22 new recruits.

The 22 include three of the most uncompromising of Labour's MPs in the last Westminster Parliament, Mr Robert Cryer, Mr Leslie Huckfield and Mr Stanley Newens, who ousted the Conservatives from London Central with an above average swing of 7½ per cent.

The swings from Conservative to Labour in London, larger than in any other part of the country, were put down by all the parties to the unpopularity of the Government's Bill to abolish the Greater London Council, or the effectiveness and London West both fell to

GREAT BRITAIN (England, Scotland and Wales)

	1984 Seats	(1979) Seats	1984 %	(1979) %
Conservatives (ED)	45	(60)	41.3	(50.6)
Labour (SOC)	32	(17)	36.4	(33.0)
SDP-Liberal Alliance (Liberal 1979)	(-)	(-)	19.1	(13.1)
Scot.Nat (EPD)	1	(1)	2.5	(1.9)
Pl Cymru	–	(-)	2.5	(1.6)
Others	–	(-)	0.7	(0.7)

	1984	(1979)
Electorate		(40,529,970)
Votes cast	13,423,213	(12,873,852)
Turnout	32.4%	(31.8)
Seats	78	(78)

Labour, while five more vulnerable Conservative-held seats were saved.

The new Labour contingent will be scrutinized at Strasbourg for their hostility to the Common Market. The Labour campaign, helped by the low level of interest, succeeded in keeping in the background the fissile question of whether in the end the party will seek British withdrawal.

The antecedents of Messrs Huckfield, Cryer and Newens proclaim them as anti-Market to their bones.

Two out of three British voters again passed unflattering judgment on the European Parliament by declining to vote.

The 32% turnout, the same as in 1979, was the lowest in the Community. It enabled those who wished to dismiss the results as having no bearing on whether Labour is making a sound recovery.

Results, pages 4, 5
Election report, page 5
Analysis, page 14
Leading article, page 15

Thorn says turnout 'a catastrophe'

From Ian Murray Brussels

The European Parliament failed its first real credibility test in the second direct elections by arousing only lukewarm support from the EEC's 191 million voters.

The result, according to Mr Gaston Thorn, the Commission President, was "a catastrophe".

Despite a first five-year term which began with considerable public goodwill behind it, despite a campaign and election organization costing £25.6m, and despite the fact that some 42m of the electorate were under a civic or legal obligation to vote, only around 57 per cent actually went to the polls.

The consequence is that the parliament, which has never been taken over-seriously by the Council of Ministers, will find it more difficult than ever to make its voice heard.

At the same time the 50 or more members now represent-

Continued on page 5, col 1

Electricians' union may leave TUC

By Barrie Clement and Paul Routledge

The TUC could lose one of its largest affiliates – the 380,000 member Electrical, Electronic, Telecommunications and Plumbing Union (EETPU).

The right-led executive of the union has unanimously backed the leaders' pledge to leave the TUC if its Congress in September outlaws the controversial "no-strike" deals.

Left-wing unions, led by the Transport and General Workers' Union, the TUC's most powerful member, may urge that the TUC declare the agreements unacceptable and unconstitutional.

Mr Eric Hammond, general secretary-elect of the electricians, has signalled his determination to leave the TUC if such a motion is passed and now has his executive's unanimous endorsement.

There are fears that such a major defection could start a chain reaction among other right-led unions and cause an unprecendented split in the movement.

The main hope of preventing the right-left division lies with the transport workers, along with militant public sector unions like the National Union of Public Employees, deciding to water down their recent invective into motions which will criticize the deals but not render them "unlawful".

The electricians, who have pioneered binding arbitration deals in Britain largely among Japanese companies, are determined to continue within them. The EETPU's spokesman, Mr John Grant, a former Labour employment minister and ex-SDP MP, said yesterday: "The union's position is quite clear: we are in the business of making sensible and proper agreements in the interest of our members.

"We have no doubt this is the way the whole trade union movement will increasingly move and we reject the short-sighted and often hypocritical stance adopted by so many of our critics."

Two other unions, The Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers and the General, Municipal Boilermakers and Allied Trades Union, have also signed binding arbitration deals in isolated cases, so the onslaught on the electricians will be less than unanimous.

Murder charge remand

Mr Paul Brown, aged 30, of Tierney Road, Streatham, south London, was yesterday remanded in custody at South Western Magistrates' Court charged with the murder of his infant daughter Louise.

Her mother, Miss Susan Pullen who, with two others, was charged with impeding Mr Brown's apprehension was remanded on unconditional bail until July 16.

Mrs Brenda Brown, aged 32, of Streatham Common North Side was remanded on bail on a surety of £5,000. Her husband Ian was given bail with two sureties of £5,000 and told not to go near Tierney Road or to leave the Metropolitan area.

Gower's task

David Gower, the England Test captain, said they were more fully aware of their future task after losing the first Test match against West Indies at Edgbaston yesterday by an innings and 180 runs. "We have a week in which to sort ourselves out before getting together again and thinking about it collectively."

Report, page 26

Banking earl chosen to run the Queen's court

By John Witherow

The 13th Earl of Airlie, whose ancestors have had close links with the Royal Family for generations, is to take up the appointment of Lord Chamberlain, in effect making him master of ceremonies and head of the Royal Household.

He succeeds the former Chief Scout, Lord Maclean, aged 68, who during his 13 years in office had to handle every big royal event from the funeral of the Duke of Windsor to the wedding of the Prince and Princess of Wales.

Lord Airlie, aged 58, elder brother of the Hon Angus Ogilvy who married Princess Alexandra of Kent in 1963, will take up the appointment at St James's Palace in December after severing connexions with Schroders' the merchant bank of which he is chairman of the holding company.

His resignation 10 months before his retirement from Schroders will mean a considerable cut in salary. As chairman he receives £168,000 a year, and although Buckingham Palace would not be drawn on his new salary, it is certain to be considerably less.

Lord Airlie's royal connexions are impeccable. His father was Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Mother when she was Queen, and as a young man



Lord Airlie

he was one of several escorts to Princess Margaret.

He was educated at Eton before serving with the Scots Guards in Malaya and Germany. In 1953 he joined Schroder Wagg and become chairman of Schroders plc seven years ago.

The position of Lord Chamberlain is that of organiser-in-chief for Royal Family occasions, which sets him apart from and in gentle rivalry with the Earl Marshal, at present the Duke of Norfolk, who is responsible for great state occasions, such as a coronation or death of a sovereign.

The Lord Chamberlain is in charge of all court ceremonial, and the arrangements for state ceremonies such as visits of foreign signitaries, royal marriages and christenings.

His duties include caring for the royal residences, the royal works of art, the crown jewels and the Queen's swans. He has to chair the committee on royal warrants, advising on titles and precedence and on state occasions walk in front of the Queen carrying a white wand, which he is expected to break over the coffin should the sovereign die.

He at least no longer has the irksome chore of censoring the theatre, a task that was inherited from Elizabethan times and only dropped in 1969 when the palace anticipated the problems raised by such productions as "Hair".

Kenneth Fleet, page 19

Coal board faces daunting task of restoring trust and morale

The miners' strike entered its hundredth day today. In the second of a series of articles on the effects of the dispute, DAVID YOUNG, Energy Correspondent, assesses the damage to the National Coal Board and its customers.




Union leader and board member: Mr Michael McGahey (left) and Mr Ned Smith.

Whenever the miners' strike ends and whoever claims victory – both union and management will inevitably dispute even that – the National Coal Board will have to repair the damage in the pits, the damage to the morale of management and the damage to its customers' confidence.

Then it will have to prepare another battle: whether coal imports by its largest customer would remain constrained or whether the Central Electricity Generating Board (CEGB) would be allowed free access by the Government to the cheaper coal from some world markets.

The damage done to the pits could be considerable. Mr Ron Price, the coal board's chief mining engineer, has said that 40 of the 600 faces which it operates are giving cause for concern. *More than half* of those have already virtually been written off.

Between £2m and £3m worth of equipment at each face might have to be written off. Each face has self-levelling hydraulic props which have probably already started to lose pressure, a conveyor system which may be partly salvageable and a coal-shearing machine which would have to be abandoned.

A board official said: "The problem is that until men get back to work and machines are switched on we won't know the full extent of the damage.

"But with the massive investment in plant underground at each pit the total costs of the damage could be many millions of pounds. The *longer* the strike goes on the higher the bill will be."

Hard to remain in office

The damage done to the morale of management is harder to quantify and will be harder to repair if any eventual settlement is seen as a clear victory for the miners.

At main board level the five full-time members, headed by the chairman, Mr Ian MacGregor, are government appointees, all half way through their five-year terms of office. They have given clear indications that they would find it difficult to remain running the industry if the miners inflict a *humiliating* industrial defeat.

In that event it is felt that the Government would insist on appointing a new board. "What the Government gives the Government can take away," is the comment most often made. The four part-time members of the board, also appointed by the Department of Energy, would suffer the same fate.

It is at the next level of management and at area and local level that the board can least afford to lose trained people.

Those like Mr Ned Smith, the industrial relations director, Mr *Malcolm Edwards, the marketing* director, and Mr Price typify senior staff. All have spent their working lives in the industry, all are deeply committed to it and all have an enthusiasm for its future which infects their staff.

The management at the pits are also all people who have spent a lifetime in the industry. They understand the fears expressed by some miners and they live in the same communities as the men on strike.

They point out that when the strike is eventually settled they will have to work side by side with many of the miners who have taken part in picket line disputes.

For those reasons there is mounting pressure from within management for a quick settlement so that bitterness is kept to a minimum.

However, there is also an awareness that a settlement must endorse management policies and that those miners who have worked throughout the dispute should be held up as an example of how the industry can progress through continued output.

The damage done to customer confidence is probably not as serious, apart from the experience of the British Steel Corporation at Ravenscraig, Scunthorpe and Llanwern, as was anticipated at the start of the strike.

The only domestic customers who have suffered are those who, ironically, live within sight of the strike-bound coalfields. In those areas domestic supplies are provided by merchants who do not hold stocks but collect from the pithead.

One miner at last week's demonstration in London drew smiles, if not sympathy, when he said that he had chopped up his garden shed to keep his fire burning.

Most industrial consumers have not suffered and companies such as ICI have continued to plan to convert oil-burning systems to coal.

Fina, the oil company, which has developed a range of industrial boilers capable of switching from oil to gas to coal, has found that customers are still placing orders.

Mr Geoffrey Stokes, chairman of Hercock Simpson, one of the largest coal distributors for the domestic and industrial markets, said: "People have been moving to imports brought in by some traders, but several shipments were brought in at the start of the strike from Rotterdam by traders who have no real experience of the British market. They bought the coal at too high a price and it is still in stock.

"It is rather like during the war when people all turned to their small corner shop to get the things that were in short supply, but returned to the large shops when supplies were plentiful and prices came down."

Coalite, the largest maker of smokeless fuels, has kept its Nottinghamshire works at full production and its two Yorkshire works at Grimethorpe and near Doncaster at almost a third of output from stocks.

The electricity generating industry also claims to have adequate stocks. The latest official figures given to Parliament are that the *31,907,000* tonnes held at power stations at the end of December had fallen to 23,014,000 tonnes at the end of March.

Stocks at the pits were 23,966,000 tonnes in December and are now 21,731,000 tonnes.

In the long term new generating capacity is needed. Oil is out of the question because of its cost and coal-fired stations will still be required despite the Central Electricity Generating Board's present pro-nuclear policy.

It will insist that any new investment in coal-fired stations is coupled with a liberalization of the present restrictions on coal imports.

There are doubts if imported coal could ever pose a serious threat to the coal board's relationship with the CEGB.

South African coal is ruled out politically and is in any case becoming more expensive as wages for black workers rise. South African coal also has a high sulphur and ash content.

United States coal is also likely to become more expensive because of increased transport costs as the eastern seaboard pits are worked out and are replaced by coal from the inland Illinois basin. The coal from that area has a sulphur content three times higher than that of South African coal.

Coal imports limited by ports

The prospect of Australia capturing a large share of the British market is also affected by the quality of its coal. Most of its open-cast coal is of high quality but it will soon have to start on its reserves of lignite, which is expensive to transport and has a low calorific output.

Coal imports are limited by the size of available ports. Economical imports can come only in ships larger than 100,000 tons and only three ports are equipped to handle them: Redcar, Hunterston and Port Talbot.

Redcar is owned by the British Steel Corporation and would probably be unavailable to importers. Port Talbot is too far from the main coal-burning power stations and Hunterston, while suitable for Ravenscraig steel works, is also too far from the main coal-burning stations.

The only other coal port of any size is Immingham, which is the coal board's main export terminal. The equipment could not handle imports and the board would resist any government moves to have it adapted.

The industry has, therefore, a fairly assured future if output can be brought into line with demand, but the question of the main users having open access to the main foreign markets will remain.

Tomorrow: The National Union of Mineworkers

WORLD COAL PRODUCTION

	1981	1983	1983
	(million tonnes)		(% share)
UK	72.2	66.9	3.2
US	480.6	453.1	21.7
South Africa	86.6	87.9	4.2
Australia	61.8	66.2	3.2
Non-communist world	991.5	977.7	46.8
Communist world	1,029.9	1,113.0	53.2
World total	2,021.4	2,090.7	100
Source: BP			

Fuel for Ravenscraig blocked from tonight

By Staff Reporters

The triple alliance of coal, rail and steel unions, meeting in Edinburgh yesterday, declared a halt to the supply of coal and coke to the Ravenscraig steel works, near Motherwell, from midnight tonight.

Mr Michael MaGahey, the Scottish miners' leader, said that they were determined to stop supplies reaching the works and had reached agreement with the transport workers to achieve that. The stoppage would be part of a national interruption of supplies to steel works. He said that if the British Steel Corporation reverted to using lorries to carry coal supplies, the unions would be asking to block the transport of iron ore into the works.

Mr Frank Lyons, senior organizer in Scotland for the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation, refused to comment and said that he would be reporting to his executive.

Many steel workers fear that a halt in production would do irreparable damage to the coke ovens at Ravenscraig.

The steel corporation's long-awaited corporate plan, revised because of the impact of the miners' strike, has been presented to the Department of Trade and Industry.

An official said that the plan was "in the form of a number of options" and would now be discussed by the corporation and the Government.

Among the options is the clousure of at least one of the corporation's five integrated steelworks, with Ravenscraig high on the list.



A Victorian crest being lifted yesterday during the dismantling of a disused rail bridge at Blackfriars, in London. (Photograph: Dod Miller).

College staff break through on pay but teachers fight on

By David Jobbins and Richard Garner

College lecturers yesterday called off threatened industrial action after securing acceptable terms for arbitration on their pay claim but teachers stepped up their action.

The 75,000 members of the main union, the National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education, were scheduled to stage a one-day strike on Thursday and continue a ban on voluntary duties if the local authority employers failed to meet their leaders' demands for the terms of arbitration.

But the Burnham Further Education Committee yesterday agreed to meet all the unions demands. Arbitration will take into account the unions' original claim for a "substantial" pay rise and automatic transfer from the top point of the lowest salary grade, the employers response and the provisional agreement reached by the two sides before Easter.

This gave 4 per cent all round, a further £330 to the 12,000 lecturers on the top point of the basic scale and the promise of a fundamental review of pay structure and related conditions of service. The package was originally recommended by negotiators but rejected by the further education union's members. That union, unlike the school unions, has not actively sought arbitration, and has yet to quantify its claim formally.

But it has said that a lecturer currently earning £11,568, the top of the second lowest scale, would need 14.5 pr cent to protect his or her standard of living

The strikes will affect 24 local education authorities 23 of them members of the Conservative-controlled Association of County Councils, which is the dominant voice on the management side during pay negotiations and which has been the most reluctant to go to arbitration.

The other authority is Conservative-controlled Croydon, a metropolitan authority which *has threatened to dock the pay* of teachers refusing to cover the classes of absent colleagues.

In addition, the union plans to announce new strike action tomorrow which will take place next week if Friday's talks fail to reach agreement on terms for abrbitration.

Meanwhile, the second largest teachers' union, the 120,000-strong National Association of Schoolmasters – Union of Women Teachers, announced it was stepping up its strike action, bringing out teachers in two more authorities, Bexley and Berkshire, from today, on a series of continuing half-day strikes.

● A scheme to reorganize Liverpool's half-empty secondary schools has been approved by Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science. But he has angered the city's Labour leaders and local teachers by making two changes to the proposals. He had delayed their implementation by a year and insisted that two single-sex schools be exempted. Under the proposals submitted to him by Liverpool Education Authority, the city's 25 county secondary schools and Croxteth School, which is temporarily independent, were to be reorganized this September into 17 coeducational community comprehensives.

Sinclair in delivery promise

By Edward Townsend
Industrial Correspondent

Sir Clive Sinclair and his company Sinclair Research have given written assurances to the Office of Fair Trading that they will refrain from quoting unrealistic delivery dates for personal computers.

The assurances, demanded by Sir Gordon Borrie, the director general, follow numerous complaints from customers who had not received computers within the stated 28-day delivery period.

Sir Gordon sought the undertaking under part three of the Fair Trading Act which, if breached, empowers him to seek a court order and which could lead to a persistent offender being fined or jailed.

Sir Clive's assurances, which arise from delivery problems on earlier models, appear to cover the Quantum Leap microcomputer. The QL, which costs £400, has been dogged by development difficulties but the company has continued to take orders in spite of a two-month backlog. A modified QL was displayed last week.

***The Office of Fair Trading* said yesterday that Sinclair Research had undertaken not to "induce customers to enter into contracts with the company for the purchase of goods by knowingly, recklessly or negligently making false statements about the time within which goods are to be delivered . . ."**

The complaints, covering February, 1980 to November, 1982, relate to Sir Clive's original ZX 80 computer, now out of production, the ZX 81 and the Spectrum.

Prisoners appeal for parole right

The Home Secretary's hard-line policy on the granting of parole to murderers, drug dealers and violent offender had robbed prisoners of their expectations and was unlawful, a Queen's Counsel contended in the Court of Appeal yesterday.

"Our fundamental contention is that there is a departure of such gravity that it can only be done by the legislature. All other prisoners remain eligible for parole so one immediately has a problem of discrimination", Mr Stephen Sedley said.

He was appearing for four prisoners who are challenging the legality of Mr Leon Brittan's new restrictions on parole.

The case, which divided the two judges who heard it in the High Court on May 22 – Lord Justice Parker and Mr Justice Forbes – affects several hundred prisoners serving sentences of more than five years.

Mr Justice Forbes held that Mr Brittan's policy contravened the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as approved by the United Nations.

But Lord Justice Parker said that the new policy was lawful and did nothing to thwart the aims of the Criminal Justice Act, 1967, which introduced the parole system.

As a result of the differing opinions, the Queen's Bench Divisional Court has dismissed the action broaght by the four prisoners for a declaration that the policy was unlawful, but directed and early Court Appeal hearing.

The case had been brought by Edward Finlay, serving a seven-year sentence for armed robbery, Roy Matthews, serving nine years for drug trafficking, Peter Hogben, serving life for murder during an armed robbery, and Roy Honeyman, serving life for murder by stabbing during a robbery. All have been, or will be affected by the new parole policy.

Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, with Lord Justice Griffiths and Lord Justice Browne-Wilkinson, is hearing the appeal, which is expected to last three days.

The hearing continues today.

Pupils hurt as bus hits low bridge

Fourteen children were treated in hospital yesterday after being showered with broken glass when a double-deck bus crashed into a low bridge.

Bridgend hospital, Mid Glamorgan, said that two girls and a boy would be kept in for observation.

The injured children, all aged about eight, were in a party of about 50 pupils. They were at the front of the 14ft 6in high bus *which struck a 12ft 10in high* railway bridge in Castle Street, Maesteg, Mid Glamorgan.

The top section of the bus was crumpled but the driver and teachers on board were unhurt.

Mid Glamorgan education authority said the children from Ysgol Ty-Dderwyn, Maesteg, were travelling to Bridgend in the hired bus. An inquiry has begun.

Paint hurled at INLA funeral

Paint was hurled at security forces after they stopped a colour party of masked men accompanying the coffin of a *dead INLA terrorist in Belfast* yesterday.

Scuffles broke out as part of the Falls Road was blocked with Saracen armoured vehicles but after the four masked men disappeared into the crowd the cortege continued to Milltown Cemetary, where Paul McCann, aged 20, was buried.

Billy Connolly hurt in crash

Billy Connolly, the comedian, was injured yesterday when his convertible Volkswagen car veered off the M5 and crashed near Weston-super-Mare, Avon. He was detained at Weston General Hospital suf*fering from head injuries* but his condition was not considered serious.

The accident happened shortly after 5am. It is understood the car overturned. Mr Connolly, aged 41 was travelling alone and no other vehicle was involved.

Jail suicides study due soon

Nine prisoners have hanged themselves in Brixton Prison, South London, since the beginning of 1982, Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State at the Home Office, disclosed in a parliamentary answer yesterday.

A study by Sir James Hennessy, Chief Inspector *of* Prisons, of suicide precautions in jails is to be published soon. There were 17 prison suicides in England and Wales in 1982, compared with 15 the previous year and 21 in 1980.

Hall to close

St George's Hall, the most imposing public building in Liverpool, is to be closed after existing bookings have been fulfilled. The council-owned hall has debts exceeding £200,000.

Peter Hennessy's Whitehall Brief will appear tomorrow.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 170; Cyprus 700 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.50; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 8.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $5.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.50; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100

Racing driver in crash jailed

Gerry Marshall, a leading production saloon car racing driver, made a flying start in his Ford Escort from traffic lights on the A41 in Hemel Hempstead, the town's magistrates heard yesterday.

Marshall, aged 43, from Harrow Weald, who admitted reckless driving and driving with excess alcohol, had spent the day sipping Beaujolais at a promotion. He was jailed for 28 days and disqualified for 18 months and said he would appeal against the sentence.

Conteh decision is reserved

John Conteh, the former world boxing champion, must wait for the judge's verdict on his attempt to get the British Boxing Board of Control to reconsider his application for the renewal of his licence.

The world light heavyweight champion from 1974 to 1977 also wants the sport's ruling body to tell him why it refused his application. Mr Justice Mervyn Davies reserved judgment in the High Court in London yesterday.

Charities forced to borrow

A government review of £15m in grants to charities has landed many large voluntary organizations in serious financial difficulties.

The review, by the Department of Health and Social Security, has meant that many organizations which rely heavily on funds from the department have received no money from it for this financial year and have no indication of what their grant will be.

Voluntatry organizations affected include the British Agencies for Adoption and Fostering (BAAF), the Family Service Units, the National Council for One-Parent Families, and the Family Welfare Association.

Several are borrowing from banks to stay afloat, unsure what their budget for the year will prove to be.

The National Council for Voluntary Organizations has written to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, urging action. Mr Nicholas Hinton, its director, said "voluntary organizations are now having to borrow, spending money on loan interest that they should be spending on clients.

Meeting of the Masters in London

By Harry Golombek
Chess Correspondent

A four-round chess match between teams representing the Soviet Union and the Rest of the World will take place in London from June 24 to 29. Two of the six days will be devoted to playing off adjourned games and on the remaining four days the teams of 10 players meet each other four times.

It should be a close match if the first of the events was any guide. At Belgrade in 1970 the Soviet side scored a narrow victory by 20½ to 19½. Though this time the redoubtable Bobby Fischer is presumably not available, in the interval world chess has grown stronger. That applies, in particular, to British chess and we should have at least two of our grandmasters, Tony Miles and Dr John Lunn, playing in the Rest of the World team.

No doubt the world champion, Anatoly Karpov, will be playing on top board for the Soviet Union and his challenger for the world title, Garry Kasparov, should be its board two. But it is not clear where the Russian defector, Viktor Korchnoi, will play

Privilege committee may consider MP's remarks

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

A Labour MP may be sent to the Committee of Privileges for threatening reprisals against London Conservative MPs who supported moves to curb spending by the Greater London Council on new capital projects.

Mr Bernard Weatherill, the Speaker, ruled yesterday that remarks by Mr Tony Banks, Labour MP for Newham North West and a member of the GLC, in a debate last Tuesday should be considered by the Commons as a possible breach of parliamentary privilege.

MPs will decide today whether to refer the issue to the committee, which has powers to recommend sanctions including expulsion from the House.

During a debate, on the Greater London Council (Money) Bill, Mr Banks spoke of government plans to cut GLC spending in new projects from £80m to £39m and indicated that he favoured restricting provision of new projects in the constituencies of MPs who backed the move.

He said that he would use his influence at County Hall "to ensure that we hit" the constituencies of those Conservative MPs who voted in favour.

He said: "There will be a certain degree of selective vindictiveness ...There is no way that Conservative members should think they can escape from the consequences of their actions. I shall do my best as an *individual member of the GLC* to ensure that retribution is visited upon the heads of the Conservative members."

Mr Banks was unrepentent last night. He said: "I do not intend to apologize. I will defend myself stoutly."

Army to get extra Challengers

By Rodney Cowton
Defence Correspondent

The British Army in West Germany is to receive an extra 60 of the new Challenger main battle tank, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced at the formal opening of the British Army Equipment Exhibition at Aldershot yesterday.

The extra Challengers which, with spares and other equipment, are expected to cost just under £100m, will be used to raise the number of regiments equipped with the tank *from four to five*.

The Army formally took possession of its first Challenger from the Royal Ordance Factory at Leeds in March, 1983. The original order was for about 250 tanks.

The first squadron to be equipped with Challengers, "C" Sqadron of the Royal Hussars, conducted trials in West Germany last winter and *Mr Heseltine said that the first* full regiment equipped with Challenger would soon be operational.

The five Challenger regiments will be concentrated in 1 Armoured Division, with 3 and 4 Divisions continuing to operate the older Chieftain tank.

Challengers and Chieftains are among the military hardware displayed at the Aldershot exhibition. As many as 30,000 invited guests are expected to go there during the course of the week, but it is not open to the public.

Defending roles: Mr Heseltine and the Army's latest battle tank, the Challenger.

Parliament, page 4

Rates Bill clause aims at Liverpool's budget

By Hugh Clayton, Local Government Correspondent

The Government has rejected appeals for aid from Liverpool City Council and has devised a legal weapon to force the council's Labour majority to adopt a balanced budget. The hard line will be put to council leaders at a meeting in London today.

Liverpool is the only rating authority not to have sent out demands. The Labour majority has threatened to introduce a potentially illegal budget unless the Government gives the city extensive aid.

A clause recently inserted by the Government in the Rates Bill would allow a council to make a substitute rate if the original rate is found illegal.

Ministers hope the Bill will become law before Labour councillors in Liverpool vote on their budget plan. They propose spending of £260m backed by a rates rise of 9 per cent instead of the increase of more than 100 per cent needed to finance such a programme.

If the 9 per cent rise was passed, an individual could apply in court for it to be quashed because it did not cover planned spending. The new law would require the council to make a higher adequate rate immediately. Without the new law there would be much less pressure on them to set a new rate.

WPC broke woman motorist's arm

A middle-aged woman motorist was dragged screaming to a police station after being accused of double parking and assaulting a police officer, and her left forearm was twisted behind her back until it broke, a High Court judge said yesterday.

Awarding £2,000 damages and costs against the Metropolitan Police to Miss Shirley Sturley, aged 49, of South Cross Road, Woodford Green, in Essex, Mr Justice Mars-Jones criticized the police for using excessive force and for "being less than frank" about the way the arm was injured.

The police case was that she did it herself by banging on the door of the interrogation room at Barkingside police station, east London. That, the judge said, was a fabrication.

He said that Miss Sturley was "a somewhat odd, if not eccentric person, capable of being pig-headed and obstinate", and had made herself a thorough nuisance to the police before the offence.

She had become hysterical after the police saw her in December, 1981, when she had double parked outside a supermarket.

At the police station Woman Police Constable Beverley Field had "put Miss Sturley's left forearm behind her back and twisted it until it broke".

The judge said that Miss Sturley had convictions for assaulting the police after she had been involved in a car crash and for failing to give a blood or urine specimen.

Inspectors' role queried

By Our Social Services Correspondent

Government plans for a new inspectorate to check the work of local authority social services departments are being transformed to create a financial watchdog rather than a body aimed at improving standards, it was claimed yesterday.

Ms Harriet Harman, who speaks for Labour social services, said social services departments were worried at the change in emphasis.

Originally, the inspectorate's aim was to ensure effective use of resources and to spread good practice. Now, however, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, was making it clear that experts were to be brought into the inspectorate to ensure value for money.

Ms Harman said that ministers seemed to be trying to change the inspectorate's remit because they did not want a watchdog telling them that the cuts were hurting the social services.

Percentage of Oxbridge admissions from comprehensives falls

By Colin Hughes

Applications from comprehensive pupils for places at Oxbridge have doubled over the past seven years, but success rates have slumped by nearly half.

A recently completed study by Mr James Archer, head teacher at Medina High School, at Newport, Isle of Wight comprehensive, provides strong support for the two universites seeking a common entrance procedure if they want to improve the success rate of comprehensive applicants.

Although applications from comprehensives for Oxford rose from 18 per cent of the total in 1977 to 31 per cent last year, the success rate fell from 40 per cent to 24 per cent over the same period.

Out of 1,154 applications from comprehensives in 1977, 466 pupils secured places. Last year 655 applicants out of 2,366 were successful.

The new sixth form colleges, which arose duing the survey period, last year achieved a 34 per cent success rate among Oxford applicants, or 248 places out of 727 applications.

Applications and success rates in the independent sector have remained more stable. Although applications have fallen from 45 per cent of the total at Oxford to 38 per cent, and from 41 per cent to 36 per cent at Cambridge, the drop is mostly attributable to the decline of direct grant schools since 1981.

In 1977 exactly half the applicants from independent schools to both universities won places. Last year the independent success rate at Oxford had slipped to 42 per cent, and to 47 per cent at Cambridge.

Mr Archer argues that Oxford's more progressively pro-comprehensive pupil admission policies have led the way, but that both universities have now achieved predominence of comprehensive pupils.

The rising success rate of sixth form college pupils, however, implies that a divide is growing between the new colleges and the large comprehensives. Sixth form colleges, he says, can focus more closely on specialist teaching, while comprehensives are under pressure to divert restricted resources towards less able and reluctant learners.

He welcomes the Oxford attempt to ensure that all applicants simultaneously sit the same entrance examination in their fourth term at the sixth form this November, but criticizes the Cambridge colleges, notably Emmanuel and Fitzwilliam, which are concentrating on making entrance conditional on high A-level grades.

"The extensive use of conditional offers is replacing the scalpel with a sledge hammer, quick and efficient but not so effective", Mr Archer says.

The Butterfield working party at Cambridge, due to report soon on proposed reform of admission procedure, should opt for a common entrance examination sat by all applicants at the same time as they sit A-levels in the sixth term, he says. Oxford could then be encouraged to adopt a similar system.

Mr Archer also surveyed 155 comprehensives on their Oxbridge policies, and found that less than half gave their pupils special teaching for Oxbridge entrance outside the normal timetable.

Tuning in to computers

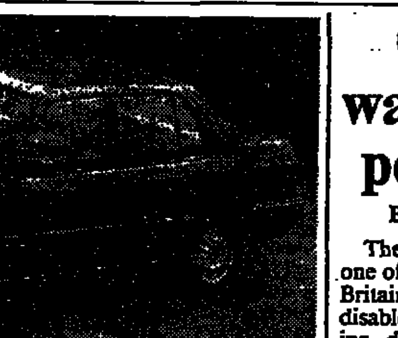
By Our Technology Correspondent

The first of a series of radio programmes designed to increase the awareness of secondary pupils to the technology around them is to be broadcast at the end of this week by the BBC.

According to the corporation: "Technology is perhaps the most important new growth area in secondary schools today, but many teachers are uncertain exactly where to start." The programmes are intended to help the introduction of technology in secondary schools and to build confidence and encourage creativity in what for many, both teachers and students, is at first a slightly frightening option.

The six 15-minute documentaries are written and presented by Professor Sydney Urry, Moderator of the London University GCE Board, O and A level technology examinations. The programmes, which are to be transmitted in pairs, are intended to: "Provide a simple, theoretical and practical foundation to GCE and CSE courses."

Dress rehearsal: The Medici String Quartet (from left) leader Paul Robertson, David Mathews (violin), Ivo Jan van der Werff (viola) and Tony Lewis (cello), practising al fresco outside Kingston Hill Park, south west London, for their forthcoming concerts in Czechoslovakia (Photograph: John Manning).



East meets West: The Rover 213.

Rover gambles its badge on Japanese design

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The first "small" Rover for nearly forty years and the first to be made at Longbridge, traditional home of Austin cars, makes its debut today. The Rover 200 series replaces the Triumph Acclaim and like it is based on the latest 1.3 litre Honda Ballade.

A more powerful version will be launched early next year with the much improved 1.6 litre Longbridge-made engine introduced in the new Austin Montego and more recently installed in the Maestro.

Mr Harold Musgrove, Austin Rover chairman, took advantage of the decision to switch production of the Acclaim from Cowley to Longbridge to kill off the hundred-year old Triumph name.

He justified that because international market research had shown that Rover had the stronger image. Mr Musgrove also insisted that his designers remodel the front of the new car to give it a family likeness to the Monetgo and Maestro.

Prices start at £5,545 for the standard Rover 213 and rise in three stages of trim and equipment to the top line Rover 213 Vanden Plas at £6,625. The cheapest existing Rover, the Rover 2000 2-litre, costs £8,340.

Austin Rover has increased the price of the new car by about £350 over the Acclaim, in an apparent attempt to raise its standing in the market. Whether that will be sufficient to convince the motorist that the Japanese design is worthy of the Rover badge remains a gamble.

Mechanically it is advanced, with the latest Honda three valves a cylinder, 1342cc alloy engine and five-speed gearbox. But I found the interior trim and comfort in the 13.6ft long car disappointing by Rover standards.

Chelsea wants active pensioners

By Kenneth Gosling

The Royal Hospital, Chelsea, one of the oldest foundations in Britain for the elderly and the disabled, has launched a recruiting drive to find up to 30 pensioners to help to run the companies into which the hospital is formed.

Mr Derek Stephen, assistant secretary, said yesterday: "We need people who are that much more active to take on part-time occupations as in-pensioners that are vital to the running of the community."

Regimental associations are being asked to help find men who will hold ranks ranging from corporal to sergeant-major. Already more than 80 of the 400 in-pensioners fill posts

Candidates for vacancies at the hospital, founded by Charles II in 1682 and whose pensioners still wear the red coats and tricorn that date back to the late seventeenth century, must either be in receipt of an Army disabiity pension and, in normal circumstances, be aged 65.

But men receiving a disability pension can be accepted at 55, and some officers can be admitted provided they have had at least 12 years in the ranks.

That so many survive into their 80s and 90s is a tribute to the hospital's good food, companionship and informal atmosphere. In recent years the oldest pensioner lived to be 112; at present the oldest is 97.

Acid rain blamed on ozone

By Pearce Wright Science Editor

The degree of blame attributed to British power stations and factories for the acid rain harming streams, lakes and vegetation in Europe is misplaced, according to a report published yesterday by the Government.

The research, commissioned by the Department of Energy, concludes that the destruction of forests in West Germany is not caused by the chemistry of the upper atmosphere, which transforms sulphur dioxide from chimneys and nitrogen oxides from vehicles into harmful molecules.

The study, begun 15 months ago by a group working with Dr Deborah Buckley-Golder, of the energy technology support unit at Harwell, Oxfordshire, ascribes the devastation to ozone, the most reactive form of free oxygen.

Although the mechanism of injury to the trees is not proved, the theory holds that ozone absorbed by the foliage damages the cuticle, or the protective layer of plant cells which guards against water loss. Nutrients are leached from the trees when it rains and they starve.

A different explanation emerges from the report about the contribution made by Britain to acid rain in northern Europe, especially Norway. About two million tonnes of sulphur and 500,000 tonnes of nitrogen oxides are emitted over Britain. But less than 2 per cent of the pollution of air over Norway and Sweden comes from Britain, according to the latest figures.

The report, *Acidity in the Environment*, suggests that the frequent occurrence of anticyclones over central Europe produces circulation of air carrying 50 per cent of the oxides over Scandinavia.

Tougher sentences for juveniles

By Frances Gibb Legal Affairs Correspondent

The number of young offenders sentenced to youth custody, which replaced borstal, has trebled since The Criminal Justice Act, 1982, came into force a year ago, according to a survey published yesterday.

Although the use of detention centre sentences rose only slightly, and care orders from criminal proceedings dropped, there was a "huge increase" of 200 per cent in the use of youth custody, the survey shows.

Using the Home Office figures of £191 a week for the cost of youth custody, that implies a direct increase in cost of nearly £80,000, from £34,000 to £112,000, says the survey, which is part of a continuing study of juvenile justice by the Rainer Foundation.

"This figure, of course, includes neither police nor judicial costs; nor the subsequent continuing costs of the extremely high (up to 85 per cent) recidivism from youth custody institutions," it adds.

Mr Graham Robinson, principal officer of National Association for the Care and Resettlement of Offenders, said yesterday that one reason for the increase in youth custody might be that magistrates now have power to make the order themselves.

Previously, they could only recommend borstal training and that recommendation had to go before the Crown Court where, in one fifth of cases, it was not accepted, he said.

Another possible reason was that the youth custody sentence can be imposed by magistrates for anything between four and six months, or longer by Crown Courts. Borstal sentences were for more than six months.

"Being shorter, youth custody is a more attractive sentence and there is some evidence that magistrates sentence to youth custody where before they might have imposed a dentantion centre order."

Youth custody included, the survey's figures show, that since the Act took effect on May 24 last year, use of all forms of custody for young offenders has risen by 49 per cent.

Cable TV presses for more ads

By Bill Johnstone Technology Correspondent

Freedom to run more advertising than the commercial television channels and a licence to offer "pay as you view" services could be given to cable television operators, if the Government accepts amendments to its legislation.

The Cable Television Association is attempting to convince the Government to accept the two amendments to the Cable and Broadcasting Bill, which is being studied by committee in the House of Commons. The independent television companies are restricted to six minutes advertising in every hour of programming and the cable operators want to increase that when necessary and even run classified advertising channels. The association believes that restrictions should only apply when the programming on cable is similar to the type offered on the broadcast network.

How Britain can plan an IT strategy, page 23.

B-Cal goes for £35 fare to Paris

From Michael Baily Transport Editor, Geneva

British Caledonian fired a fresh salvo in the European air fares war yesterday, proposing a range of unrestricted off-peak fares up to 65 per cent lower than economy rates.

B-Cal wants to offer a £35 single ticket from London to Paris, compared with £68; a £35 fare to Brussels and Amsterdam, compared with £78; £40 to Frankfurt, compared with £101; and £98 to Athens instead of £280.

The airline, which has formally proposed the fares to the governments concerned, hopes to implement them next summer provided inter-governmental agreement can be reached.

The fares are supported by the Government and will be part of the package Mr Nicholas Ridley, Secretary of State for Transport, will put to the Dutch Government in the Hague tomorrow, along with B-Cal's interim £49 London-Amsterdam fare.

B-Cal proposes three fare bands: red, white and blue, for off-peak, shoulder, and peak flights. The fares above would be red fares for night, midday, and weekend flights.

Britain's goal of increased competition was obliquely criticized by Mr Knut Hammarskjold, director general of the International Air Transport Association, in Geneva

Unfetterd market forces did not necessarily give the right answer for the consumer and could be against the public interest, he told a press briefing.

"The public are not served by ten flights in the morning, 10 in the evening and none in between. I don't trust the market because everyone will run to where they get the most money. But transport is a public service."

Mr Hammarskjold advocated a cautious approach to liberalizing European airlines, to avoid the pendulum swings that had bedeviled the industry before.

He also gave a warning that too much new international capacity could threaten the industry's newfound prosperity. World airlines are expected to make $250m (£178m) profit this year, after accumulated deficits of $6,200m (£4,428m) since 1979.

Allowing for a 5.5 per cent traffic growth, 4,200 new aircraft would be needed 1,700 replacements and 2,500 for growth, costing $170,000m (£121,428m) over the next 10 years, the International Air Transport Authority predicts.

Boy hit by lightning dies

Stewart Anscomb, aged nine, the younger of two brothers struck by lightning on Sunday in a park at St Albans, Hertfordshire, had died. Police said yesterday that the condition of his brother, Julian Anscomb, aged 12, was giving cause for concern.

Their father, Mr Peter Anscomb, aged 42, of Woodland Drive, St Albans, was also struck by the lightning while under a tree and his condition was described as still very serious. Another man badly hurt in the incident, Mr Keith Bedford, aged 39, of Holder Grove, Daventry, was in a serious condition.

Barratt denies TV allegations

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

Barratt Developments has denied allegations made in a television programme that first-time buyers had been pressured into buying overpriced started homes which they could not sell.

Mr Mike Norton, marketing director of Barratt Developments, Britain's largest house-builder, described Granada Television's *World in Action: Your Starter for Life* last night as "totally lacking balance, fairness and impartiality".

He was supported by the House-Builders Federation which said: "The programme is totally misleading and likely to cause existing owners and would-be purchasers of starter homes unnecessary alarm".

Both organizations refused to take part in the programme.

Mr Norton said Barratt decided not to appear after seeing a preview last week "because the form of the programme merely confirmed our worst fears and to have participated would have only lent unwarranted authority to a programme we regard as being completely unbalanced and unfair".

At the end of the programme, a statement was read on behalf of Barratt. It said, "We, together with the building societies and many other leading professionals in the housing world, know that the vast majority of first-time buyers make a profit from their sale. Regrettably the programme makers had chosen to feature one site (Swindon) out of Barratt's 600 developments and 45,000 houses they had completed in the last three years."

World In Action was based on interviews with 250 owners on 14 estates, but concentrated on Swindon.

Several owners said they had not fully understood the builders' sales pitch or the incentives, including kitchen equipment, carpets and legal fees, which were included in the overall price. When they tried to sell houses a year or two later, they found that they were valued at less than the original price.

The programme also alleged that top-up loans and mortgages used to finance starter homes often tempted first-time buyers to borrow more than they could afford. Some questioned whether they had received adequate legal advice by having a solicitor recommended by Barratt.

Mr Norton denied that aggressive sales techniques were employed.

He also said that mortgage packages did not go beyond prudent borrowing limits. "It is the borrower's ability to repay the mortgage which determines the amound borrowed."

Inflated house prices deter home buyers

Demand for housing exceeds supply in many parts of England and Wales, but inflated prices are deterring potential buyers, according to the Royal Institution of Chartered Surveyors in its latest house price survey.

Its report for the quarter ending last May shows that although prices must be realistic to encourage sales, the "consistent upward movement continues." Just under half the 255 estate agents surveyed reported price rises of 2 per cent in the quarter with another sixth reporting rises of 5 per cent or more.

Some agents noted a slight drop in confidence in the market

● Debenhams, the department store group, is to start offering house selling services in two of its biggest stores, at Guildford and Luton, for a flat-rate £95 from next month.

Mr Bob Thornton, Debenham's chairman, said yesterday that its new Homecentre service would be much more sophisticated than the experimental concession given by F W Woolworth to a Midlands estate agent.

Rate capping: 2

Yardsticks exercise ministers

Ministers know whom they want to catch in their first round of rate capping next year, but they are finding it hard to work out exactly how to do it. In the second of two articles HUGH CLAYTON, Local Government Correspondent, points to the pitfalls in their path.

It is no secret that most of the councils which the Government wants to "cap" next year are led by the Labour Party. But there is disagreement about the reasons for that.

Ministers claim it is because some Labour authorities have deliberately turned themselves into outrageous overspenders. Their opponents reply that rate capping is a vindictive instrument cloaked in false objectivity which the Government intends to use against its most determined opponents in local councils.

There are two things for the Government to decide before it announces what opponents call its "hit list" of councils to be capped. The first is whom to cap and the second is by how much their rates should be pushed down.

Therre are two principal obstacles to success. The first was raised to great effect during the Portsmouth South by-election campaign. The Government admitted that Conservative-controlled Portsmouth City Council had appeared on some of the prototype lists of candidates for rate capping which have been sifted inside the Department of the Environment.

That encouraged the view that ministers are experimenting with yardsticks for rate capping so that they can devise a set of criteria which will trap their chosen victims and nobody else.

Portsmouth is caught by the key criterion of spending at a level at least 20 per cent above the grant-related expenditure assessment (GRE).

The GRE is the amount which ministers think a council needs to spend to provide a standard level of services. Ministers have already disclosed that spending more than 20 per cent above GRE this year will make a council liable for the first time phase of rate-capping next year.

Some Labour councils are spending far above that level, but others are not. Ministers have also indicated that a trigger of 25 per cent above GRE would not trap enough councils. Their problem is thus to winkle Portsmouth out leaving in authorities such as Sheffield City Council, which is led by Mr David Blunkett, chairman of the Labour Party's local government committee.

The rules that ministers have devised for rate capping offer them a chance to doing that. The rules allow them to select different yardsticks for different species of authority.

They might theoretically design a lenient code for non-metropolitan districts which would exempt Portsmouth while creating a tougher one for metropolitan districts which would trap Sheffield.

The danger of doing so is that ministers might be taken to court for discriminating unreasonably between councils.

Their second balancing act will come when they decide by how much to push down the rates of councils they intend to "cap". They have said that the push will not be too severe in the first year of capping.

But that could give some of the Government's keenest opponents legal sanction to levy rates much higher than those being levied by Conservative councils which consider themselves prudent spenders. Such councils keep their spending down in order to avoid Government penalties in the form of cuts in central government grant.

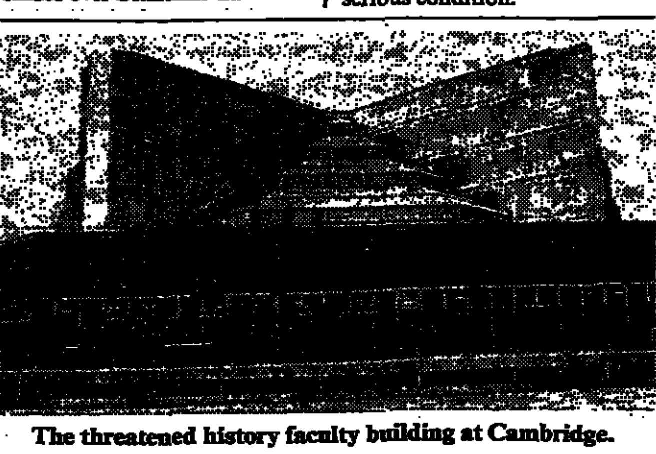
The heaviest Labour overspenders have gone so far beyond the level which the Government thinks they "overspend" that it pays them no grant. Dragging their rates down by law could force them to bring their spending closer to the levels approved by the Government.

It could mean that a council which now receives no government grant in its present uncapped state will qualify for grant when it is capped.

Rate capping, therefore, has implications for public spending. It may save money for ratepayers in the areas of capped authorities, but it could cost the Government more at a time when it is already committed to releasing more for the most prudent spenders.

The point was made by the Association of County Councils when it examined the Government's grant penalties for this year.

It explained that the sum is returned to the Exchequer, and said it could be seen that the Government had a substantial financial interest in local authorities' overspending.



The threatened history faculty building at Cambridge.

Prize university building may be demolished

By Charles Knevitt Architecture Correspondent

Cambridge University may demolish its architectural award-winning history faculty building less than 20 years after it was opened because of defects which would cost more than £1m to put right.

The building, which opened in 1967 at a cost of £300,000, received an award three years later from the Royal Institute of British Architects. It was designed by Mr James Stirling, who received the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture in 1980.

Mr Vernon McElroy, director of estate management at the university, said: "The building will cost a substantial sum of money to put right. There are far-reaching defects causing a multitude of problems, and they are interactive.

The problems include water penetration through the structure and heat gain in summer and heat loss in winter through the huge, fan-shaped glazed roof to the library and reading room.

The university has appointed a team of specialist consultants headed by Bickerdike Allen and Partners, to make a thorough technical investigation, which Mr McElroy described as a "post mortem".

The consultants will submit a detailed technical report and cost-benefit analysis to the university's financial board in October and Mr Stirling will be asked for his observations.

Mr Basil Shorne, acting treasurer of the university, said: "The board will consider the options open to it. These will include repairing the building, which will cost a substantial sum, or pulling it down and building another one."

The university withdrew a writ alleging professional negligence against Mr Stirling in April last year, shortly after a Lords ruling in the case of Pirelli General Cable Works v Oscar Faber and Partners.

Mr Stirling said yesterday that he was aware that an investigation was under way, but not that demolition was one of the options which will be considered.

Less-efficient farmers may be forced to quit

A quarter of Britain's farmers could be forced out of business over the next few years unless they become more efficient and less indebted to the banks, a report published yesterday claims.

In all sectors of agriculture, the top 25 per cent of thoroughly efficient farmers who respond to change will survive, and survive in reasonable comfort, Savills, the estate agents, says in its quarterly review of agriculture.

"The middle 50 per cent who are generally efficient will have to become more cost-conscious so as to maintain net farm incomes.

Channel switch

Sarah Kennedy, a presenter of BBC TV's *Sixty Minutes*, is to host a twice-weekly independent television afternoon show, Thames Television announced yesterday. Provisionally called *Daytime*, it will go out from August 1 and feature interviews with guests on "front page topics".



European elections ● Labour, with 32, gains 15 ● Conservatives 45 ● SNP 1

Results in the election to return 81 United Kingdom members to the European Parliament, voting for which took place last Thursday, have been announced.

Abbreviations used are: C – Conservative; Lab – Labour; L/All – Liberal Alliance; SDP/All – Social Democrat/Alliance; SNP – Scottish National Party; Pl C – Plaid Cymru; Ecol – Ecology Party; Off UU – Official Ulster Unionist; Dem U – Democratic Unionist; SDLP – Social Democratic and Labour Party; PSF – Provisional Sinn Fein; CAEF – Cornish and European Federalist; CBJ – Campaign for British Justice; Ecol/Chr – Ecology/Christian; FJC – For Jesus and His Cross; FRP – Federal Republican Party; UPUP – Ulster Popular Unionist Party; Wes Reg – Wessex Regionalist; WP – Workers' Party.

* Denotes MEP in last European Parliament. In the six seats with no boundary changes and seven seats with minor changes, the 1979 electorates and voting figures are given. The 1983 figures are last year's general election voting in the Westminster seats making up the Euro constituency.

ENGLAND

BEDFORDSHIRE SOUTH

Electorate: 524,963

*Beazley, P (C) 72,088
Cochrane, W (Lab) 57,106
Dixon, P (L/All) 36,444

C majority 14,982
Total vote: 165,638 (31.6%). C 43.5%: Lab 34.5%: L/All 22.0%. C maj 9.1%.

1983 Total vote: 397,597 (77.0%). C 187,119 (47.1%): All 117,110 (29.4%): Lab 92,348 (23.2%): Others 1,020 (0.3%). C maj 70,009 (17.6%).

BIRMINGHAM EAST

Electorate: 548,899

Crawley, Mrs C (Lab) 76,377
*Forster, Miss N (C) 54,994
Bennett, D (SDP/All) 21,927
Howlett, Miss D (FJC) 1,440

Lab majority 21,383
Total vote: 154,738 (28.2%). Lab 49.4%: L 35.5%: SDP/All 14.2%: Others 0.9%. Lab maj 13.8%.

1983 Total vote 373,089 (67.8%): C 180,087 (40.2%): Lab 149,258 (40.0%): All 70,719 (19.0%): Others 3,025 (0.8%) C maj 829 (0.2%).

BIRMINGHAM WEST

Electorate: 517,167

Tomlinson, J (Lab & Co-op) 61,946
Hart, C (C) 55,702
Binns, J (SDP/All) 19,422

Lab majority 6,244
Total vote: 137,070 (26.4%). Lab 45.2%: C 40.6%: SDP/All 14.2%. Lab maj 4.6%.

1983 Total vote: 363,311 (70.3%). C 152,682 (42.0%): Lab 139,574 (38.4%): All 69,920 (19.2%): Others: 1,165 (0.3%). C maj 13,078 (3.5%).

BRISTOL

Electorate: 569,765

*Cottrell, R (C) 94,652
Berry, R L (Lab) 77,008
Farley, P (SDP/All) 33,698

C majority 17,644
Total vote: 205,358 (36%). C 46.1%: Lab 37.5%: SDP/All 16.4%. C maj 8.6%.

1983 Total vote: 423,746 (75.0%). C 191,607 (45.2%): Lab 116,709 (27.6%): All 111,554 (26.3%). C maj 74,898 (17.7%).

CAMBRIDGE AND BEDFORDSHIRE NORTH

Electorate: 523,899

*Catherwood, Sir F (C) 86,117
Bottomley, H (Lab) 38,901
Duff, A (L/All) 36,341

C majority 47,216
Total vote: 161,359 (30.8%). C 53.4%: Lab 24.1%: L/All 22.5%. C maj 29.3%.

1983 Total vote 396,313 (74.9%): C 197,728 (51.2%): All 117,382 (30.4%): Lab 69,463 (18.0%): Others 1,740 (0.4%). C majority 80,346 (20.8%).

CHESHIRE EAST

Electorate: 498,568

*Normanton, T (C) 71,182
Stephenson, A (Lab) 52,806
Corbett, J (SDP/All) 31,374

C majority 18,376
Total vote: 155,362 (31.2%). C 45.8%: Lab 34.0%: SDP/All 20.2%. C maj 11.8%.

1983 Total vote: 369,497 (75.0%). C 174,466 (47.2%): Lab 101,693 (27.5%): All 92,180 (25.0%): Others 1,158 (0.3%). C maj 72,773 (19.7%).

CHESHIRE WEST

Electorate: 539,761

*Pearce, A (C) 74,597
Hansom, D G (Lab) 64,887
Owen, E (SDP/All) 30,470

C majority 9,710
Total vote: 169,954 (24%). C 43.9%: Lab 38.2%: SDP/All 17.9%. C maj 9,710.

1983 Total vote: 395,575 (73.7%). C 179,777 (45.4%): Lab 126,412 (32.0%): All 89,049 (22.5%). Others 337 (0.1%). C maj 53,365 (13.5%)

CLEVELAND AND YORKSHIRE NORTH

Electorate 566,083

*Vanneck, Sir P (C) 73,217
Tinnion, P F (Lab & Co-op) 70,592
Beever, C (SDP/All) 35,916

C majority 2,625
Total vote 179,725 (31.8%). C 40.7%: Lab 39.3%: SDP/All 20%. C maj 1.8%

1983 Total vote 399,886 (71.2%): C 169,792 (43.0%): Lab 121,209 (30.3%): All 108,473 (27.1%). Others 412 (0.1%). C majority 48,583 (12.1%).

CORNWALL AND PLYMOUTH (Same)

Electorate. 504,215 (489,803)

Beazley, C (C) 81,627
Marks, J (SDP/All) 63,876
Cosgrove, J (Lab) 35,952
Parkyn, A (Ind) 5,645
Trevallim, R (Ind) 2,981
Whetter, J (CAEF) 1,892

C majority 17,751
Total vote 191,973 (38%) C 42.5%: SDP/All 33.3%. Lab 18.7%: Others 5.5%. C maj 9.3%

1979 Total vote 171,600 (35.0%). C 94,650 (55.2%): Lab 36.681 (21.4%). L 23,105 (13.5%): Others 17,164 (10.0%). C maj 57,969 (33.8%).

1983 Total vote 387,661 (76.8%) C 187,010 (48.2%): All 149,857 (38.7%): Lab 47,142 (12.2%): Others 3,652 (0.9%). C maj 37,153 (9.6%)

COTSWOLDS, THE

Electorate: 527,081

*Plumb Sir H (C) 94,740
Burton, Miss M (L/All) 45,798
Royall Mrs J A (Lab) 36,738

C majority 48,942
Total vote: 177,276 (33.6%) C 53.5%: Lab 25.8%: L/All 20.7%. C maj 27.6%.

1983 Total vote 390,965 (75.3%): C 210,561 (53.9%): All 122,112 (31.2%): Lab 56,691 (14.5%): Others 1,601 (0.4%). C maj 88,449 (22.6%)

CUMBRIA AND LANCASHIRE NORTH (Minor)

Electorate 547,433 (531,948)

Faith, Mrs I S (C) 86,127
Atkinson, J R (Lab) 62,332
Brooks, Mrs K C (L/All) 39,622

C majority 23,795
Total vote: 188,081 (34.4%). C 45.8%: Lab 33.1%: L/All 21.1%. C maj 12.7%.

1979 Total vote: 185,183 (34.8%). C 104,471 (56.4%): Lab 62,486 (33.7%): L 16,631 (9.0%): Others 1,596 (0.9%). C maj 41,985 (22.7%).

1983 Total vote: 410,030 (75.2%). C 197,767 (48.2%): Lab 113,876 (27.8%): All 97,274 (23.7%). C maj 83,891 (20.5%).

DERBYSHIRE

Electorate: 553,020

Hoon, G W (Lab) 79,466
*Spencer, T (C) 72,613
Elles, Miss J (SDP/All) 30,824

Lab majority 6,853
Total vote: 182,903 (33.1%). Lab 43.5%: C 39.7%: SDP/All 16.8%. Lab maj 3.8%.

1983 Total vote: 409,605 (74.5%). C 169,387 (41.4%): Lab 141,025 (34.4%): All 93,882 (22.9%): Others 5,311 (1.3%). C maj 28,362 (6.9%).

DEVON (Same)

Electorate: 560,507 (533,257)

*O'Hagan, Lord (C) 110,121
Driver, P (L/All) 53,519
Gorbutt, D A (Lab) 30,017
Christie, P (Ecol) 6,912
Rous, Lady (Wes Reg) 659

C majority 56,602
Total vote: 210,228 (38.9%). C 54.7%: L/All 26.6%: Lab 14.9%: Others 3.8%. C maj 28.1%.

1979 Total vote 205,422 (38.5%): C 127,032 (61.8%): L 41,010 (20.0%): Lab 37,380 (18.2%). C maj 86,022 (41.9%).

1983 Total vote 422,135 (76.3%): C 231,426 (54.8%): All 150,639 (35.7%): Lab 37,134 (8.8%): Others 2,936 (0.7%). C maj 80,787 (19.1%).

DORSET EAST AND HAMPSHIRE WEST

Electorate: 568,709

Cassidy, B (C) 109,072
Goss, J (L/All) 49,181
James, D T (Lab) 31,223

C majority 59,891
Total vote: 189,476 (33.5%). C 57.6%: L/All 26.0%: Lab 16.4%. C maj 31.6%.

1983 Total vote: 403,800 (72.6%). C 238,929 (59.2%): All 118,952 (29.5%): Lab 40,675 (29.5%): Others 4,944 (1.2%). C maj 119,977 (29.7%).

DURHAM

Electorate: 530,104

Hughes, S S (Lab) 106,073
Fletcher-Vane, R (C) 44,846
Foote Wood, C (L/All) 32,307

Lab majority 61,227
Total vote: 183,226 (34.6%). Lab 57.9%: C 24.5%: L/All 17.6%. Lab maj 33.4%.

1983 Total vote 383,472 (72.6%). Lab 174,146 (45.4%): C 116,038 (30.3%): All 92,882 (24.2%): Others 406 (0.1%). Lab maj 58,108 (15.2%).

ESSEX NORTH EAST

Electorate: 574,022

*Curry, D M (C) 97,138
Stapleton, B L (Lab) 42,836
Ross, A E (SDP/All) 34,769

C majority 54,302
Total vote: 174,743 (30.4%). C 55.6%: Lab 24.5%: L/All 19.9%. C maj 31.1%.

1983 Total vote: 411,930 (72.7%). C 226,566 (55.0%): All 126,337 (30.6%): Lab 58,228 (14.1%): Others 797 (0.3%). C maj 100,231 (24.3%).

ESSEX SOUTH WEST

Electorate: 557,704

*Sherlock, Dr A (C) 72,190
O'Brien, C (Lab) 56,169
Morris A (L/All) 29,385

C majority 16,021
Total vote: 157,744 (28.3%). C 45.8%: Lab 35.6%: SDP/All 18.6%. C maj 10.2%.

1983 Total vote: 405,924 (73.0%). C 198,364 (48.9%): All 117,342 (28.9%): Lab 87,372 (21.5%): Others 2,846 (0.7%). C maj 81,022 (19.9%).

GREATER MANCHESTER CENTRAL

Electorate: 507,941

Newman, E (Lab) 76,830
Sewell, T (C) 48,753
Wedell, G (L/All) 24,192
Martin, K (Ind) 1,430

Lab majority 28,077
Total vote: 151,205 (29.8%). Lab 50.8% C 32.2%: L/All 16%: Others 1%. Labv maj 18.6%.

1983 Total vote 353,158 (69.6%). Lab 147,672 (41.8%): C 126,918 (35.9%): All 75,974 (21.5%): Others 2,594 (0.8%). Lab maj 20,754 (5.9%).

GREATER MANCHESTER EAST

Electorate: 510,886

Ford, J G (Lab) 65,101
Thornber K (C) 56,450
Gaskin, Mrs B (SDP/All) 27,801
Shipley, M J (Ecol) 3,158

Lab majority 8,651
Total vote: 152,475 (29.9%). Lab 42.7%: C 37%: SDP/All 18.2%: Others 2.1%. Lab maj 5.7%.

1983 Total vote: 369,263 (72.5%). C 147,129 (39.8%): Lab 123,388 (33.4%): All 97,302 (26.4%): Others 1,444 (0.4%). C maj 23,741 (6.4%).

GREATER MANCHESTER WEST

Electorate: 528,896

*Castle, Mrs B (Lab) 93,740
*Hopper, W (C) 56,042
Boddy, I (SDP/All) 17,894

Lab majority 37,698
Total vote: 167,676 (31.7%). Lab 55.9%: C 33.4%: SDP/All 10.7%. Lab maj 22.5%.

1983 Total vote: 390,397 (74.2%). Lab 161,573 (41.4%): C 149,242 (38.2%): All 78,094 (20.0%): Others 1,488 (0.4%). Lab maj 12,331 (3.2%).

HAMPSHIRE CENTRAL

Electorate: 524,649

*de Ferranti, B (C) 84,086
Jacobs, F (SDP/All) 39,265
Castle, M V (Lab) 39,228

C majority 44,821
Total vote: 162,577 (31%) C 51%: SDP/All 24.2%: Lab 24.1%. C maj 27.5%.

1983 Total vote 387,073 (74.8%) C 198,608 (51.3%): All 120,408 (31.1%): Lab 67,558 (17.5%): Others 499 (0.1%). C maj 78,200 (20.2%).

HEREFORD AND WORCESTER (Same)

Electorate: 560,654 (522,406)

*Scott-Hopkins, Sir J (C) 84,077
Nielson, P E S (Lab) 44,143
Phillips, I D (L/All) 37,854
Norman, Mrs F (Ecol) 8,179

C majority 39,934
Total vote: 174,253 (31.1%). C 48.3%: Lab 25.3%. L/All 21.7: Others 4.7%. C maj 22.9%

1979 Total vote: 181,580 (34.8%). C 106,271 (58.5%): Lab 49,888 (27.5%): L 25,421 (14.0%). C maj 56,383 (31.0%).

1983 Total vote: 414,342 (78.2%). C 216,807 (52.4%): All 125,853 (30.3%): Lab 68,562 (16.5%) Others 3,420 (0.8%). C maj 91,254 (22.1%)

HERTFORDSHIRE

Electorate: 505,206

*Prag, D (C) 87,603
McWalter, A (Lab) 41,671
Beckett, Mrs F (SDP/All) 40,877

C majority 45,932
Total vote: 170,151 (33.7%). C 51.5%: Lab 24.5%: SDP/All 24%. C maj 27%.

1983 Total vote 381,359 (76.1%). C 200,659 (52.6%): All 110,367 (28.9%): Lab 67,853 (17.8%): Others 2,460 (0.7%). C maj 90,272 (23.7%).

HUMBERSIDE

Electorate: 503,080

*Battersby, R (C) 61,952
Crampton, P D (Lab) 53,937
Unwin, S W (SDP/All) 27,318

C majority 8,015
Total vote: 143,207 (28.5%). C 43.3%: SDP/All 19%. C maj 5.6%.

1983 Total vote: 351,408 (70.2%). C 149,894 (42.6%): Lab 104,366 (29.7%): All 96,423 (27.4%): Others 1,025 (0.3%). C maj 45,228 (12.9%).

KENT EAST (Minor)

Electorate: 554,808 (559,857)

*Jackson, C (C) 92,340
*Enright, D (Lab) 43,473
Kinch, A (SDP/All) 34,601
Dawe, S (Ecol) 5,405

C majority 48,867
Total vote: 175,819 (31.7%). C 52.5%: Lab 24.7%: L/All 19.7%: Others 3.1%. C maj 27.8%

1979 Total vote 181,305 (32.4%). C 117,267 (64.8%): Lab 40,060 (22.1%): L 20,190 (11.1%): Others 3,788 (2.1%). C maj 77,207 (42.6%).

1983 Total vote 450,849 (72.3%). C 247,785 (55.0%): All 126,034 (28.0%): Lab 73,370 (16.3%): Others 3,690 (0.7%). C maj 121,721 (17.3%).

KENT WEST

Electorate: 565,693

*Patterson, G B (C) 85,414
Woodhams, A (Lab) 50,784
Billenness, P (L/All) 33,306
Bunyan, Mrs C (Ecol) 4,991

C majority 34,630
Total vote: 174,495 (30.9%). C 49.0%: Lab 29.1%: L/All 19.1%: Other 2.9%. C maj 19.9%.

1983 Total vote 361,254 (74.4%). C 189,894 (52.5%): All 91,996 (25.5%): Lab 77,353 (21.4%): Others 2,311 (0.6%). C maj 97,898 (27.0%).

LANCASHIRE CENTRAL

Electorate: 524,132

*Welsh, M (C) 82,370
Jones, Ms H (Lab) 56,175
*Gallagher, M (SDP/All) 24,936

C majority 26,195
Total vote: 163,481 (31.2%). C 50.4%: Lab 34.4%: L/All 15.2%. C maj 16%.

1983 Total vote 385,634 (74.1%). C 193,319 (50.1%): Lab 102,441 (26.6%): All 87,669 (22.7%): Others 2,205 (0.6%). C maj 90,878 (23.6%).

LANCASHIRE EAST

Electorate: 534,542

Hindley, M J (Lab) 75,711
*Kellett-Bowman, E (C) 67,806
Lishman, G (L/All) 26,320

Lab majority 7,905
Total vote: 169,837 (31.8%). Lab 44.6%: C 39.9%: L/All 15.5%. Lab maj 4.7%.

1983 Total vote 371,220 (69.8%). C 156,357 (42.1%): Lab 144,447 (38.9%): All 67,736 (18.3%): Others 2,680 (0.7%). C maj 11,910 (3.2%).

LEEDS

Electorate: 526,133

McGowan, M (Lab) 70,535
Holt, J G (C) 60,178
Cooksey, S J (L/All) 36,097

Lab majority 10,357
Total vote: 166,810 (31.7%). Lab 42.3%: C 36.1%: L/All 21.6%. Lab maj 6.2%.

1983 Total vote: 367,188 (70.0%). C 140,086 (38.1%): All 105,209 (28.6%): Lab 87,208 (26.0%): Others 3,202 (0.9%). C maj 20,772 (5.6%).

LEICESTER

Electorate: 564,560

*Tuckman, F (C) 72,508
Soulsby, P (Lab) 69,616
Simmonds, D (SDP/All) 29,656
Barratt A (Ind C) 3,249

C majority 2,892
Total vote: 175,029 (31%). C 41.3%: Lab 39.8%: SDP/All 17%: Others 1.9%. C maj 1.7%.

1983 Total vote: 420,596 (74.5%). C 196,765 (46.8%): Lab 126,320 (30.0%): All 92,645 (22.0%): Others 4,865 (1.2%). C maj 70,445 (16.8%).

LINCOLNSHIRE

Electorate: 551,904

*Newton Dunn, W (C) 92,606
Sewell, C (Lab) 47,161
Purves, G (L/All) 37,244

C majority 45,445
Total vote: 177,011 (32.1%). C 52.3%: Lab 26.6%: L/All 21.1%. C maj 25.7%.

1983 Total vote: 402,758 (74.0%). C 207,136 (51.4%): All 114,002 (28.3%): Lab 80,356 (20.0%): Others 1,264 (0.3%). C maj 93,134 (23.1%).

LONDON CENTRAL

Electorate: 543,828

Newens, A S (Lab & Co-op) 77,842
*Fergusson, A (C) 64,545
Wistrich, E (SDP/All) 30,269
Porritt, J (Ecol) 5,945
Maynard, R (CBJ) 1,569

Lab majority 13,297
Total vote: 180,170 (33.1%). Lab 43.2%: C 35.8%: SDP/All 16.8%: Others 4.2%. Lab maj 7.4%.

1983 Total vote: 341,798 (62.1%). C 142,319 (41.6%): Lab 113,794 (33.3%): All 77,136 (22.6%): Others 8,549 (2.5%). C maj 28,525 (20.5%).

LONDON EAST (Same)

Electorate. 537,831 (541,938)

Tongue, Miss C (Lab) 73,870
*Tyrrell, A (C) 61,711
Horne, Mrs J (SDP/All) 26,379

Lab majority 12,159
Total vote: 161,960 (30.1%). Lab 45.6%: C 38.1%: SDP/All 16.3%. Lab maj 7.5%.

1979 Total vote 159,647 (29.5%): C 77,940 (48.8%): Lab 64,925 (40.7%): L 16,782 (10.5%). C maj 13,015 (8.2%).

1983 Total vote 368,631 (77.6%). C 165,626 (44.9%). Lab 109,179 (29.6%): All 88,731 (24.1%): Others 5,095 (1.4%). C maj 56,447 (15.3%)

LONDON NORTH

Electorate: 564,369

*Marshall, J (C) 74,846
Large, E (Lab) 69,993
Skinner, J (L/All) 31,344
Lang, P (Ecol) 4,682

C majority 4,853
Total vote: 180,865 (32.1%). C 41.4%: Lab 38.7%: L/All 17.3%: Others 2.6%. C maj 2.7%.

1983 Total vote 387,044 (68.8%). C 184,569 (47.7%): Lab 113,896 (29.3%): All 84,302 (21.8%): Others 4,577 (1.2%). C majority 70,973 (18.4%).

LONDON NORTH EAST (Same)

Electorate: 513,781 (518,912)

*Lomas, A (Lab) 79,907
Batchelor, M (C) 27,242
Heppell, J (L/All) 17,344
Lambert, Mrs J (Ecol) 4,797

Lab majority 52,665
Total vote: 129,290 (25.2%). Lab 61.8%: C 21.1%: L/All 13.4%: Others 3.7%. Lab maj 40.7%.

1979 Total vote: 106,083 (20.4%). Lab 61,044 (57.5%): C 36,200 (34.1%): L 8,839 (8.3%). Lab maj 24,804 (23.4%).

1983 Total vote: 304,758 (59.3%). Lab 130,915 (43.0%): C 87,627 (28.7%): All 70,391 (23.1%): Others 15,825 (5.2%). Lab maj 43,288 (14.3%).

LONDON NORTH WEST

Electorate: 518,365

*Bethell, Lord (C) 69,803
Healy, Ms P (Lab) 62,381
Ketteringham, A (L/All) 29,609

C majority 7,422
Total vote: 161,793 (31.2%). C 43.1%: Lab 38.6%: L/All 18.3% C maj 4.6%.

1983 Total vote 360,429 (69.9%). C 170,826 (47.4%): Lab 97,490 (27.1%): All 90,834 (25.2%): Others 1,279 (0.3%). C maj 73,336 (22.5%).

LONDON SOUTH AND SURREY EAST

Electorate: 506,393

*Moorhouse, J (C) 82,122
Mackinlay, A (Lab) 37,465
Parry, J (L/All) 34,546

C majority 44,657
Total vote: 154,133 (30.5%). C 53.3%: Lab 24.3%: L/All 22.4%. C maj 29%.

1983 Total vote: 356,887 (71.0%). C 195,086 (55.8%): All 101,133 (28.3%): Lab 54,263 (15.2%): Others 2,435 (0.7%). C maj 97,923 (27.5%).

LONDON SOUTH EAST

Electorate: 561,984

*Price, P (C) 81,508
Cowan, S J (Lab) 61,493
Fryer, J (L/All) 38,614
Turner, W (Marx) 989

C majority 20,015
Total vote: 182,604 (32.5%). C 44.6%: Lab 33.7%: L/All 21.2%: Others 0.5%. C maj 11.0%.

1983 Total vote 405,034 (72.4%). C 200,844 (49.6%): All 118,563 (29.3%): Lab 83,184 (20.5%): Others 2,443 (0.6%). C maj 82,281 (20.3%).

LONDON SOUTH INNER

Electorate: 530,672

*Balfe, R (Lab & Co-op) 77,661
Miller, Mrs D (C) 46,180
Daly, J (SDP/All) 25,391
Owens, Mrs J (Ecol) 3,281

Lab & Co-op majority 31,481
Total vote: 152,513 (28.7%). Lab 50.9%: C 30.3%: SDP/All 16.7%: Other 2.2%. Lab maj 20.6%.

1983 Total vote: 342,514 (64.0%). Lab 138,712 (40.4%): C 117,829 (34.4%): All 80,328 (23.4%): Others 5,644 (1.6%). Lab maj: 20,883 (6.0%).

LONDON SOUTH WEST

Electorate: 499,273

*Roberts, Dame S (C) 70,490
Pollack, Miss A J (Lab) 63,623
Twigg, D (L/All) 32,268
Willington Mrs S (Ecol) 3,066

C majority 6,867
Total vote: 169,447 (33.9%). C 41.6%: Lab 37.6%: L/All 19%: Other 1.8%. C maj 4.1%.

1983 Total vote: 384,914 (77.1%). C 169,888 (47.9%): Lab 94,651 (26.7%): All 85,263 (24.0%): Others 5,112 (1.4%). C maj 75,237 (21.2%).

LONDON WEST

Electorate: 516,661

Elliott, M N (Lab) 79,554
*Hord, B (C) 74,325
Layton, C (SDP/All) 36,687
Sutherland, Mrs D (Ecol) 4,361

Lab majority 5,229
Total vote: 194,927 (37.7%). Lab 40.8%: C 38.1%: SDP/All 18.8%: Other 2.2%. Lab maj 2.7%.

1983 Total vote 380,699 (73.8%). C 166,462 (43.7%): Lab 112,697 (29.6%): All 95,696 (25.1%): Others 5,844 (1.6%). C maj 53,765 (14.1%).

Estimated make-up of new parliament

Conservatives 49 (−14)
Christian Democrats 109 (−8)
Socialists 130 (6 gains)
Communists 42 (−6)
Liberals 32 (−6)
Gaullists 29 (incs Scot Nat and Fianna Fail) (+7)
Extreme Right 16
Ecologists 11
Coordinated Independents 10
Independents 3 (excl. 3 N. Ireland seats)

A member of the European Parliament is one of 434 people chosen every five years by the 200 million or so voters in the EEC. Only in Britain, which alone does not have a proportional representation system, are there single member constituencies of about half a million inhabitants.

An MEP is paid as much as an MP in his national parliament. This means that the West Germans have the highest salaries and the Italians the lowest, with the British near the lower end of the scale on £16,200 a year.

But with all the different expenses and travel allowances, a British MEP can be paid up to £60,000 a year by the parliament. This includes money paid to research assistants and secretaries, a mileage allowance for all trips on parliament's business and a £70 a day accommodation allowance while in Brussels for committee meetings or in parliament in Strasbourg for the monthly sessions.

On average a member can expect to spend one week a month in each of the two cities with the rest of the time for meetings or work in the constituency.

MERSEYSIDE EAST

Electorate: 537,286

Huckfield, L (Lab) 87,086
Galbraith, T (C) 38,047
Bishop, T (SDP/All) 17,259

Lab majority 49,039
Total vote: 142,392 (26.5%). Lab 61.2%: C 26.7%: SDP/All 12.1%. Lab maj 34.4%.

1983 Total vote: 389,198 (72.4%). Lab 200,808 (51.6%): C 108,204 (27.8%): All 78,160 (20.1%): Others 2,026 (0.5%). Lab maj 92,604 (23.8%).

MERSEYSIDE WEST

Electorate: 551,832

Stewart, K (Lab) 65,915
*Hooper, Miss S (C) 52,718
Clark, P (L/All) 37,303

Lab majority 13,197
Total vote: 155,936 (28.3%). Lab 42.3%: C 33.8%: L/All 23.9%. Lab maj 8.5%.

1983 Total vote: 392,621 (70.9%). Lab 148,143 (37.0%): C 130,538 (33.2%): All 108,080 (27.5%): Others 8,860 (2.3%). Lab maj 14,605 (3.7%).

MIDLANDS CENTRAL

Electorate: 533,798

*de Courcy Ling, J (C) 67,884
Blackman, D J (Lab & Co-op) 55,155
Langmead, P (SDP/All) 27,912
Enstone, A (FRP) 1,494

C majority 12,729
Total vote: 152,445 (28.6%). C 44.5%: Lab 36.2%: SDP/All 18.3%: Other 1%. C maj 8.3%.

1983 Total vote 387,914 (73.2%). C 179,019 (46.1%): Lab 114,686 (29.6%): All 92,315 (23.8%): Others 1,894 (0.5%). C maj 64,333 (16.6%).

MIDLANDS WEST

Electorate: 533,796

Pitt, T J (Lab) 74,091
Burnside, A (C) 54,406
Carter, C (L/All) 17,709

Lab majority 19,685
Total vote: 146,206 (27.4%). Lab 50.7%: C 37.2%: L/All 12.1%. Lab maj 13.5%.

1983 Total vote: 382,689 (71.8%). C 157,143 (41.1%): Lab 142,962 (37.4%): All 80,999 (21.1%): Others 1,585 (0.4%). C maj 14,181 (3.7%).

NORFOLK (Minor)

Electorate: 543,214 (504,605)

*Howell, P (C) 95,459
Heading, A E B (Lab) 58,602
Williams, L (SDP/All) 37,703

C majority 36,857
Total vote: 191,764 (35.3%). C 49.8% Lab 30.6%: SDP/All 19.7% C maj 19.2%.

1979 Total vote 172,192 (34.1%): C 102,981 (59.8%): Lab 52,406 (30.4%): L 16,805 (9.8%). C maj 50,575 (29.4%).

1983 Total vote 403,678 (75.2%). C 200,865 (49.8%): All 112,636 (27.9%): Lab 88,871 (22.0%): Others 1,303 (0.3%). C maj 88,229 (21.9%).

NORTHUMBRIA

Electorate: 512,979

*Adam, G (Lab) 78,417
Crichton, C (C) 62,717
Scott, G (L/All) 42,946

Lab majority 15,700
Total vote: 184,080 (35.9%). Lab 42.6%: C 34.1%: L/All 23.3%. Lab maj 8.5%.

1983 Total vote: 376,259 (73.5%): C 133,057 (35.4%): Lab 130,299 (34.6%): All 111,999 (29.8%): Others 884 (0.2%). C maj 2,758 (0.7%).

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Electorate: 547,188

*Simpson, A (C) 88,668
Dickie, J (Lab) 48,809
Goodhart, Mrs C (SDP/All) 37,421
Bryant, Mrs A (Chr/Ecol) 3,330

C majority 39,859
Total vote: 178,228 (32.6%). C 49.8%: Lab 27.4%: SDP/All 21%: Other 1.9%. C maj 22.4%.

1983 Total vote: 408,636 (75.8%). C 211,721 (51.8%): All 105,329 (25.8%): Lab 89,202 (21.8%): Others 2,383 (0.6%). C maj 106,392 (26.0%).

NOTTINGHAM

Electorate: 554,473

Kilby, M (C) 82,500
Coates, K (Lab) 66,374
Melton K (L/All) 33,169

C majority 16,126
Total vote: 182,043 (32.8%). C 45.3%: Lab 36.5%: L/All 18.2%. C maj 8.7%.

1983 Total vote: 387,100 (70.3%): C 185,618 (48.0%): Lab 119,665 (30.9%): All 78,510 (20.3%): Others 3,309 (0.8%) C maj 58,953 (17.1%).

OXFORD AND BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Electorate: 542,543

Elles, J (C) 94,136
Liddle, R (SDP/All) 45,055
Power, J G (Lab) 39,164

C majority 49,081
Total vote: 178,355 (32.9%). C 52.8%: SDP/All 25.3%: Lab 22%. C maj 27.5%.

1983 Total vote: 393,927 (73.6%): C 217,605 (55.2%): All 112,299 (28.5%): Lab 61,782 (15.7%): Others 2,241 (0.6%). C maj 105,306 (26.7%).

SHEFFIELD

Electorate: 558,984

Cryer, R (Lab) 93,530
Grayson, D (C) 47,247
Holmstedt, Miss M (L/All) 23,935

Lab majority 46,283
Total vote: 164,712 (29.5%). Lab 56.8%: C 28.7%: L/All 14.5%. Lab maj 28.1%.

1983 Total vote: 393,179 (70.6%) Lab 173,807 (44.2%): C 120,932 (30.8%): All 96,976 (24.7%): Others 1,464 (0.3%) Lab 52,875 (13.4%).

SHROPSHIRE AND STAFFORD

Electorate: 562,823

*Prout, C (C) 82,291
Hallam, D J A (Lab) 57,359
Burman, R (L/All) 37,209

C majority 24,932
Total vote: 176,859 (31.4%). C 46.5%: Lab 32.4%: L/All 21.1%. C maj 14.1%.

1983 Total vote: 419,182 (75.5%) C 201,666 (48.1%): All 110,403 (26.3%): Lab 106,766 (25.5%). Others 347 (0.1%). C maj 91,263 (21.7%)

SOMERSET AND DORSET WEST

Electorate 540,393

Daly, Mrs M (C) 98,928
Moore, R (L/All) 58,677
Linden, Mrs J (Lab) 36,836

C majority 40,251
Total vote: 194,441 (36%). C 50.9%: L/All 30.2%: Lab 18.9%. C maj 20.7%.

1983 Total vote: 404,672 (76.2%). C 215,704 (53.3%): All 141,469 (35.0%): Lab 47,049 (11.6%): Others 450 (0.1%). C maj 74,235 (18.3%)

STAFFORDSHIRE EAST

Electorate: 563,376

Stevenson, G W (Lab) 76,753
*Moreland, R (C) 68,886
Fox, R (SDP/All) 26,093

Lab majority 7,867
Total vote: 171,732 (30.6%). Lab 44.7%: C 40.1%: SDP/All 15.2%. Lab maj 4.6%.

1983 Total vote: 416,609 (74.5%) C 176,277 (42.3%): Lab 146,825 (35.2): All 92,666 (22.2%): Others 1,141 (0.3%) C maj 29,782 (7.1%).

SUFFOLK

Electorate: 516,060

*Turner, A (C) 88,243
Moszczynski, W (Lab) 41,145
Leakey, C (L/All) 34,084

C majority 47,098
Total vote: 163,472 (31.7%). C 54%: Lab 25.2%: L/All 20.9%. C maj 28.8%.

1983 Total vote: 379,863 (74.7%): C 201,926 (53.1%): All 98,387 (25.9%): Lab 79,315 (20.9%) Others 235 (0.1%). C maj 103,539 (27.3%)

SURREY WEST

Electorate: 504,923

*Douro, Marquess of (C) 96,675
Mortimer, E (SDP/All) 44,087
Vaz, K (Lab) 22,531

C majority 52,588
Total vote: 163,293 (32.3%). C 59.2%: SDP/All 27%: Lab 13.8%. C maj 32.2%.

1983 Total vote: 362,575 (72.7%) C 217,075 (60.0%): All 107,316 (29.6%): Lab 36,409 (10.0%): Others 1,775 (0.4%). C maj 109,759 (30.4%).

SUSSEX EAST (Minor)

Electorate: 537,397 (535,664)

*Stewart-Clark, Sir J (C) 102,287
Busby, J (SDP/All) 36,666
Spillman, H (Lab) 32,213
Evelyn, Mrs E (Ecol) 5,401

C majority 65,621
Total vote: 176,567 (32.9%). C 57.9%: SDP/All 20.8%: Lab 18.2%: Other 3.1%. C maj 37.2%.
1983 Total vote: 378,466 (70.9%). C 220,889 (58.4%): All 103,040 (27.2%): Lab 51,301 (13.5%): Others 3,236 (0.9%). C maj 117,819 (31.2%)

SUSSEX WEST

Electorate: 531,934

*Seligman, M (C) 104,257
Walsh, Dr J (L/All) 46,755
Rees, G C (Lab) 22,857
Ahern, D (Ecol) 3,842

C majority 57,502
Total vote: 177,711 (33.4%). C 58.7%: L/All 26.3%: Lab 12.9%: Other 2.2%. C maj 32.4%.

1983 Total vote: 384,655 (73.1%). C 230,224 (59.9%): All 112,801 (29.3%): Lab 37,867 (9.8%): Others 3,763 (1.0%). C maj 117,423 (30.6%).

THAMES VALLEY

Electorate: 519,664

*Elles, Lady (C) 74,928
Bastin, R B (Lab) 36,123
Bradnock, R (L/All) 32,704

C majority 38,805
Total vote: 143,755 (27.7%). C 52.1%: Lab 25.1%: L/All 22.8%. C maj 27%.

1983 Total vote: 367,665 (72.1%). C 197,474 (53.7%): All 98,516 (26.8%): Lab 64,020 (17.4%): Others 7,655 (2.1%). C maj 98,958.

TYNE AND WEAR

Electorate: 543,966

*Quin, Miss J (Lab) 89,024
Cook, R (C) 39,610
Carroll, B (SDP/All) 19,081

Lab majority 49,414
Total vote: 147,715 (27.2%). Lab 60.3%: C 26.8%: SDP/All 12.9%. Lab maj 33.5%.

1983 Total vote: 366,709 (67.4%). Lab 180,777 (49.3%): C 104,183 (28.4%): All 81,749 (22.3%). Lab maj 76,594 (20.9%).

WIGHT AND HAMPSHIRE EAST

Electorate: 544,189

*Simmonds, R (C) 96,666
Ludford, Mrs S (L/All) 53,738
Phillips, J A (Lab) 36,445

C majority 42,928
Total vote: 186,849 (34.3%). C 51.7%: L/All 28.8%: Lab 19.5%. C maj 23%.

1983 Total vote: 393,397 (73.4%). C 218,475 (55.5%) All 130,594 (33.2%): Lab 42,874 (10.9%): Others 1,454 (0.4%). C maj 87,881 (22.3%).

WILTSHIRE

Electorate: 531,501

Jackson, Mrs C (C) 86,873
Ainslie, J (L/All) 60,404
Whiteside, P (Lab) 35,457

C majority 26,469
Total vote: 182,734 (34.4%). C 47.5%: L/All 33.1%: Lab 19.4%. C maj 14.5%.

1983 Total vote: 394,990 (75.1%) C 204,715 (51.8%): All 134,449 (34.0%): Lab 53,610 (13.6%) Others 2,216 (0.6%). C maj 70,266 (17.8%).

YORK

Electorate: 517,592

MacMillan-Scott, E (C) 80,636
Haines, Mrs S (Lab) 44,234
Howard, M (SDP/All) 33,356

C majority 36,402
Total vote: 158,226 (30.6%). C 51.0%: Lab 28%: SDP/All 21%. C maj 23%.

1983 Total vote: 369,936 (72.3%). C 193,471 (52.3%): All 95,806 (25.9%): Lab 79,828 (21.6%): Others 831 (0.2%). C maj 113,645 (30.7%).

YORKSHIRE SOUTH

Electorate 516,431

West, N (Lab) 98,020
Pickley, Mrs R (C) 30,271
Eden, D (SDP/All) 19,306

Lab majority 67,749
Total vote: 147,597 (28.6%). Lab 66.4%: C 20.5%: SDP/All 13.1%. Lab maj 45.9%.

1983 Total vote: 355,082 (69.2%). Lab 185,723 (52.3%): C 95,836 (27.0%) All 73,523 (20.7%). Lab maj 89,887 (25.3%).

YORKSHIRE SOUTH WEST

Electorate: 518,425

*Megahy, T (Lab) 88,464
Lodge, A (C) 44,291
Crossley, J (L/All) 26,964

Lab majority 44,173
Total vote: 159,719 (30.8%). Lab 55.4%: C 27.7%: L/All 16.9%. Lab maj 27.7%.

1983 Total vote: 380,040 (67.7%). Lab 159,510 (48.6%): C 118,599 (33.9%): All 71,105 (20.3%): Others 826 (0.2%). Lab maj 40,911.

YORKSHIRE WEST

Electorate: 560,190

*Seal, B (Lab) 86,259
Bruce, I (C) 65,405
Lyons, E (SDP/All) 28,709

Lab majority 20,854
Total vote: 180,373 (32.2%). Lab 47.8%: C 36.2%: SDP/All 15.9%. Lab maj 11.6%.

1983 total vote: 412,519 (74.2%). C 166,117 (40.3%): Lab 138,470 (33.6%): All 101,764 (24.7%): Others 6,168 (1.4%). C maj 27,647 (6.7%).

SCOTLAND

GLASGOW (Minor)

Electorate: 518,178 (534,414)

*Buchan, Mrs J (Lab) 91,015
Chadd, Miss S (C) 25,282
Mason, C (L/All) 20,867
MacLeod, N (SNP) 16,456

Lab majority 65,733
Total vote: 153,620 (29.7%). Lab 59.3%: C 16.5%: L/All 13.6%: SNP 10.7%. Lab maj 42.8%.

1979: Total vote 150,839 (28.2%): Lab 73,846 (49.0%): C 41,144 (27.3%): SNP 24,776 (16.4%): L 11,073 (7.3%). Lab maj 32,702 (21.7%).

1983: Total vote 355,504 (68.4%). Lab 186,221 (52.4%): All 72,340 (20.4%): C 67,318 (19.0%): SNP 27,762 (7.8%): Other 1,863 (0.4%). Lab maj 113,881 (32.0%).

HIGHLANDS AND ISLANDS (Minor)

Electorate 307,265 (298,802)

*Ewing, Mrs W (SNP) 49,410
Johnston, R (L/All) 33,133
Webster, D (C) 18,847
McArthur, Rev J (Lab) 16,644

SNP majority 16,277
Total vote: 118,034 (38.4%). SNP 41.9%: L/All 28.1%: C 16.0%: Lab 14.1%. SNP maj 13.8%.

1979: Total vote 117,722 (39.4%). SNP 39,991 (34.0%): L 36,109 (30.7%): C 30,776 (26.1%): Lab 10,846 (9.2%). SNP maj 3,882 (3.3%).

1983: Total vote 216,718 (71.3%). All 74,006 (34.2%): C 67,481 (31.1%): SNP 46,990 (21.7%): Lab 28,242 (13.0%). All maj 6,524 (3.0%).

LOTHIANS

Electorate: 526,068

Martin, D W (Lab) 74,989
Henderson, I (C) 49,065
Mabon, Dr. J D (SPD/All) 36,636
Stevenson, Dr D (SNP) 22,331
Hendry, Miss L (Ecol) 2,560

Lab majority 25,924
Total vote: 185,581 (35.3%). Lab 40.4%: C 26.4%: SDP/All 19.7%: SNP 12%: Ecol 1.4%. Lab maj 14%.

1983: Total vote 375,648 (71.8%). Lab 129,782 (34.5%): C 113,670 (30.3%): All 101,373 (27.0%): SNP 29,398 (7.8%): Others 1,455 (0.4%). Lab maj 16,082 (4.3%).

SCOTLAND MID AND FIFE

Electorate: 528,529

Falconer, A (Lab) 80,038
*Purvis, J (C) 52,872
Jones, Mrs J (SNP) 30,511
Wedderburn, A (SDP/All) 24,220

Lab majority 27,166
Total vote: 187,641 (35.5%). Lab 42.7%: C 28.2%: SNP 16.3%: SDP/All 12.9%. Lab maj 14.5%.

1983 Total vote 384,066 (80.9%). Lab 133,752 (34.8%): C 110,331 (28.7%): All 91,900 (23.9%): SNP 46,015 (12.0%): Others 2,068 (0.6%). Lab maj 23,421 (6.1%).

SCOTLAND NORTH EAST

Electorate: 548,711

*Provan, J (C) 53,809
Doran, F (Lab) 44,638
Hood, D (SNP) 33,448
Philip, I (SDP/All) 25,490

C majority 9,171
Total vote: 157,385 (28.7%) C 34.2%: Lab 28.4%: SNP 21.3%: SDP/All 16.2%: C maj 5.8%.

1983 Total vote 383,972 (70.7%). C 134,265 (35.0%): Lab 85,697 (22.3%): All 83,160 (21.7%): SNP 79,942 (20.8%): Others 908 (0.2%). C maj 48,568 (12.7%).

STRATHCLYDE EAST

Electorate: 498,468

*Collins, K (Lab) 90,792
Leslie, G (SNP) 27,330
Leckie, R (C) 24,857
de Seume, Ms P (L/All) 11,883

Lab majority 63,462
Total vote: 154,862 (31.1%). Lab 58.6%: SNP 17.7%: C 16.1%: L/All 7.7%. Lab maj 41%.

1983 Total vote 372,807 (75.2%). Lab 183,740 (49.3%): All 77,244 (20.7%): C 75,896 (20.3%): SNP 35,823 (9.6%): Other 404 (0.2%). Lab maj 106,496 (28.6%).

SCOTLAND SOUTH

Electorate: 484,760

*Hutton, A (C) 60,843
Stewart, R (Lab & Co-op) 57,706
Buchanan, Mrs E (L/All) 23,598
Goldie, I (SNP) 22,242

C majority 3,137
Total vote: 164,389 (33.9%). C 37%: Lab & Co-op 35.1% L/All 14.4%: SNP 13.5%. C maj 1.9%.

1983 Total vote 362,648 (75.5%). C 123,787 (34.1%): Lab 110,637 (30.5%): All 94,342 (26.0%): SNP 33,882 (9.4%). C maj 13,150 (3.6%).

STRATHCLYDE WEST

Electorate: 499,162

McMahon, H (Lab) 70,234
Lait, Miss J (C) 47,196
Herriot, Mrs J (SNP) 28,866
Herbison, D (SDP/All) 25,955

Lab majority 23,038
Total vote: 172,251 (34.5%). Lab 40.8%: C 27.4%: SDP/All 15%: SNP 16.8%. Lab maj 13.4%.

1983 Total vote 373,417 (75.2%). Lab 132,613 (35.5%): C 108,906 (29.1%): All 98,603 (26.4%): SNP 32,163 (8.6%): Other 1,132 (0.4%). Lab maj 23,707 (6.4%).

WALES

WALES MID AND WEST

Electorate: 553,644

Morris, D (Lab) 89,362
Lewis, D (C) 52,910
Lloyd, D (L/All) 35,168
Williams, Dr P (PlC) 32,880
Smith, Miss M (Ecol) 4,266

Lab majority 36,452
Total vote: 214,886 (40.2%). Lab 41.6%: C 24.7%: L/All 16.4%: PlC 15.3%: other 2.0%.

1983 Total vote 408,900 (77.1%). Lab 151,462 (37.0%): C 128,948 (31.5%): All 90,979 (22.3%): PlC 34,880 (8.5%): Other 2,931 (0.7%). Lab maj 22,514 (5.5%).

WALES NORTH (Same)

Electorate: 516,153 (493,181)

*Brookes, Miss B (C) 69,139
Ellis, T (SDP/All) 56,861
Campbell, I (Lab) 54,768
Iwan, D (PlC) 38,117

C majority 12,278
Total vote: 218,885 (42.4%). C 31.6%: SDP/All 26%: Lab 25%: PlC 17.4%. C maj 5.6%.
No change

1979 Total vote 176,950 (35.9%). C 74,173 (41.9%): Lab 46,627 (26.3%): PlC 34,171 (19.3%): L 21,989 (12.4%). C maj 27,546 (15.6%).

1983 Total vote 397,300 (77.6%). C 148,244 (37.3%): All 98,937 (24.9%): Lab 94,029 (23.7%): PlC 55,603 (14.0%): Other 487 (0.1%). C maj 49,307 (12.4%).

WALES SOUTH

Electorate: 507,127

*Griffiths, W J (Lab) 99,936
Pattman, Miss J (C) 55,678
Davis, Mrs J (L/All) 26,588
Huws, Dr D (PlC) 13,201

Lab majority 44,258
Total vote: 196,403 (38.6%). Lab 51.1%: C 28.5%: L/All 13.6%: PlC 6.8%. Lab maj 22.7%.

1983 Total vote 375,492 (73.9%). Lab 142,763 (38.2%): C 127,088 (33.8%): All 90,887 (24.2%): PlC 12,627 (3.4%): Other 2,127 (0.6%). Lab maj 15,675 (4.0%).

WALES SOUTH EAST (Minor)

Electorate: 563,822 (548,152)

Smith, L (Lab) 131,916
Whyatt, R (C) 36,359
Lindley, C (SDP/All) 28,330
Morgan, S (PlC) 18,833

Lab majority 95,557
Total vote: 215,438 (38.2%). Lab 61.2%: C 16.9%: SDP/All 13.1%: PlC 8.7%. Lab maj 44.4%.

1979 Total vote 167,756 (31.1%). Lab 93,093 (54.8%) C 51,478 (30.3%) PlC 12,469 (7.3%): L 10,534 (6.2%): Other 2,182 (1.3%). Lab maj 41,615 (24.5%).

1983 Total vote 427,294 (75.8%). Lab 215,604 (50.5%): C 95,030 (22.2%): All 92,655 (21.7%): PlC 22,499 (5.2%): Other 1,606 (0.4%). Lab maj 120,574 (28.2%).

N IRELAND

NORTHERN IRELAND (Same)

Electorate: 1,064,035 (1,029,490)

All 17 Ulster parliamentary constituencies making up a multi-member constituency with single transferable voting system.

*Paisley, Rev I (Dem U) 230,251
*Hume, J (SDLP) 151,399
*Taylor, J D (Off U U) 147,169
Morrison, D (PSF) 91,476
Cook, D (All) 34,046
McGuigan C (Ecol) 2,172
Kilfedder, J (UPUP) 20,092
Lynch, S (Wp) 8,702

1979 Total valid vote 572,239 (55.6%). First preferences: Dem U 170,688 (29.82%): SDLP 140,622 (24.57%): Off U U 125,169 (21.87%). Transferable voting system.

1983 Total vote 764,928 (72.8%). OUP 259,952 (34.0%): DUP 152,749 (20.0%): SDLP 137,012 (17.9%): PSF 102,701 (13.4%): Alliance NI 61,275 (8.0%): Other 51,236 (6.7%). First-past-the-post voting system.

Paisley elected on first preference.

Times Guide to European Parliament

Later this year The Times Guide to the European Parliament will be published giving full details of the voting in the elections on June 14 and June 17 in the ten member states of the European Community.

The New guide will contain a review of the first five years of the European Parliament by George Clark, formerly European Political Correspondent of *The Times*, and a survey of the campaign in Britain by Philip Webster of *The Times* political staff.

Correspondents of The Times on the Continent will be reflecting on the campaigns there. Biographies and photographs of members of the European Parliament with party and political group manifestos will also be included.

The new guide will be published by Times Books Ltd, of Golden Square, London.

Commentary



Geoffrey Smith

Why should the electorate have voted so differently in the European elections from the parliamentary by-elections? In the European elections Labour has come quite strong second and the Alliance has been humiliated. Yet on the very same day as these votes were cast the Alliance was winning a triumph and Labour was coming an ignominous third in the Portsmouth South by-election.

That cannot be dismissd as the erratic judgment of a single constituency. The Alliance has done well in other recent by-elections, especially in Stafford and Surrey South-West, and they have won more votes than either of the other two parties in all by-elections in this Parliament.

I persist in the belief that the Alliance was at a unique disadvantage in the European elections. A nationwide contest without excitement must be difficult for a party with little money and poor organization that relies upon winning the support of many people who feel that they ought to vote and don't much like the look of the other parties. In the European elections such people *did* not feel a compulsion to vote at all.

Marginal supporters stayed at home

This is not an excuse for the Alliance. It is rather an explanation of the frailty of a party that depends too much upon the protest votes of those with no fixed convictions. But just as Portsmouth exaggerated its strength, so the European elections have now exaggerated its weakness.

This should be a sobering thought for Labour. The party has achieved its principal purposes in the European elections by pushing the Alliance very definitely into third place in terms of votes as well as seats. Labour also has made up a good deal of ground against the Conservatives, compared not only with the last European elections in 1979 but also with the general election.

This should be food for morale and for the authority of the leadership within the party. But it is not specially brilliant when the party that forms the Official opposition and claims to present the only serious challenge to the Government manages to come a respectable second in both votes and seats in a not particularly important election. It should do, shouldn't it?

This was just the sort of mid-term election at which a good many marginal Conservative supporters could be expected to stay at home. They did not think that the elections themselves mattered much. They knew that the existence of the Government was not at stake. They were not all that pleased with its recent performance, so they saw no reason to send it a message of encouragement.

But most of them could be expected to turn out for the Conservatives again at a general election, when the Alliance could certainly expect to pick up more protest votes. On present form the opposition to the Conservatives would still be divided. So the Conservatives would once again be the favourites.

'An ill wind must surely change'

In the contest between the Alliance and Labour, Portsmouth and the European elections to some extent balance each other. Both Labour and the Alliance have been given new hope, and both have received a sharp disappointment. Neither to my mind has yet managed to crush the other.

Yet the Conservatives would be unwise to bask too contentedly in the happiness of a divided opposition. The one conclusion that cannot be drawn from any recent by-election or from the European elections is deep satisfaction with the Government. If the discontent were to multiply we might soon be saying not that the Government cannot be defeated because the opposition is so divided, but that the Government cannot win because it is so unpopular.

Conservatives have been accustomed to comfort themselves with the reflection that there has been no connecting link between the various misfortunes from which the Government has suffered since its general election triumph. Such troubles could therefore be ascribed to bad luck, and an ill wind must surely change.

But there has been one connexion between many of its difficulties: an insensitivity towards public opinion. The basic Conservative position is still strong. But the Government should remember that the electorate never loves those who seem to take it for granted.

Fall of Free Democrats and rise of Greens rocks German coalition

From Michael Binyon, Bonn

The elimination of the Free Democrats from the European Parliament and the surge of support for the Greens at the expense of all the established parties has increased the instability of the Bonn coalition government and led Chancellor Helmut Kohl to describe the results as "unsatisfactory".

The final results gave the FDP 4.8 per cent of the vote – less than the minimum 5 per cent needed under German election law to win seats at Strasbourg. It is the first time since the war that the party has been eliminated in a national election, and is indicative of the disarray within the FDP.

The Greens on the other hand were jubilant at winning 8.2 per cent, their highest total in a national poll, and a measure of their increased support since their entry into the Bundestag 16 months ago. They were the only party to campaign against the European Community as it now is, but insisted they would try to change it from inside rather than lead Germany out of the EEC.

The established parties dismissed the Greens' support, which in some cities was as high as 14 per cent, as a normal protest vote. But the Greens, who found strongest backing in university towns and among the young, campaigned hard on environmental issues and this has found an echo in today's Germany.

With seven seats at Strasbourg, the party wants to link with Dutch and Belgian ecologists and other radicals to form a new faction to hasten the "greening" of Europe.

The Greens are led by Herr Friedrich-Wilhelm Gräfe zu Baringdorf, a farmer of no party allegiance, and include the woman editor of the radical Berlin newspaper *Tageszeitung* and a Berlin journalist who was recently sentenced to two-and-a-half years imprisonment for publishing material deemed to further the cause of terrorism.

Chancellor Kohl described the results as a rebuff to his party, which did worse than when it was in opposition at the last European election. Domestic issues played a large part in the campaign, and the crippling engineering strike and the government's abortive and widely condemned plan to grant an amnesty to tax-evading political donors hurt the Christian Democrats.

The Social Democrats can take no comfort from their drop of 3.4 per cent of the vote. They failed to exploit the Government's present difficulties, and presented a tired and divided image to the electorate.

The Free Democrats found their worst fears confirmed and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who has already announced he will resign as leader before 1987, called the results "disappointing".

If, as expected, Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the FDP economics minister, is shortly sent for trial on corruption charges, Herr Kohl will come under strong pressure from the right to cut FDP representation in his cabinet.

GERMANY	1984	(1979)		
Electorate	(44,452,000)	(42,752,000)		
Votes cast	(25,235,000)	(28,099,000)		
Turnout	(56.8%)	(65.7%)		
Seats	(81)	(81)		
	1984 Seats	(1979) Seats	1984 %	(1979) %
Christian Democrats (EPP)	(34)	(34)	(37.5)	(39.1)
Christian Socialist Union (EPP)	(7)	(8)	(8.5)	(10.1)
Social Democrats (Soc)	(33)	(35)	(37.4)	(40.8)
Free Democrats (Lib)	(-)	(4)	(4.8)	(6.0)
Greens	(7)	(-)	(8.2)	(3.2)
Others	(-)	(-)	(3.7)	(0.8)

SOC: Socialists; EPP: European People's Party (includes Christian Democrats); ED: European Democrats (includes UK Conservatives); COM: Communists and allies; LIB: Liberals and Democrats; EPD: European Progressive Democrats (includes Gaullists); CDI: Technical Coordination and Defence of Independents); IND: Independents.

Denmark vote

The Conservatives emerged as clear victors in Denmark's European parliamentary elections, taking more than a fifth of the vote and doubling their representation from two to four seats in the Strasbourg assembly. The Popular Movement Against the EEC held its own in a strong performance, retaining its four seats, with 20.8 per cent of the vote, identical to that of the Conservatives. But all in all, the vote was a victory for pro-EEC parties.

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Leading article, page 15

A narrow Communist victory in Italy

From Peter Nichols, Rome

The Communists have made it by a hair's breadth. Fears that they would overtake the Christian Democrats to become the largest party in the country for the first time were confirmed, but by the tiny margin of 0.3 per cent.

They were helped by the fact that the Christian Democrats lost ground by comparison with the last European elections. But that is not the real explanation because the Communists themselves gained and the Christian Democrats performed much better than was expected.

The Christian Democrats appear to have halted the decline which marred their performance at the general election last year. Hence the Communists can rightly claim that they did not go out in front simply because their opponents fell back, they also accelerated.

Included in their vote, however, is that of the tiny Democratic Party of Proletarian Unity which took 1.4 per cent at the last European election which it fought independently.

So it can be argued that the Communists did not go ahead on their own.

The Communists are naturally jubilant and whoever they choose as their new secreatry to succeed Enrico Berlinguer will face the task of trying to maintain the impetus provided by the European vote to a party which at the national level had looked lately to lack much of its old lustre.

There is a tendency to try to explain away the success by pointing out that the Communists gained votes given to them under the emotional impact of Berlinguer's death in mid-campaign. But that argument is doubtful. It is probably just as true to say that the Christian Democrats did respectably well because a lot of people who might have voted for one of the smaller parties were worried about the effect of an inflation of the Communist vote.

In fact the smaller lay parties were the principle losers. Even the Socialists, who have in Signor Bettino Craxi the first Prime Minister drawn from the socialist ranks, performed disappointingly. So did the alliance of Republicans and Liberals, despite their insistence on fighting a genuinely European campaign

Comrades triumph: Communists in Rome celebrating their party's victory

France left stunned by National Front breakthrough

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The spectacular breakthrough of the National Front, coupled with the dramatic slump in the Communist vote in Sunday's European elections, has left France stunned. Some commentators are predicting that the results could lead to a fundamental reshaping of the French political scene.

The Right, already weakened by its own internal divisions which were temporarily papered over for the European election campaign, is now confronted for the first time since the rise of the *Poujadists* in the mid-1950s by a serious threat on its extreme-right wing. The Socialists have seen support for their main coalition partner on the extreme left reduced to its lowest level in 50 years.

Both are historic events, although the latter is likely to be more durable and, therefore, ultimately more important. The Communists, who gained 11 per cent of the vote in Sunday's elections – the same as the National Front – have lost nearly half their electorate support in the past five years. There seems to be nothing they can do to stop their continuing decline. Participation in government was manifestly not a solution.

As expected, the Socialists also fared badly, their proportion of the vote falling from 24 per cent in the 1979 European elections to 21 per cent. Together, the ruling Socialist-Communist alliance attracted only 32 per cent of the vote, a fall from the 56 per cent they obtained in the last parliamentary elections three years ago and 11 per cent less than the joint opposition list led by Mme Simone Veil.

The French are not used to being ruled by a minority Government and already there are demands from the right for the dissolution of Parliament and an immediate general election. President Mitterrand is not likely to succumb to those pressures, however, and the present Parliament, in which the Socialists have an outright majority, will almost certainly see out the remaining two years of its five-year term.

While the two main opposition parties can afford to be pleased by the size of the gap they have opened up between themselves and the Left they are nevertheless bound to be disappointed by their own relatively low score and by their failure to obtain an absolute majority of more than 50 per cent. Now a coalition with the National Front would be essential to achieve an outright majority and tthey have so far said that they are not prepared to contemplate this.

Although the National Front has recently chalked up some spectacular local by-election successes, it has never before obtained more than 2 per cent of the vote in a national election. It was expected to do well, but not nearly as well as it did.

M Jean-Marie le Pen, the Front's leader and a colourful ex-paratrooper, led a forceful campaign based on populist, nationalistic themes which had a direct bearing on people's everyday lives – unemployment, immigrants, law and order, moral decline, nuclear war and the Russian menace. The boring complexities of Europe, to which the traditional parties tried to pay lip-service in their own strikingly lack-lustre campaigns, were not for him.

The National Front's message is, however, predominantly negative. It still has no real programme. It remains to be seen whether its latest success is just a flash in the pan – an exasperated vote of protest cast by a disillusioned electorate in the knowledge that it would have no direct impact on their lives, or whether it can be used, as M le Pen maintains, as a launching board for a new political force in France.

The Communists are licking their wounds and wondering what they should do next.

FRANCE	1984	(1979)		
Electorate	36,424,000	(35,180,531)		
Votes cast	20,689,000	(21,356,960)		
Turnout	56.7	(61%)		
Seats	81	(81)		
	1984 Seats	(1979) Seats	1984 %	(1979) %
UDF (Lib) & (EPP)		(25)		(27.6)
and RPR (EPD)	41	(15)	42.9	(16.3)
Socialists (Soc)	20	(22)	20.8	(23.5)
Communists (Com)	10	(19)	11.3	(20.5)
National Front	10	(0)	11.0	(1.3)*
Ecologists	0	(0)	3.4	(4.4)
ERE	0	(0)	3.3	(1.8)*
Others	0	(0)	7.3	(4.6)

Above figures are provisional until final 1.7m votes, from French Polynesia and other overseas territories, are received – probably on Thuraday
*In 1979, the extreme righ was represented by the Eurodroite party and the centre left not by ERE but by EEE.

Thorn says European election turnout was 'a catastrophe'

Continued from page 1

ing extremist or regional groups can be expected to exploit their new-found public platform in Strasbourg to make their dissident voices heard more loudly than ever.

The new parliament will have the same centre-right weighting as the old, with a slightly stronger Socialist presence, thanks largely to the success of the British Labour Party. But with the notoriously low attendance levels during debates, there will be many opportunities for the tiny parties to influence votes in an unpredictable way.

Inasmuch as the parliament has always sought to put itself in the vanguard of the movement towards greater European cooperation and union, the low vote is also an indictment of the EEC itself. It must be significant that the only country to register a meaningful increase in the poll was Denmark, where a very successful campaign by the anti-EEC party mobilized 6 per cet more of the electorate to vote.

The fact that the Liberal party was arguably the most committed of all to a European federal state, did poorly almost everywhere, further underlines the lack of interest in the central issue of cooperation which the elections were meant to be all about.

If there were a trend at all it was the predictable one away from governments in power.

But the lack of a credible opposition, particularly in West Germany and France, was a major factor in votes going to dissident parties – the left wing ecologists in right wing West Germany and the ultra-right wing National Front in Socialist France.

Both of these parties, with a little help from their political friends, now seem certain to be able to form their own group in the new parliament. This will mean they will have the right to representation on policy-making committees, financial support from the parliament's budget and privileged use of the parliament's facilities.

Belgian voters, true to form, decided to go one way in Flanders and the other way in Wallonia. The one thing on which voters on both sides of the linguistic frontier were agreed was on the need for an Ecology member.

In Greece, with only a small fraction of the vote outstanding, the ruling Socialists were maintaining their lead with 41.6 per cent of the total. The conservative New Democracy Party increased its following modestly to 38 per cent.

The two biggest political parties in the Irish Republic, Fianna Fail and Fine Gael, looked set to gain seats at the expense of the Labour Party as counting continued.

Minority groupings on the whole did badly.

In opulent Luxembourg, the Socialists made impressive gains. The fact that two community policies – steel restructuring and dairy production – had caused considerable problems gave an added dimension to both polls.

A low turnout in European-minded Holland was to some extent seen not as a sign of electoral apathy, but as a deliberate decision not to vote for a parliament that has no real powers. As one observer put it: "Perhaps those who stayed away are the true Europeans."

The British MEPs will continue to face the stigma of having come from the country with easily the lowest turnout.

PARLIAMENT June 18 1984

New tanks and ships to be ordered

DEFENCE

Orders will shortly be placed for 62 Challenger tanks from the Royal Ordnance Factory at Leeds to equip a fifth regiment of the British Army of the Rhine, Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced in the Commons when opening the two-day debate on the 1984 defence estimates.

Sufficient Challenger tanks had already been ordered to equip four regiments and other enhancements were in hand which would strengthen BAOR equipment to an extent not seen in the past three decades.

Mr Heseltine also announced that the Government would shortly be inviting industry to make competitive proposals to design and build the first class of a new type of support ship, the Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment.

This was a new concept for the support of the Royal Navy, a "one-stop" ship which would carry in one hull all the fuel and stores needed for replenishment at sea. It was also a new concept in ship procurement as this was the first time proposals to design and build a first-of-class ship fo such importance and complexity were going out to competition.

Mr Heseltine said the one profound achievement over the past 40 years had been the avoidance of a world conflict, despite the constant reality of East-West tension. But they could not be prepared to rest on the mere absence of war.

Peace between East and West had been preserved because of a perception on all sides that the alternative was too appalling to contemplate and because great resources had been devoted tomilitary expenditures.

Peace based on fear and suspicion would always be uneasy and uncertain and it was the task of the statesman to move to a situation where peace was based on mutual understanding and on trust. But the existence of peace itself was a prize beyond previous attainment. It was a challenge, but not a disaster, that they had not also moved to peace in a climate of trust.

The primary purpose of Nato was to preserve the peace and security of its member nations, and this is what it had achieved for 35 years. They had made it clear they would maintain their defences at a level sufficient to deter threats to their peace and security and that they wanted to talk to the Soviet Union and to achieve a meaningful dialogue on reducing East-West tension and securing arms control.

The joint declaration on East-West relations at the London economic summit reiterated the United States' offer to re-start nuclear arms control talks anywhere, at any time and without preconditions. These words were denounced by the Soviet Union which put no constructive proposals in their place.

The leaders of the Alliance nations believed their fundamental duty was to preserve the freedom of their peoples through the maintenance of strong defence forces capable of resisting aggression.

The British contribution to Nato defence continued to be second only to that of the United States. It was spending £17,000m on defence this year and £18,000m next year. Britain's defence contribution outstripped that of its major European allies as a total figure, as a per capita figure and as a percentage of GNP.

He had announced proposals for the reorganization of the Ministry of Defence which were designed to achieve greater efficiency in the conduct of its business. These were being worked through and he would be announcing the results before the recess.

The Government were committed to secure greater competition across the range of its equipment procurement and support services. Analysis had shown that significant savings, up to 30 per cent in some recent cases, could be achieved through competition.

We intend (he went on) also to pursue greater international collaboration in the development and production of new weapons systems. In particular we seek greater arms cooperation within Europe and between Europe and the United States.

European collaboration was important because it demonstrated to the US that the European allies were prepared to play their full part in Nato defence.

For the future Britain was discussing with her partners an outline concept for a European agile fighter aircraft to meet the air threat from the Warsaw Pact in the 1990s and beyond.

He was currently the chairman of the Eurogroup of defence ministers which aimed to harmonize European views, and to ensure that the European contribution to the common defence was as effective as possible.

There was scope for a more European approach in the field of defence procurement. European collaboration had been shown to work.

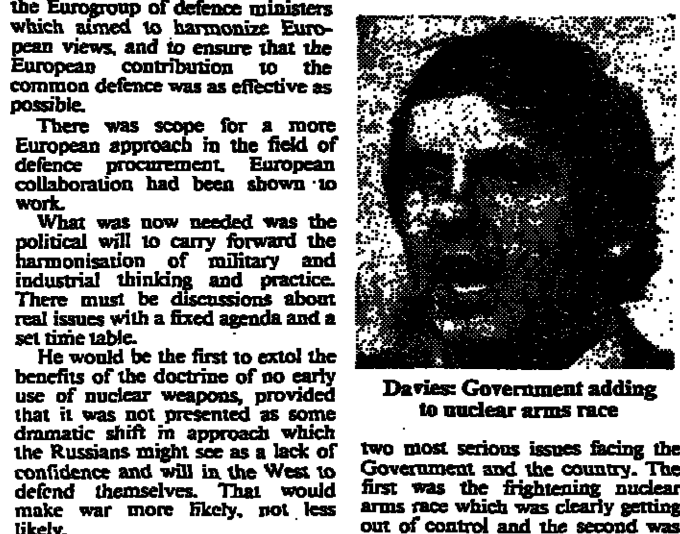
What was now needed was the political will to carry forward the harmonisation of military and industrial thinking and practice. There must be discussions about real issues with a fixed agenda and a set time table.

He would be the first to extol the benefits of the doctrine of no early use of nuclear weapons, provided that it was not presented as some dramatic shift in approach which the Russians might see as a lack of confidence and will in the West to defend themselves. That would make war more likely, not less likely.

A no first use strategy could well weaken deterrence, not strengthen it. It was not self-evidently better in political, or even the moral terms in which these arguments were so often cloaked, to pursue a policy that might make war itself more likely.

Mr Denzil Davies, an Opposition spokesman on defence and disarmament (Llanelli, Lab), moved an amendment expressing the conviction that the cost of buying the Trident nuclear system from the United States would mean further cutting and weakening conventional non-nuclear forces, deploring the omission from the defence White Paper of initiatives to stop and reverse the escalating and dangerous nuclear arms race, and calling upon the Government to work within Nato for a change to a strategy based on no first use of nuclear weapons to cancel Trident and to remove all nuclear bases including cruise missiles from the United Kingdom.

He said the White Paper failed to say anything constructive about the



Davies: Government adding to nuclear arms race

two most serious issues facing the Government and the country. The first was the frightening nuclear arms race which was clearly getting out of control and the second was the financial crunch which would fall upon the defence budget over the next few years.

Far from showing any initiative to try even to moderate the nuclear arms race the Government was playing a full part in its escalation and proliferation. It was still determined apparently to buy Trident. This was massively more lethal, accurate and powerful than Polaris. Even those who still wanted to see a second generation of British nuclear weapons believed it to be inappropriate and totally unnecessary.

It seemed that Trident was not enough to satisfy the Government's nuclear mania. There had to be a further 160 cruise missiles located on British soil. The budget figures did not add up and Mr Heseltine would have to have a further defence review.

With the extensive commitments which Britain still had, stretching from the central front to the south Atlantic, the massive sums needed to fund and finance Trident and the rapidly declining industrial base there would inevitably be further cuts in the defence budget. They would fall on Britain's conventional forces and so make this country even more dependent upon nuclear weapons.

The doctine of flexible response might at one time have had some validity, but with parity between the US and the Soviet Union it was important to move away from this policy to one of greater reliance on conventional defence.

Mr Heseltine's policy of packing the defence ministry with directors and managers from the arms industries was disturbing and distasteful. He had started with Mr Peter Levene, the chairman of United Scientific Holdings, who got a lot of information from the department. He had also got a lot of publicity at the Aldershot "bazaar" for a Ferret 80 scout car. He was concerned that, after six months of being taught the arts of gamekeeping, such people were made poachers again.

Sir Humphrey Atkins (Spelthorne, C) said he was somewhat anxious that increased competition in the arms industry, together with collaboration with Nato allies in the development and production of new weapons, could result in British industry not always winning the orders. That would mean that only part of Britain's defence industrial base would survive.

Just over 40 years ago Britain had nearly starved because of the difficulties of ships getting through to her shores with vital imports. It was at least arguable that if the nuclear stalemate and the contemplation of the uselessness of engaging in a nuclear war prevented such a conflict, a hostile power like the Soviet Union might seek to bring Britain to her knees by the threat of starvation.

The Government had a duty to look to Britain's merchant shipping resources which were pitifully thin and getting thinner.

Dr David Owen, leader of the SDP, (Plymouth, Devonport) said the Government was making deeper cuts in defence spending than ever envisaged by Sir John Nott.

All the signs were they were doing under the present Secretary of State exactly what they were warned against by the previous Secretary of State – keeping more hulls but not equipping them with enough modern equipment or staffing them with properly trained people.

It was dangerous to put ships at risk by not having the necessary capital expenditure.

If the Government wanted Trident it ought to increase the overall budget in order to pay both for Trident and for an improved conventional defence force. On present plans, he did not believe it was possible for the Secretary of State to fulfil the current commitments.

They had either to increase expenditure or sacrifice Trident. He believed Trident should be sacrificed, though the savings made by doing so could not be earmarked for the health service or other purposes. The savings must go to improving conventional defence forces.

There was a definite change of mood among senior armed servicemen as they saw the consequences of Trident.

The Times has asked for reductions in BAOR, which was extraordinary, but at least it had recognized that on the present arithmetic the Secretary of State's forward projections did not add up and that radical alternatives would have to be looked at.

Coke works rioters condemned

COAL DISPUTE

Those on the picket lines at the Orgreave coking works in South Yorkshire today were not pickets, but demonstrators and rioters, Sir Michael Havers, the Attorney General, said during questions in the Commons.

He was replying to Mr Dennis Canavan (Falkirk West, Lab) who had said there was growing public concern at the paramilitary behaviour of the police.

Mr Canavan said: Will Sir Michael Havers confirm that the policing strategy being used during the dispute was decided well in advance at a meeting in February between himself, the Home Secretary and the chief constables?

Is it not about time that this Tory Government stopped using the police for blatant political purposes of waging a vendetta against the NUM?

Sir Michael Havers: He speaks of the paramilitary. Those of us who were listening to *The World at One* today heard there were 5,000 so-called pickets – and pickets they were not, they are demonstrators and rioters in many cases.

The whole road at the end was littered with lumps of concrete, stones, bottles and bricks, mostly taken from a wall demolished by people Mr Canavan supports.

If that is what he considers unfair treatment, he should think again and realize that the paramilitary comes from those Mr Canavan supports and not from the police.

Mr Patrick Nicholls (Teignbridge, C) said the NUM and TUC had recommended that the number of pickets should be six and not 6,000.

Sir Michael Havers: Six is a reasonable number. I would remind the House of what is the right of a picket. It is to obtain or communicate information and seek to persuade a man not to go to work.

What we have seen today, and it has been one of the worst, was far removed from that. What is going on at the frontline makes nonsense of the rules.

Mr David Ashby (North West Leicestershire, C) called for a Riot Act to deal with large assemblies.

Sir Michael Havers: The Law Commission last September recommended a new type of unfair assembly, ranging from a very serious one down to a much lower degree, giving an option for trial by magistrates, if agreed by both sides.

One of the problems of the serious offence of unfair assembly is that it can only be tried by indictment which can lead to great delays.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Conclusion of debate on defence. Lords (2.30): Trade Union Bill, committee, second day.

Pensions to rise in line with inflation

SOCIAL SECURITY

Pensions are to be increased by 5.1 per cent in November in line with inflation, Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, announced in a statement to the Commons.

This compared, he said, with a forecast of 4.5 per cent inflation for the fourth quarter of the year. Other benefits would also be increased and this would mean a rise in the social security budget of £1,600m bringing it to £39,000m, almost one third of all public spending.

Mr Fowler said: Supplementary benefit is increased by the rise in the retail price index less housing costs which are paid in full. This gives a figure of 4.7 per cent and again this will be paid in full.

The standard basic rate of pension will go up to £35.80 for a single person and £57.30 for a married couple. This means that between November 1978 and November 1984 pensions will have risen by 83.6 per cent compared with an expected rise in prices of 76.4 per cent.

We will also be taking a further step towards the abolition of the pensioners' earnings rule by increasing the limit by 7.7 per cent from £65 to £70 a week.

The standard rates of unemployment benefit will be increased to £28.45 for a single person and £46 for a married couple. I also propose to change the basis of payment of unemployment benefit so that from later this financial year all new claimants will be paid fortnightly in arrears instead of one week in advance and one in arrears as at present. This change will not affect tha amount of unemployment benefit properly paid to claimants but it will cut out overpayments that are caused now by people returning to work during the advance payment period.

To help families child benefit will be increased to £6.85 and one-parent benefit to £4.25. This means that both benefits remain at their highest level in real terms. For families in work the family income supplement prescribed amounts are being raised to £90 for a family with one child and the maximum payment for a family with one child will go up to £23. Families receiving family income supplement will also gain from the increase in child benefit. I am, however, proposing that changes in the prescribed amounts should, like all other changes in circumstances, only be taken into account when a new family income supplement award is made. As from November, therefore, the increases in these amounts will apply only to new awards.

The long-term scale rate of supplementary benefit will go up to £35.70 for a single householder and £57.10 for a married couple. The ordinary rates for short-term and unemployed claimants under 60 will go up to £28.05 for a single householder and £45.55 for a couple. The scale rates for children will go up by 4.7 per cent. Heating additions will be increased in line with the rise in fuel prices since May 1983 which was 3.2 per cent.

I also propose to make a significant further extension in the scope of age related heating additions. At present these are only paid automatically to supplementary pensioners over 70.

The housing benefit needs allowances will be going up by 4.8 per cent apart from those for children which will be raised by 50p more than is required to maintain their value giving an increase of 8 per cent. The other changes already announced will take palce in November except that the increases in thresholds for high rent schemes which were due to take effect then will now be deferred until April 1985.

Public service pensions will be increased by 5.1 per cent; so also will benefits for disabled people and war pensions. Mobility allowance will rise to a new rate of £20. This will be exactly double the rate we inherited on taking office, and will represent an increase in real terms of almost 11 per cent since then.

The war pensioners' mobility supplement will be increased to £22.25 a week and the 100 per cent disability pension will go up to £58.40 a week.

All war widows' pensions will be increased in line with prices. But I am glad to say that I am able to make a real improvement for the older war widows – most of whom were widowed during the world wars. I shall be increasing the age allowances they receive at age 65 to £5 a week and at age 70 to £10 a week – increases of over 15 per cent. I shall also be introducing a new rate of £12.50 for the oldest war widows – those aged over 80.

Mr Michael Meacher, chief Opposition spokesman on health and social security (Oldham West, Lab) said the minister had once again demonstrated that under this Government there was one law for the rich and another for the poor. By back-tracking on Labour's formula for determining pensions this Government had so far short-changed the single pensioner by £2.90 a week and the married pensioner by £4.85 a week.

On June 13, 1979, the minister's predecessor, Mr Patrick Jenkin, told the House: "It remains the Government's firm intention that pensioners and other long-term beneficiaries can confidently look forward to sharing in the increased standards of living of the country as a whole".

Today that promise stood totally broken.

Mr Fowler said Mr Meacher's response was exactly what was expected from him. In short, it was arrant nonsense. Mr Meacher was a member of a government which because it changed from the historic to the forecast method managed to defraud pensioners of something like £500m.

The government of which Mr Meacher was a member presided over a rate of inflation of 110 per cent. That was devastatingly bad news for pensioners.

MPs to vote on remarks of colleague

PRIVILEGE

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) ruled that remarks by Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab) on Tuesday June 12 during a debate on the Greater London Council (Money) (No 2) Bill should be considered as a possible breach of parliamentary privilege.

Conservative MPs, he said, had objected to Mr Banks's statement that as a GLC member he would use his influence at County Hall to ensure that they hit the constituencies of those Conservative members who voted in favour of an instruction to curb the council's spending.

The Speaker said his attention had been drawn by Mr Toby Jessel (Twickenham, C), Mr Neil Thorne (Ilford South, C) and Mr Richard Tracey (Surbiton, C) to words spoken by Mr Banks indicating an intention to restrict the provision of new services in the constituency of any MP in the GLC area who voted in favour of the instruction.

I am (he said) satisfied this is a matter to which I ought to allow precedence and accordingly Mr Jessel, whose letter I received first, may table a motion at the commencement of public business tomorrow on which the House will decide.

MPs will be voting whether to refer the matter to the Committee on Privileges for investigation.

Howe to raise Sakharov case with Moscow

The case of Dr Sakharov, the Nobel prize winner, and his wife, Mrs Yelena Bonner, is likely to be raised by Sir Geoffrey Howe, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, when he visits Moscow in July, it was made clear in the House of Lords.

Lord Molloy (Lab) pointed out at question time that Dr Sakharov was at this moment being forcibly fed and his wife, who had a serious heart condition, was being refused medicine other than those available to Russians. The Soviet action, he said, was devoid of any sense of compassion and bereft of any civilized behaviour.

Lady Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, said the Government had repeatedly made clear to the Soviet Government its concern at the treatment of Dr Sakharov. It would not be appropriate to disclose any particular points the Foreign Secretary might raise when he visited Moscow in July but clearly he would have these developments in mind.

Israel bans anti-Arab fanatics from next month's elections

From Christopher Walker, Jerusalem

The extreme right-wing Kach Party of Rabbi Meir Kahane, which advocated the violent expulsion of Palestinians from both Israel proper and the territories conquered in 1967, has been banned from next month's general election.

The ban was ordered late on Sunday night by 18 votes to 10 with seven abstentions after a lengthy meeting of the central election committee, on which all parties with a seat in this Israeli Parliament are represented.

Supporting the prohibition, Justice Gabriel Bach, the committee chairman, argued that antisemites would no longer have to invoke the *Protocols of the Elders of Zion* if a person were elected to the Knesset whose party's broadsheets advocated the destruction of mosques and killing of Arabs. Later Rabbi Kahane announced that he would appeal against the ban to the High Court.

An official letter sent to the party, many of whose members are new Jewish immigrants from America, spelt out the grounds for the ban, which was not enforced at the last election in June 1981 when Kach failed to secure the minimum percentage of votes necessary to win a parliamentary seat.

The letter said that the party advocated racist principles which were in contradiction to the independence to the State of Israel; openly supported acts of terror; and attempted to fan hatred and hostility among various sectors of the Israeli population.

The realization of the principles of this list would both represent a danger to the rule of democracy in Israel and be liable to bring about a collapse of public order, it concluded.

Some members of the ruling Likud coalition voted against the ban, while others abstained. A spokesman explained that a free vote had been allowed because although Likud members were against the party's principles they were opposed to banning any list from the election scheduled for July 23.

Terrorist suspects named in court

The suspected members of the Jewish terrorist organization exposed by the general security services in April were publicly identified yesterday after the district court in Jerusalem lifted its ban on publishing their names (Moshe Brilliant writes).

The prisoners included officials in the occupied West Bank but none belonged to the top leadership. However they were all active in the mainstream of the settlement movement and it will be difficult for Gush Emunim, the main settlement organization to distance itself from them.

The number one accused described in the indictment as a planner, organizer and participant in all the anti-Arab atrocities attributed to the organization was identified as Mr Menachem Livni, aged 34, an electronics engineer living in Kiryat Arba, a Jewish suburb of Hebron. He was said to be a commander of an Army Reserve engineers unit and was head of the Society for Renewed Jewish Settlement in Hebron.

A charge sheet linked him with attempts to murder members of the Palestinian National Guidance Council in 1980, conspiracy to blow up the Dome of the Rock on the Temple Mount, the murder of students of the Islamic College in Hebron last year and the booby-trapping of Arab buses in Jerusalem in April.

Other accused are Yehuda Ezion, a founder of Ofra settlement on the West Bank and Dr Yehoshua Ben Shusan, aged 34, of Jerusalem, a captain in the regular Army who has been decorated for bravery.

Perhaps the figure most widely known to Arabs and Jews in the West Bank is Mr Moshe Zar, a prominent land broker who was stabbed and seriously injured, allegedly in connexion with his activities.

Another suspect, Mr Zeev Friedman, was once deputy chairman of the Kiryat Arba local council.

The ban on publishing their names had been requested by the accused through their lawyers. They claim their families who live in the West Bank would be in danger of reprisals.



Handing over: President Reagan presenting the Olympic torch at the opening ceremonies of the International Games for the Disabled on Long Island, New York.

Washington worry holds up nuclear pact with China

From Mohsin Ali, Washington

The United States has held up a nuclear cooperation agreement with China to get "full mutual understanding" with Peking on its implementation.

A State Department spokesman, in a carefully worded statement on Friday did not, however, comment directly on press reports that the United States was seeking additional assurances from Peking about its non-proliferation policies before sending the agreement to Congress for approval.

On Friday *The Washington Post* reported official sources as saying that intelligence suggested that the Chinese had aided Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme.

The spokesman declined comment on this, but in another answer said: "We remain concerned about unsafeguarded nuclear activities in Pakistan. We have made our concerns known to the Government in Pakistan at every appropriate opportunity. We have welcomed President Zia's repeated statements "that Pakistan will not acquire a nuclear device of any kind."

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Mr Yaqub Khan, said in London on Sunday that the suggestion that Pakistan would benefit from the proposed transfer of American nuclear technology to China was wrong and fantastic. Pakistan was receiving no assistance from China or any other country for its nuclear programme, which was solely for peaceful purposes.

The State Department spokesman said the United States had made clear throughout the negotiations with China the peaceful nuclear cooperation had to rest on "basic shared non-proliferation principles and practices".

The US-Chinese agreement, initialled on April 30 during President Reagan's Peking visit, provides a framework under which American firms could sell the China nuclear power reactors worth billions of dollars.

Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, said at a White House dinner on January 10: "We do not engage in nuclear proliferation ourselves, nor do we help other countries develop nuclear weapons." There had been widespread reports that China had helped Pakistan.

The State Department spokesman said that before submitting the pact to President Reagan, and before sending it to Congress, "We want to be sure that we have taken all necessary steps to ensure a full mutual understanding with the Chinese on matters relating to the implementation of the agreement".

Black gold miners reject pay offer

From Michael Hornsby Johannesburg

South Africa's fledgling black mineworkers' union yesterday declared a dispute with the Chamber of Mines, the employers' organization, after the breakdown of talks on the annual wage increases in the country's gold mines, due to come into effect on July 1.

The next step is for the dispute to go to a conciliation board. If it is not resolved there, the union could then call a strike, which would be the first legal stoppage by blacks in 100 years of South African gold mining.

In the third round of talks, which have been going on since the beginning of the month, the chamber offered increases in the minimum black wage ranging from 12 to 14 per cent, plus a package of fringe benefits involving services increments, overtime payments and shift allowances.

In a statement rejecting the offer, the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM), which claims a membership of 70,000 of the 428,000 blacks employed by the 34 gold mining companies belonging to the chamber, demanded a bigger increase in basic pay, and said the proposed fringe benefits were less than many of its members already enjoyed.

THE Num, which was founded in August, 1982, and was recognized by the chamber only in June of last year, is demanding a minimum pay increase of 25 per cent, though union officials indicated they would settle for around 20 per cent.

The chamber began by offering an increase of about 10 per cent which is roughly in line with inflation, and the same as it has already agreed to with the much smaller number of white officials and miners it employs.

According to the NUM, the chamber has threatened to implement its latest offer of 12-14 per cent unilaterally, to meet the July 1 deadline. The union issued a warning yesterday of possible labour unrest.

Although the NUM still represents only a small proportion of black mineworkers, any wage agreement it negotiates is bound to set a norm

Freed ANC leader to leave today for Britain

Johannesburg – Mr David Kitson, the Briton released on May 11 after more than 19 years in Pretoria Central Prison, is due to leave by air today for Britain, which he last saw in 1959.

He was jailed in December 1964 for 20 years for sabotage and other offences and was a member of the high command of the banned African National Congress, (Michael Hornsby writes).

Mr Kitson's departure was delayed first by the need to get an exit permit from the South African authorities – he has British and South African nationality – and then by the death of his 91-year-old father in Johannesburg, who lived just long enough to see his son's release. Mr Kitson is 64.

Muldoon stems run on dollar

Wellington – The Reserve Bank moved yesterday to stop a run on the New Zealand dollar triggered by speculation of a possible devaluation to follow the snap election on July 14. Foreign exchange dealings, which began on Friday, continued yesterday but in more controlled fashion after the bank's intervention, (W. P. Reeves writes).

Sir Robert Muldoon, the Prime Minister, warned speculators of the possibility of government controls to prevent them financing deals. He repeated that there would be no devaluation.

Greenland leader survives poll

Copenhagen – Mr Jonathan Motzfeldt, chairman of Greenland's local parliament (Landsting) since the vast icebound territory achieved home rule from Denmark in 1979, will continue in power in coalition with the small Inuit (Eskimo Nationalist) Party after inconclusive elections earlier this month (Christopher Follett writes).

Mr Motzfeldt's left-wing Siumut Party won 11 seats and Inuit three, giving the coalition partners a majority in the 25-seat local legislature. The conservative Atussut Party won 11 seats.

Jockey dies

Paris (AFP) – The French steeplechase jockey Guy Hunault, aged 27, has died from head injuries after his horse fell during the Prix Ferdinand Dufaure at the Auteuil race course here on Sunday.

René returned

Victoria, Seychelles (AP) – President René was reelected yesterday with 92.6 per cent of the vote in a one-candidate poll, a drop from the 98 per cent he received five years ago.

Prison deaths

Istanbul (Reuter) – The death toll in a hunger strike by Istanbul prisoners demanding political status and an end to alleged torture has risen to four, relatives of the protesters said yesterday.

Corsica blasts

Ajaccio (AFP) – Nineteen explosions rocked southern Corsica early yesterday, including seven in the capital, causing considerable damage and badly wounding a police guard.

Curfew lifted

Accra (AFP) – The night curfew in force in Ghana for two and a half years has been lifted after the reopening last week of six of Ghana's borders with Ivory Coast and nine with Togo.

Border escape

Munich (AFP) – A border guard has become the fifth person this year to escape from Czechoslovakia into West Germany.

Pandas for LA

Los Angeles (Reuter) – As well as athletes, China is sending two giant pandas to Los Angeles for the Olympic Games. Arriving next month, they will be displayed in a zoo during the Games and later tour other American cities.

Khaddam in bid to end deadlock

Bikfaya, Lebanon (Reuter) – Mr Abdul Halim Khaddam, the Syrian Vice-President, began talks with Lebanese leaders yesterday aimed at reconciling Christian and Muslim ministers who are deadlocked over political reforms and the future of Lebanon's divided army.

Mr Khaddam, on his first visit to Lebanon in more than a year, met President Gemayel and the Prime Minister, Mr Rashid Karami, at the presidential summer palace in Bikfaya, 11 miles north-east of Beirut.

He was expected to see Cabinet ministers in the evening at a dinner hosted by Mr Gemayel. Palace sources said the Shia Muslim leader Mr Nabih Berri, in hospital suffering from exhaustion, would send a representative.

The Druze leader, Mr Walid Jumblatt, the Christian Phalangist leader, Mr Pierre Gemayel and former President Camille Chamoun were also expected, the sources said. They and Mr Berri are all members of Mr Karami's "national unity" Cabinet, which has failed to meet since it won a parliamentary confidence vote last Tuesday.

In Damascus, the Syrian Government newspaper *Tishrin* appeared to hold the Christian "Lebanese Forces" militia responsible for the Cabinet paralysis.

The "Lebanese Forces" advocate each main sect having its own army in its own canton. Syria favours reintegration of Christian and Muslim army units.

Mr Khaddam's task is to cut through a wrangle between Muslim and Christian politicians over which should come first – stabilizing the ceasefire or agreement on reforms.

The Christians want an end to the violence, which has caused about 1,000 casualties since the Cabinet took office on April 30, before they discuss reform.



Lebanon talks: President Gemayel (left) welcoming the Syrian Vice-President to Lebanon yesterday.

Protests shake Uruguay

From Douglas Tweedale Montevideo

Political tension has increased dramatically in Uruguay since the military Government arrested Señor Wilson Ferreira Aldunate, the country's leading opposition candidate, as he returned from exile last Saturday.

By Sunday night, members of Señor Ferreira's Blanco Party had staged the first of what promises to be a series of street demonstrations to demand his release. The country's military leaders found themselves caught up in persistent rumours of palace coups and Government changes just five nights before elections are scheduled to be held.

About 5,000 of Señor Ferreira's supporters braved a tense confrontation with riot police on Montevideo's main avenue during a march from the Blanco Party headquarters which was led by Señor Ferreira's wife and daughter.

The marchers chanted "Wilson, Wilson" and "Let them go". (Señor Ferreira's son aged 32 was also arrested by the military) until they came face-to-face with a cordon of police. After a tense conversation between police and the march's leaders, both sides agreed to leave the scene, and the demonstration ended without incident.

Meanwhile, however, a rumour that President Gregorio Alvarez had been removed by an internal military coup spread so quickly that both General Alvarez and General Hugo Medina, the army commander in chief, were forced to make rare public statements on Sunday night to deny the reports.

Political sources said that the wave of rumours was, in itself, a sign that the unpopular military Government has been badly shaken by the consequences of Señor Ferreira's arrest.

Mixed fortunes in civil war

Contras resent US pressures

From Alan Tomlinson, Tegucigalpa

American-backed rebels in Nicaragua are struggling to resolve their deep differences and form a united front amid mixed fortunes in their war against the Sandinista Government.

The largest rebel group, the Nicaraguan Democratic Force (FDN), says it has penetrated from the north into the mountainous central and southern provinces of Matagalpa, Boaco and Chontales, where regional commando units are preparing a wet season offensive against large towns.

FDN leaders, interviewed in Honduras, say their forces have already made contact with rebels from the other main group, the Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (Arde), which is under intense pressure from the Sandinista army in southern Chontales and Rio San Juan.

Leaderless in the absence of their military chief, Señor Edén Pastora, who is recovering in Venezuela from leg wounds sustained in a recent bomb attack, large numbers of Arde's forces are reported into Costa Rica across the San Juan river in the face of a big army offensive.

Another Arde leader, Señor Brooklyn Rivera, coordinator of the Miskito Indian branch of the organization, said the effort to negotiate unity with the FDN was taking place in the midst of "a grave military and logistical crisis".

"Our sources of supply are paralysed. For two months we have received no munitions, boots or food. The Reagan Administration, which has great influence in this area (US aid is channelled to the rebels through the CIA), is manipulating the situation to force us to agree to an alliance" he said.

"We have always been in favour of an alliance but it must be based on political unity and led by legitimate leaders. The only thing which is separating us is the interference of external forces which have infiltrated the northern group for interests of their own."

Señor Rivera said he was referring to former members of the notorious Somoza National Guard, the US Government in the shape of the CIA and elements of the Honduran armed forces.

"If they (the FDN) clean their house then we will shake hands with them and join one force", he said.

Señor Alfonso Robelo, political leader of Arde, who believes an alliance with the FDN is imperative now that their forces are in contact in the field, won a substantial majority in the group's policy-making assembly for a document setting out conditions for unity which has since been presented to the FDN.

Señor Pastora remains the principal opponent of the alliance and was announcing his decision to split from Arde over the issue at a news conference on May 30 when he was injured in a bomb explosion.

A spokesman for Señor Pastora's faction said the wounded military leader's position with the group had not changed. "It is not a question of majorities, it is a matter of principles", he said.

Señor Robelo accepted that although Señor Pastora was in a minority in the assembly, he had the loyalty and support of 75 per cent of his officers in the field. Unity would mean little without military cooperation. Nevertheless, the military wing of the organization was helpless without supplies provided through Arde's distribution network.

FDN leaders said they were studying the Arde document without stipulating preconditions of their own themselves. Señor Indalecio Rodriguez, a member of the group's four-man directorate, said he believes unity was close. "There has been a kind of alliance for some time. It is now a question of formalizing and instrumentalizing the agreement," he said.

He shared Señor Robelo's view that such an agreement was essential now that FDN forces were fighting in the south

Iranian offensive 'near'

Manama (AP) – Iranian volunteers converged on the battlefront yesterday apparently for the long-expected offensive against Iraq, while Kuwait announced that it was seeking sophisticated American weapons to boost its air defence.

Iranian state radio reported that "thousands of zealots" were pouring into frontlione positions at Basra, in southerm Iraq. Iran has massed an estimated 400,000 troops and Revolutionary Guards for an onslaught designed mainly to cut off Basra from the rest of Iraq.

In Baghdad, soldiers and students were streaming to emplacements along the southern frontline in anticipation of the Iranian offensive, the Gulf News Agency reported. Elsewhere, behind the battlefront, volunteers have been training to join the Army.

"Indications in Baghdad show the (Iranian) offensive is imminent, with the Iraqis bracing themselves to crush it," the Bahrain-based agency said. "The Iraqis will, meanwhile, tighten the blockade of Kharg, which they began last February." Kharg Island is Iran's main oil shipping terminal in the Gulf.

Iraqi military commanders have vowed to "annihilate" the Iranian offensive.

Presidents attack terrorism

President Reagan and President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka strongly condemned terrorism in public statements at the beginning of their talks yesterday (Mohsin Ali writes from Washington).

Mr Reagan said that "free men and women of this planet will never cower before terrorists", and added that "human liberty will prevail and civilization will triumph over this cowardly form of barbarism".

He applauded President Jayewardene's determination not to yield to terrorism in his own country and his efforts to find, through the democratic process, a peaceful resolution of communal strife.

President Jayewardene said that there was terrorism in the extreme north of his country where a "group of misguided people of Tamil birth seek separation from a united Sri Lanka". But he added that there were more Tamils living in the east and among the Sinhalese than in the region that sought separation, and they did not support the terrorists.

President Jayewardene, who is on his first state visit here, is also discussing economic aid problems and international developments in Asia and other parts of the world during talks with the Reagan administration.

Nicaraguan leader seeks Soviet arms

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Señor Ortega, the Nicaraguan leader, yesterday held talks with President Chernenko which, diplomats said, centred on a Nicaraguan request for Soviet aid, including arms in the civil war against American-backed rebel forces.

Señor Ortega, who arrived in Moscow on Sunday, also met Mr Geidar Aliyev, a senior Politburo member. The Nicaraguan team includes Father Miguel D'Escoto Brockmann, the Foreign Minister, who held talks with Mr Andrei Gromyko, his Soviet opposite number.

Before leaving Managua Señor Ortega said Nicaragua needed an "adequate number of planes to face American aggression", seen as a hint that he would seek supplies of Soviet Migs, together with Soviet training programmes for Nicaraguan pilots.

At the beginning of the month Señor Ortega, who is coordinator of the Sandinista junta, had an unexpected meeting with Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, at Managua airport.

Señor Ortega is understood to have briefed Soviet leaders on his encounter with Mr Shultz, during which he called on the United States to stop supporting rebel "contras"

Call for 'Europeanized' Nato

From Diana Geddes, Paris

A stronger defence voice for Europe, as called for last week by the foreign ministers of the seven member states of the Western European Union, will be at the heart of discussions between parliamentary delegates at the WEU's four-day biennial assembly, which opened in Paris yesterday.

Among the reports delegates will be asked to approve is one on European security by Sir Dudley Smith, Conservative MP for Warwick and Leamington, in which he puts forward detailed proposals for "Europeanizing" Nato so that its institutions, policy and strategy "more properly reflect the European view of defence requirements."

Another report calls on the WEU council to meet at least twice a year at ministerial level, "notably in preparation for Nato ministerial meetings", with defence ministers joining at least one of those meetings.

Prior to last week's meeting in Paris of WEU foreign ministers there had been no WEU council meeting at ministerial level since 1973.

The seven members of the WEU are: Great Britain, France, West Germany, Belgium, Italy, Luxembourg and Holland. Unlike the others, France is not a member of the Nato integrated military command, which is one of the reasons why it has been pushing particularly hard for the reactivation of the WEU, in its capacity as the only European body competent to speak on defence matters.

The report, which has already received the unanimous approval of the WEU defence committee, points out that European countries now contribute 65-75 per cent of Nato-ready forces in Europe. It calls for the appointment of Europeans to two key Nato positions, one as head of Shape headquarters in Europe, the other as special assistant for international affairs to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe.

However, it rejects a recent suggestion by Mr Henry Kissinger, the former US Secretary of State, for the Supreme Allied Commander Europe himself to be European

Luxembourg swing sets Grand Duke a problem

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg

A rise in unemployment (to about 2 per cent), coupled with the decline in the steel industry and anger among quota-hit dairy farmers, led to a strong rise in the Socialist vote in the Luxembourg general election on Sunday.

This meant that the Socialist opposition party captured seven more members, giving it a total of 21 in the 64l seat Parliament. The Communist Party held on to its two seats and the Ecologist won two seats to enter Parliament for the first time.

This strong surge by the left poses a real problem for Grand Duke Jean, whose job it is to pick a Prime Minister to replace Mr Pierre Werner.

Although Mr Werner's Christian Democrat Party won a total of 25 seats to remain the largest in the country, the share of support for its Liberal coalition partners dropped

THE NEW PARLIAMENT

	1979	1984
Christian Democrats	24 (+2)	25
Liberals	15	14
Socialists	14	21
Communists	2	2
Ecologists	–	2
Independents	2	–
	59	64

Note: Christian Democrats were "given" two seats won by the Independent Socialists, who left Parliament afterwards.
The number of seats was increased in the 1984 election from 59 to 64.

Boycott failure will force Solidarity to reshape strategy

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Poland's communist authorities announced yesterday that the large participation in Sunday's council elections had dealt a lasting blow to the Solidarity underground.

The unofficial turnout figure was said by the Polish press to be more than 75 per cent of the 26 million eligible voters, but there is no indication yet of how many votes were spoiled.

"The elections were a specific political test", said Mr Jerzy Urban, the Government spokesman, at a midnight press conference. "The boycott of the election announced by the underground was a failure ... Our opponents wanted to turn the elections into a political *referendum and in a way we are* grateful for this."

Solidarity had organized complex checking mechanisms to ensure that the authorities did not try to falsify the results. The underground strategists believe that this unofficial tally – based on random five minute counting checks at polling stations and on stolen ballot papers – will not be ready before Thursday or Friday.

Mr Lech Walesa, who has made his future as Solidarity leader dependent on the response to the election boycott, will wait until then before making a decision.

Sunday was the feast of St Kazimierz, the patron of good rulers, but it seems that the Catholic Church was not impressed. The primate, Cardinal Jozef Glemp, did not appear at his local polling station and a communiqué issued at the end of a plenary session of bishops concentrated on calling for the release of political prisoners.

"Some bishops expressed their concern over new political arrests. Such a situation gives rise to new tensions and does not promote social peace", the communiqué said. It also called for a "new political atmosphere" in Poland.

"No independent spiritual authority gave us support", Mr Urban said in a statement that will be welcomed in Moscow, "and we therefore do not have to share our success."

Political analysts in Warsaw saw the result as a "good one" for General Jaruzelski if only because it creates the impression that three-quarters of the country support him.

But voters leaving the polling stations on Sunday gave much broader reasons for ignoring the Solidarity boycott call. Some appeared to fear vague bureaucratic repercussions – especially those who were hoping to go to university, travel abroad or advance on the housing list – and in the villages there was a degree of group pressure to turn out. Often the leading figures in the election commission are also responsible for such matters as distributing fertilizer.

The elections may have two results in the next few weeks. The first is that the Jaruzelski Government may now be able to initiate an amnesty of prisoners having demonstrated that it is in control of the country. The second is that the undergrounnd leadership will have to rethink the whole strategy of boycott.

Some Solidarity strategists are urging a policy of "entryism", that is, taking no part in officially approved bodies, such as worker councils, and trying to convert them to Solidarity goals.

●**HAND-PICKED:** Local government elections were the first to be held nationally since the Solidarity crisis and martial law. All 220,000 ca ndidates were hand-picked by the authorities and none represented the oposition (Reuter reports).

Poland's addicts, page 14



Gesture of defiance: A group of Solidarity supporters gathered around a cross of flowers raising their hands in a victory salute during a brief demonstration of support for the union's election boycott in Warsaw.

Mugabe men on rampage

**From Stephen Taylor
Harare**

Attacks by Zimbabwe Government supporters on the offices of minority parties have intensified in the Midlands region in the wake of a ban on opposition meetings in the area.

Followers of Mr Robert Mugabe's Zanu (PF) Party went on the rampage yesterday in Gweru, the third Midlands town to be affected by violence in the past week. The offive of Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu party was destroyed by fire after a car in the vicinity was said by bystanders to have exploded.

The demonstrators were also reported to have stormed the office of the United African National Council (UANC) and set fire to furniture.

There was no clear indication of casualties from the two incidents, but about 20 people are believed to have been injured.

Earlier in the day Mr Nkomo accused the Government of attempting to stifle opposition before local government elections in August and the general election due to be held early next year.

He said that on Sunday a mob estimated at 40,000 had ransacked the Zapu office in Kadoma, another Midlands town.

● **TOUR FILM BAN:** The Government's Sports Council has banned the showing of a film on England's recent rugby tour of South Africa

Healing begins in India

**From Michael Hamlyn
Delhi**

Efforts towards what Mrs Indira Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, has called "the healing touch" were well underway yesterday to try to soothe the Sikh community, angered by the army occupation of the Golden Temple of Amritsar.

Mrs Gandhi herself was quoted in a radio interview as saying: "India in its long history has been through many ups and downs and such traumatic experiences, and we have managed to heal the wounds. And I am sure we will do this again."

The first batch of 80 people captured during the battle for the temple were released by the army yesterday. Another 200 detainees were passed over to the police after initial screening.

The army also indicated that it will drop responsibility for law and order sooner rather than later.

Lieutenant-General Krishnaswamy Sundarji, GOC Western Command, said yesterday that they would hand over in stages during the next few weeks and return to barracks.

Discussions are underway as to the best method of repairing the damage done to the temple during the army assault. The head priests have said the preferred way would be by volunteer Sikh labour.

Suggestions have also been made for joint workshops of Sikh and Hindu volunteers.

Ex-minister convicted of treason in Tunisia riots

Tunis (Reuter, AFP) – The fugitive former Interior Minister, Driss Guiga, has been found guilty of high treason and sentenced to 10 years forced labour and five years in prison, to run concurrently.

Guiga had been charged for offences during the "bread riots" which swept Tunisia January. He was accused of negligence, misleading President Bourguiba about the seriousness of the riots, and exploiting the violence to further his political career.

The court also withdrew Guiga's civil and political rights and ordered his assets seized. He now lives in London.

President Bourgiba is also expected to spare the lives of eight young men sentenced to death fr their part in the riots.

Prisoners of conscience

East Germany

Manfred Wilhelm

By Caroline Moorehead

Manfred Wilhelm, a maintenance mechanic aged 33, is serving an eight-year prison sentence in East Germany for "incitement hostile to the state" under Article 106 of the penal code. Before his arrest on March 19, 1981, he worked for *Neues Deutschland* the official paper of the Socialist Unity Party.

At his trial in June, 1982, Herr Wilhelm, who beloged to a pro-Albanian Marxist-Leninist branch of the Communist Party, was charged with producing and disseminating an underground newspaper called *Roter Morgen* (Red Morning), which had taken a highly critical line towards the communism practised in East Germany. The newspaper, printed in West Germany, was also responsible for preparing leaflets criticizing military education in schools, and calling for support for Polish strikes.

Herr Wilhelm is being held in Brandenburg Prison.



Herr Wilhelm: produced underground paper.

Philippines police gun squad back

**From Keith Dalton
Manila**

President Marcos ordered the reactivation yesterday of a controversial 1,000-man anti-crime squad with orders to "shoot to disable" criminals on public vehicles.

A similar campaign in 1982 resulted in the killing of scores of alleged criminals.

Members of the elite squad, drawn from the police force, the paramilitary Philippine Constabulary and the Presidential Security Command, are known as "secret marshals".

An announcement from the presidential palace said the secret marshals would be in plain clothes and armed with the latest automatic weapons.

They are to travel in public buses and passenger Jeeps and are authorized to fire on any criminal attempting to rob passengers.

Mr Marcos said: "The secret marshals have been reactivated. I do not want to alarm the public but they are now operating around the clock in the metropolitan area." He said a rash of hold-ups in the past week had prompted the return of the elite squad.

The secret marshals "struck fear in the hearts of underworld characters", the palace announcement said. It added that between August and December 1982, 32 criminals were killed.

This figure differs sharply from reports at the time. They said that a week after the secret marshals were deployed, 45 alleged criminals were shot dead in front of horrified passengers.

The squad was armed with machine pistols, capable of firing 700 rounds a minute, and despite the "shoot to disable order, most of the victims were shot in the head or chest. Local newspapers reported only seven people arrested in the first week.

President Marcos was later forced to make a public appeal to the secret marshals reminding them not to shoot to kill, and increasingly critical editorial comment from the pro-government newspapers.

The Philippines Council for Human Rights complained that the marshals were acting as judge jury and exectutioner.

Some suspects gunned down in public vehicles had been taken from their home towns earier by armed men, the council said. The introduction of the secret marshals in 1982 coincided with military raids on trade union offices

European tour builds up Zhao's image at home

From David Bonavia, Hongkong

The recent tour of Western Europe countries by Mr Zhao Ziyang, the Chinese Prime Minister, has helped to build up his image as a sophisticated, nononsence statesman, as much in China as in the countries he visited.

Mr Zhao is back in Peking after visiting France, Spain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, Italy, Belgium and the European Communities. Millions of television viewers in China saw him relaxed and self-confident in his talks with European leaders. This can only inhance his prestige at a time when observers are watching for signs of the retirement of Mr Deng Xiaoping, the elder statesman, who is Mr Zhao's political patron.

Whether Mr Zhao and Mr Hu Yaobang, the Communist Party Secretary General, can follow up Mr Deng's liberal, right-leaning policies after the latter's death or retirement is a vital political issue in China.

Mr Zhao is essentially an economic administrator without a big personal following in the party. His policies and competence are considered to be behind the big surge in output in China's rural areas, although deep-seated problems in other spheres continue to frustrate economic progress.

China increasingly views Western Europe as a counterweight to both the United States and the Soviet Union in the global balance of power. However, the most vital forms of high technology for military and non-military use are still expected to come from the United States, where Mr Zhang Aiping, the Defence Minister, has been paying an official visit. He will probably order American anti-aircraft systems including radar and missiles.

However, there are still powerful political forces in China – some of them among the senior army commanders – who disapprove



After a stream of revelations about the risks of British nuclear tests, the Australian government is now likely to set up a full public inquiry. One item on the agenda of any inquiry should be the aftermath of the British test in June 1956. In the second of three articles David Watts and George Brock report on the evidence

Doctor Marston's disturbing story

One of the more bizarre sidelines set up by the British nuclear tests on the Monte Bello islands in the summer of 1956 was an experiment conducted by a scientist who toured the country buying sheep and cattle carcases from farmers at £5 a time. Several areas were suffering a severe drought that year and the cash was welcome.

Dr Hedley Marston was the leading biologist on the Australian safety committee for the tests and worked normally at the Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organization. Aldermaston's scientists invited Marston to set up a secret fallout testing programme at 25 monitoring points across the continent. Without anyone being told the true purpose of the experiments, animals' thyroid glands were to be analysed before and after tests for iodine-131, one of the longest-lasting radioactive isotopes produced by nuclear explosions. The tests were designed to find if long-range fallout could be contaminating milk supplies and whether strontium-90 was collecting in bone marrow.

Marston's findings were eventually published in an academic journal nearly two years after the Monte Bello tests and after a prolonged battle between Marston and his colleagues on the safety committee. They were mostly couched in restrained and technical language which attracted little attention. He was criticized for becoming emotionally involved with his research and for inaccurate work. Before his own research appeared, several of his colleagues had already referred in passing to the results and written: "They show that the levels of radiation activity introduced into the biological cycles of the "Mosaic" tests . . . are far below those expected to produce any observable effects."

The analysis of the thyroids showed sharp increases in iodine-131, particularly after the second explosion in June. Before the tests began, the quantities had been negligible. At one collection point on the eastern Australian coast about 2000 miles from the Monte Bellos, the iodine concentration increased a hundredfold after the June 19 blast. His results suggested that the amounts of contamination varied considerably even within areas crossed by the cloud.

Marston concluded that if iodine were present in these increased quantities, then strontium-90 was also there and would also be transmitted to human food by way of milk. He referred to "other bone-seeking isotopes" which might be doing the same. He was not allowed to refer to all the radioactive substances which might be found because certain ones were thought likely to reveal too much about the precise composition of the device

Thousands of gallons of milk thrown away

which had been tested. Concern about radioactive contamination of milk was not confined to Australia during those years. When a fire in a reactor at Windscale sent a radioactive cloud across northern England in 1957, thousands of gallons of milk in Cumbria were thrown away immediately.

In an unpublished private report to Professor Leslie Martin, chairman of the safety committee, Marston wrote: "The main hazard is the grave danger of intensive internal irradiation resulting from the accumulation of long-lived isotopes within certain tissues of the bodies of individuals subsisting on foodstuffs produced on the contaminated areas.

"In particular there is a very serious likelihood that strontium-90 and its daughter yttrium-90 are now accumulating in the bones of large numbers of individuals inhabiting the extensive areas of Australia that have been heavily contaminated with debris from these tests, and that internal irradiation from these isotopes may, after a latent period of years, result in many deaths from cancer of the bone."

Marston's results confirm the picture given by the readings from the official air sampling stations that a "secondary" cloud from the second "Mosaic" blast passed from west to east across northern Australia. The official readings, although showing that the explosion deposited more fallout than any other test monitored by the air-sampling stations, record only small, theoretically safe, amounts of fallout.

Even these facts are buried deep in the table of the Australian Ionizing Radiation Advisory Council (AIRAC) reports: the map showing the tracks of the test clouds records the Mosaic cloud as travelling safely to the north. Last year's report said that Marston's research implied that "in almost all cases" radiation doses were insignificant.

But the authorities were not so unconcerned at the time. Some of his colleagues had called for his programme of research to be stepped up, but when he began reporting preliminary results, the operation was never completed.

Marston died several years ago, but *The Times* has been shown correspondence which gives his account of the harassment and surveillance he suffered at the time. He wrote later to Professor Martin: "There was unmistakeable evidence that my mail, both private and official, was being tampered with during transit – for what reason and at whose behest are possibly known to you. When we had obtained satisfactory proof that my letters were being opened while in the keeping of Her Majesty's mails, I asked my executive colleague Dr White to pass in a message to you that if this nefarious operation was not stopped immediately, I should ask for a public inquiry.

"This met with the usual prompt denial. However, the tampering ceased the next day, or at least it has since been conducted with sufficient care to leave no very obvious trace."

The Australian Government's eagerness to damp down any awkward controversies has continued to the present day. Service veterans trying to find out whether their health was affected by their work at the tests – several thousand Australian servicemen assisted at the inland tests – have encountered extraordinary obstructions. One Quennsland veteran asked his doctor why he was reluctant to commit his opinion that he was suffering from a radiation-linked disease to paper was told: "It's more than my job's worth."

Because of the security restrictions, many servicemen's records do not even mention their presence at the nuclear sites at Christmas Island, Maralinga or Monte Bello. The widow of the navigator who dropped the H-bomb on Christmas Island was told that her husband had never served there although she had his log book proving that he had.

The more active veterans have been visited by officers of the government security agencies. Patrick Connolly, an Irishman who served with the RAF as a corporal, was warned to forget everything he had seen at Maralinga. it was made clear that he would not get Australian citizenship if he continued to talk about the effects of the tests on aborigines. He declined to talk to *The Times* for this series. The coordinator of the veterans in Perth was visited by a "journalist" claiming to be from the "Melbourne Argus". The only newspaper of that name had gone out of business years before.

It is possible that another member of the Australian safety committee might now tell a story different to the official version which he helped compile. Mr Ian Dwyer, the committee's weather expert, died in 1962. Before his death, according to

Occasional outbreaks of mystery illness

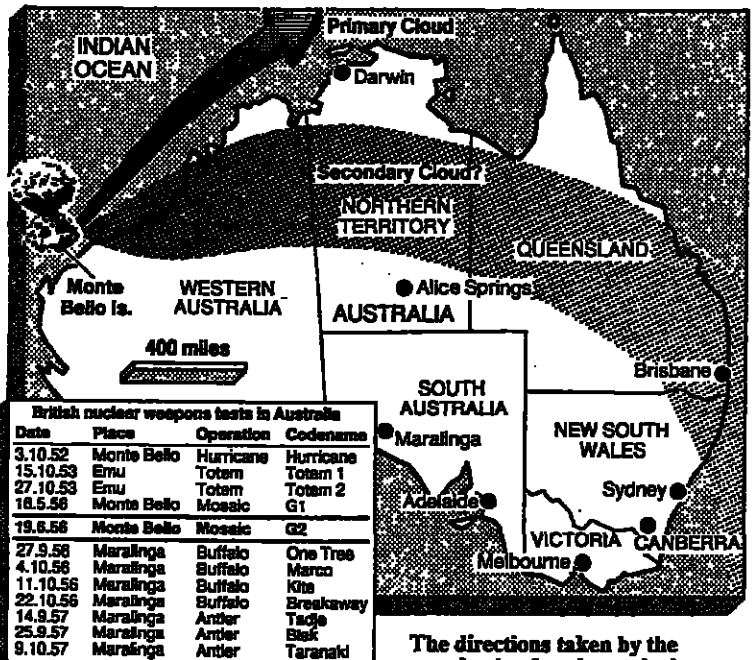
his family, he had become increasingly worried about fallout from the tests at Maralinga. He instructed his son to reveal that political pressure had been put on members of the committee to go ahead with testing in dangerous weather conditions. One member of the family recalls that at the time of one of the tests Robert Menzies rang Dwyer personally and Dwyer was so upset by what was happening that he refused to take the call.

After Dwyer's death, government officials cleared his house of papers, including any documentary evidence dating back to the time of the tests. His son later prepared a version of the story for a literary magazine which was then visited by two men claiming to be meteorologists who wanted to check it for "accuracy". The magazine's secretary who handed it over to them, a South African, was told that her visitor's permission to stay in Australia would be revoked if the article appeared.

No follow-up work on Dr Marston's long-range fallout research has ever been published. The AIRAC report draws conclusions about the low risk from strontium-90 from measurements of French nuclear tests which took place 6,000 kms from Australia.

In 1956 a country-wide survey was begun to take bone samples from people who died in hospitals. Samples were obtained without permission from the next-of-kin until the programme was ended a few years ago. The samples were apparently forwarded for strontium-90 checks to the state X-ray and radiation laboratory in Melbourne.

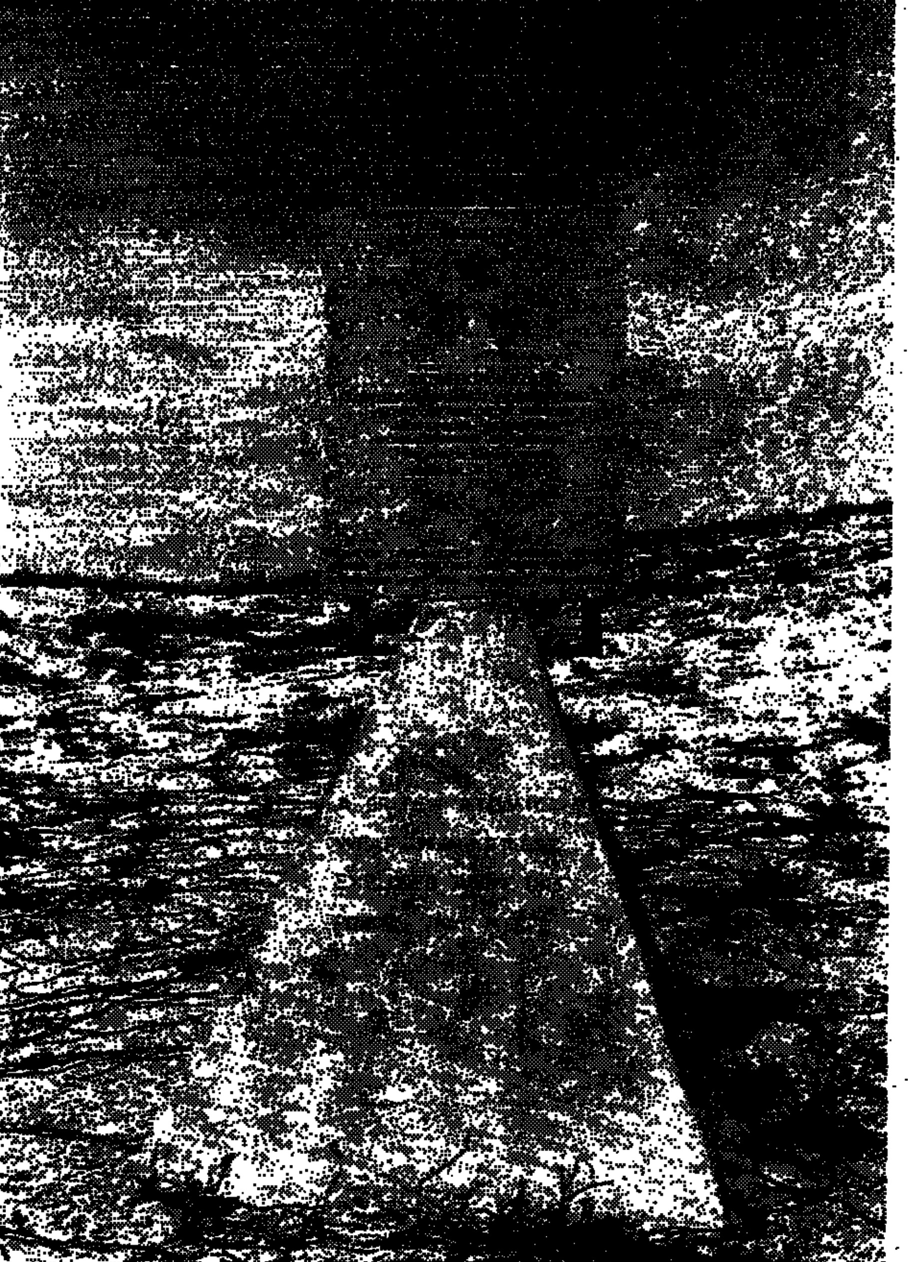
Radiation-linked diseases cannot be distinguished from other diseases and there is seldom conclusive proof that radiation causes disease except after major health surveys which show higher rates of key diseases which are not explained by other factors. Many Australian doctors, now think that their government should be mounting multi-disciplinary research to survey both human and animal health which may have been affected by all the British tests.



British nuclear weapons tests in Australia

Date	Place	Operation	Codename
3.10.52	Monte Bello	Hurricane	Hurricane
15.10.53	Emu	Totem	Totem 1
27.10.53	Emu	Totem	Totem 2
16.5.56	Monte Bello	Mosaic	G1
19.6.56	Monte Bello	Mosaic	G2
27.9.56	Maralinga	Buffalo	One Tree
4.10.56	Maralinga	Buffalo	Marco
11.10.56	Maralinga	Buffalo	Kite
22.10.56	Maralinga	Buffalo	Breakaway
14.9.57	Maralinga	Antler	Tadje
25.9.57	Maralinga	Antler	Biak
9.10.57	Maralinga	Antler	Taranaki

The directions taken by the two clouds after the explosion







Top, preparing cement for the bunkers and, above, servicemen erecting a bomb tower at Monte Bello in 1956

Tomorrow
The scream that lasted 28 years: how the nuclear veterans associations are trying to discover the truth at last

TALKBACK: THE FOOD SCANDAL

From John C. Kitchen, Bushfield Road, Albrighton, Staffordshire.

Geoffrey Cannon in his informative article of June 12 (Spectrum), "The Food Scandal", lends support to the public myth that it was Mrs Beeton who produced, at that time, unsuitable recipes for the health of the middle class.

Unsuitable they may have been, but when you compare the ingredients printed on the side of the packing of Sainsbury's Super Swiss Roll with Mrs B page 938 New Edit 1960 her recipes now seem not only suitable but also preferable.

Ingredients: Black Cherry flavour filling (Sugar, Gelling agent: E440(a); Citric acid, Acidity regulator: E330; Flavouring, Colours: E122, E132), Wheat flour, Sugar, Whole egg, Butter, Invert sugar syrup, Marshmallow (Glucose Syrup, Sugar, Starch, Albumen, Citric acid), Emulsifiers: E470, E471; Skimmed milk powder, Animal & Vegetable fats, Glycerine, Salt, Colours: E182, E110; Preservative: E202.

From James Le Fanu, The Medical News Group, Tower House, Southampton Street, London WC2.

Many doctors and scientists will be grateful to Mr Geoffrey Cannon for elucidating the causes of common diseases in our society. It is remarkable that after the enormous resources allocated to medical research the culprit turns out to be simply "the western diet". It will certainly be necessary to update our most recent medical textbooks which surprisingly omit most of his findings. Should not the Government also be considering a major reduction in medical manpower? For, despite the opposition of the special interest groups identified by Mr Cannon, the ease with which the epidemics of heart disease and cancer can be prevented by changes in diet will make thousands of medical students in the country rapidly redundant.

Unfortunately, contrary to Mr Cannon's assertions, there is no simple relationship between diet and disease. Indeed the reverse is the case. All the clinical trials that have attempted to reduce heart disease or blood pressure by encouraging dietary changes defiantly produce contradictory or negative results.

From Dorothy Dennis, Shaftesbury Avenue, Leeds.

There are three things I have long wanted to know about fat in diet. Firstly, how much unsaturated fat, in terms of grams or ounces, is actually essential to a healthy diet each day? This information would be more helpful to a provider of family meals than general warnings that too much is too much. Secondly, is saturated fat entirely bad? I was under the impression that some, in fact, was necessary to prevent heart attacks. Should that be so, what is a reasonable amount per day? Thirdly, is there now general agreement that the fat in fish is unsaturated? A few years ago, we were being warned that the oily fish, like sardines, herring and mackerel were just as bad for us as fat meat!

I should be most grateful for some definitive answers.

From Mrs Barbara M Wooldridge, Hallons Quay, Hallonsford, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.

The Food Scandal article by Geoffrey Cannon, although interesting, only confirms what the medical profession and sensible people have realized for years. Surely a far more dangerous aspect of diet lies in the additives which we are now obliged to take for granted.

As as allergy sufferer I find that it is becoming increasingly difficult to find foods which have not been tampered with. Can the medical profession perhaps bring pressure to bear on the government and food manufacturers to investigate this disgraceful state of affairs?

From Mrs Joanna Jenkins, The Old Vicarage, Bishopstone, Swindon, Wiltshire.

Having read the article today on Food, Treacherous Food, and a number of similar articles recently, I find myself wondering what we are supposed to die of.

"In the end almost all do in fact die from western disease, and the argument is that western food is indeed the main single underlying cause." I expect it's true, but must we die of something, mustn't we? I have absolutely no wish for immortality, nor even for a particularly long old age.

From Mr T. F. R. Jones, Cross Park Way, Crownhill, Plymouth, Devon.

Almost every newspaper these days has features on the rights and wrongs of one dietary regime versus another. Now *The Times* joins in the debate. Please, oh please, cannot it be accepted that there always has been and always will be a wide divergence of opinion on what diet is good for the human race?

I can guarantee – and will take a bet – that within a year or so another expert will claim that one or another of the recommended foods on page 9 of Wednesday's *Times* is, after all, bad for one.

Thankfully reason prevailed and Shona Crawford Poole retained her delightful spot on the page to regale those of us who remain unconvinced by all the dietary arguments, that after all pigeon braised with wild rice or terrine of rabbit, or indeed both, are acceptable and succulent alternatives to steamed broccoli and no doubt much more nourishing. Now where did I read the other day that a half bottle of claret was so packed with minerals and vitamins that it made one more vigorous, extended life, and enlarged one's cultural horizons!

From Dr John Taverner, Dorridge Road, Dorridge, Solihull, West Midlands.

Today, many of us read the sensible article concerning "Western diets". All that was stated is documented. We smoke, eat, drink too much. If we followed the advice of my profession then many of us would not succumb, prematurely, to these self-inflicted diseases.

But, we must die sometime. The longevity of mankind has not increased in parallel with his/her life expectancy, despite modern medicine.

The future for us is bleak. We jog, do not smoke and may end up in a chronic long stay geriatric ward till the body deceases at its proper moment.

If, by healthy living, we age our society, then we must provide the funds and facilities for healthy dying.

moreover . . . Miles Kington

There were four of us at table. Myself, my friend Barlow, the Duc de Cointreau and the Marquesa de Quimbal, relaxing after another day's energetic play in the Commoner/Gentry Tennis Tournament. Over coffee and cigars, we were discussing the best Bloody Mary we had ever tasted and the Marquesa was waxing enthusiastic – I think waxing is the only word one could use to describe what she was doing to enthusiastic – over one she had tasted in Greece.

"Do you know the island of Bupa?" she was saying. "It's still one of the last unspoilt islands in the whole of the Aegean. You get the ferry to Sciatica, then get one of the slow island boats to Edmundoros, and take a rowing boat across to Bupa. When I first went there they had never seen an Englishwoman before, and when I left they still hadn't."

The Marquesa is, of course, Spanish.

We rattled our brandy glasses a little, as a signal to get on with her story.

"After a journey of some five hours, or half a mile, on mule, we arrived at a little village whose name I never learnt and went thankfully into the shade of a small bar, with tamarisk, oleander and Greek rhubarb growing outside. There, I was poured a Bloody Mary such as I have never had before or since. I could not clearly see everything the barman did, but he put into it celery seeds, one coriander leaf, Tabasco, Cretan garlic; tomato juice made from Tunisian tomatoes and a herb I could not identify. It was wonderful."

"Molle," said my friend Barlow.

"Pardon?" we said.

"Molle," said Barlow. "It's an aromatic Peruvian leaf. A touch does wonders fora Bloody Mary. When I was on Bupa, I advised the barman to try some. I'm glad to learn that he is still following my advice."

I broke the ensuing silence by saying that I had never tasted a Bloody Mary better than the one I had had on a sunny Sunday morning on Sixth Avenue in New York, low down by Greenwhich Village.

"Sixth Avenue is dull when it's cloudy," I said, "but on a warm day you might almost imagine yourself in Florida."

"Florida is full of tottering geriatrics," said the Duc de Cointreau.

"So is Sixth Anvenue on a Sunday. They have all gone out, hale and hearty, to buy the Sunday *New York Times*. Bowed down by the weight of this monstrous encyclopaedia, they stagger home having heart attacks and seizures at every corner, ageing before your very eyes. There is nothing more delightful than sitting with a Bloody Mary and a snack which now escapes me, watching them."

"It was Eggs Benedict," said my friend Barlow.

"So it was", I said. "But how did you know?"

"I was there with you."

"But you were not there," said the Duc de Cointreau quickly, "when I had the best Bloody Mary of all time, staying with my dear friends the Lord and Lady Gabardine. They have a small shooting lodge with 96 bedrooms not far from Perth, and invite a few friends up when the last of the tourists have been shot or scared off. There it was, in 1972, that their butler Murdoch served me a crimson concoction which took him half an hour to make. Would you believe, *mes amis*, that –it was flavourd with heather?"

"What genus?" said Barlow.

"This heather," said the Duc, ignoring Barlow but sweating a little, "is grown in a garlic bed, thus acquiring its characteristics. The Tabasco he uses has a single strand of tarragon immersed in it. And the ice with which he cools the heavenly drink is taken from the bed of the Ardblair Loch, brought hence by a sweet and dimpling Highland lass."

"Louise," said Barlow.

"By all that is holy, how did you know that?" said the Duc hotly.

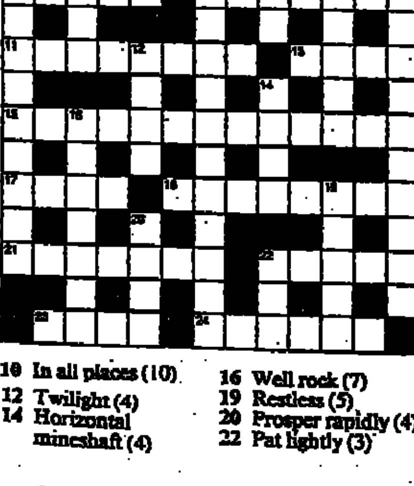
"Would you expect a gentleman to tell you?" smiled Barlow.

"Of course not," said the Marquesa sweetly," but won't you tell us about the best Bloody Mary you have ever tasted, o Barlow?"

"Certainly," said my friend. "When I make a Bloody Mary, I take a 10oz glass of Waterford crystal. . . ."

With a unanimous cry we rose to our feet, pelted Barlow with cigar stubs and filthy napkins, and went off for an early bed.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 371)



ACROSS
1 Performance judge (6)
5 Blink signal (4)
8 Establish by law (5)
9 Sea god (7)
11 Curative (8)
13 Mild Camembert (4)
15 Superior state (13)
17 Disorderly defeat (4)
18 Of Scotland (8)
21 Ridiculous man (7)
22 Scenery (5)
23 Tap rhythmically (4)
24 Early foetus (6)

DOWN
2 Domain (5)
3 Toddler (3)
4 Return to health (13)
5 Rub dry (4)
6 Neutral particle (7)
7 Object of infatuation (10)
10 In all places (10)
12 Twilight (4)
14 Horizontal mineshaft (4)
16 Well rock (7)
19 Restless (5)
20 Prosper rapidly (4)
22 Pat lightly (3)

SOLUTION TO No 370
ACROSS: 1 Scarf 4 Trapper 8 Totem 9 Wastrel 10 Accoutre 11 Mean 13 Mellifluous 17 Ague 18 Loophole 21 Hothead 22 India 23 Sirloin 24 Garda
DOWN: 1 Satrap 2 Antic 3 Famously 4 Tower of London 5 Also 6 Parvenu 7 Relent 12 Dumpling 14 Equator 15 Bathos 16 Gemara 19 Order 20 Memo

Commoners and coronets

Not all those related to the Queen can expect a regal life and a place on the Civil List. Alan Hamilton reports on those further down the line

Peter Phillips

Wellies on the piano

Master Peter Phillips, first grandson of the Queen and currently lying sixth in line of succession to the throne of Britain and 16 other nations, has a favourite party piece to entertain visitors and infuriate his mother. He tours all the muckiest corners of the farmyard then, still clad in his junior wellies, enters the sitting room of Gatcombe Park, climbs on the grand piano, and performs an energetic clog dance on the lovingly polished rosewood.

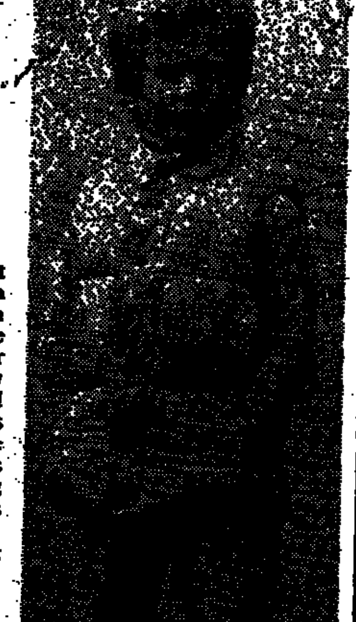
He is a highly boisterous six-year old, and more than once his mother has had to smack his bottom in full public view and drive him smartly home just as she was enjoying the Badminton horse trials. His three-year old sister Zara is showing early signs of emulating him.

His parents, Princess Anne and Captain Mark Phillips, had no hesitation in sending him at the age of three to join 24 other local children at the village nursery school at Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, a mile up the road from the family home. For the past year he has been at the private fee-paying Blue Boys pre-preparatory school in the same village, where efforts to refine his behaviour are in full swing.

He has a pony called Trigger, but Master Phillips himself has no title, which might be considered surprising for the Queen's first grandchild.

He does not, of course, inherit any title by right, as his father is a commoner. But in addition to that his parents are determined that he and his sister should grow up as far removed as possible from the trappings of royalty, at least in their early years. Princess Anne has so far rejected all thoughts of a hereditary peerage for herself; she desires to withdraw as far as possible from the immediate royal circle, although the effort she devotes to her official and charitable duties is not always fully acknowledged by the popular press who find her prickly and uncooperative.

She and her husband are determined to be farmers and horsepersons first, and royals second, and they wish the same for their children. Peter and Zara Phillips will grow up knowing far more about the innards of a Massey-Ferguson tractor than the intricacies of court. Significantly, Peter's godmother is not a royal but the former show-jumper Jane Bullen, and, although he has some contact with his regal cousins, his closest playmates are the sons of the Gloucestershire farming gentry.



Peter Phillips: removed from royal trappings

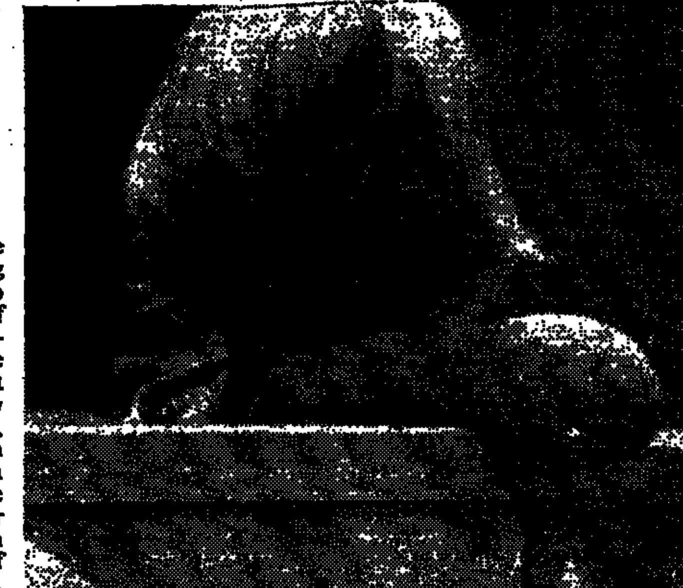
Currently placed sixth and falling, Peter Phillips is already safely out of the immediate line which might one day lead him to the throne. He will be further displaced by all the future children of Princes Charles, Andrew and Edward. His security for the future is eventually to inherit the 700 rich agricultural acres of the Gatcombe Park estate, given by his royal grandmother to her daughter as a wedding present.

Peter Mark Andrew Phillips will one day probably be granted a title, but it will be no more than an ornament to what will be an essentially farming career. The Royal Agricultural College at Cirencester would seem a likely destination for him.

Zara Phillips

Morning star

His sister Zara Anne Elizabeth Phillips, lying seventh and soon to become eighth in line of succession, will spend a considerable part of her life explaining the origin of her first name. Yes, she will patiently say for the umpteenth time, Zara was the name of a Gilbertian princess in Utopia Limited, not to mention the name of an Italian cruiser her grandfather Prince Philip had a hand sinking at the Battle of Matapan. On the other hand, she will smile, Zara is the Arabic for "morning star".



Zara Phillips: explaining her name away

Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones

Art or the big screen?

The royal roadshow faces a future with a distinct lack of princesses. Lady Sarah Frances Elizabeth Armstrong-Jones, one-time member of the Seventh Kensington Brownies and bridesmaid to the then Lady Diana Spencer, may well be the one to fill the gap.

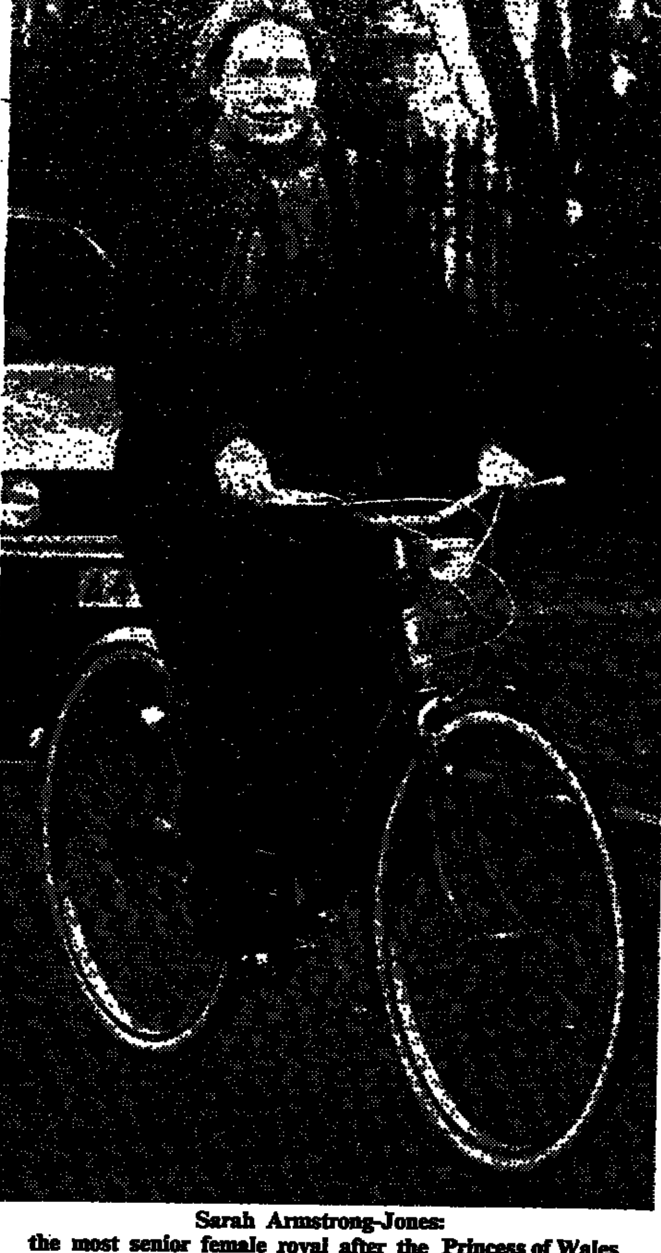
Lady Sarah, now 20 and currently lying tenth in line of succession, is the most senior royal female of her generation after the Princess of Wales, and must therefore be a strong contender to join the select band of royals who perform functions and thereby earn a place on the Civil List. She is widely liked by all the family, has remained a particularly close friend of the Princess of Wales, and is a favourite of the Queen who took a motherly interest after the divorce of Lady Sarah's parents, Lord Snowdon and Princess Margaret.

Following royal tradition, Lady Sarah showed no outstanding academic progress at Bedales School, which she left with a solitary A level in art but which was enough to win her a place at Camberwell Art School in south London. She cycled there every day from Kensington Palace and cultivated a regulation art college scruffiness, which could not entirely disguise the piercing blue Windsor eyes and an accent certainly not honed on the streets of Camberwell.

After a year studying fabric design she left to accompany her father to India, where he was shooting the stills for David Lean's film of E. M. Forster's *A Passage to India*. She has spent recent months on various film sets, oddjobbing for the film producer Lord Brabourne, who as a Mountbatten son-in-law is a not-too-distant relative. She is due to resume her Camberwell art course in the autumn, but life on the film set may yet prove a stronger pull.

Lady Sarah has been seen at the right balls with the right escorts, but she greatly prefers the company of her art college and other creative friends [illegible] which she takes strongly after her much-adored father, although she takes her looks equally from her mother.

She tries hard to bridge the gap of divorce between her parents, who separated when she was only 12, but she registered her disapproval at her mother's liaison with Roddy Llewelyn. The rules dictate that she can inherit nothing from her mother except wealth, and she will remain Lady Sarah unless [illegible] station.



Sarah Armstrong-Jones: the most senior female royal after the Princess of Wales

Viscount Linley

Practical and creative

David Albert Charles Armstrong-Jones, Viscount Linley, now aged 22 and lying ninth in line of succession, is a carbon copy of his father in looks and temperament. At 5ft 8ins he is dwarfed by the statuesque 6ft 1in of Prince Edward.

He prefers to be known as plain David Linley, and is the only royal to have made his own way in the world using his hands, employing the creative gift inherited from his father. His parents had plans for him to go to Eton but he went instead to Bedales, from where he won a place at the John Makepeace School for Craftsmen in Wood in Dorset for a two-year furniture course.

Two years ago, on graduation, he set up a furniture making cooperative with three fellow Makepeace students in a workshop at Dorking in Surrey, making one-off pieces which sold better to Americans than to the home market, which Linley complains is too traditional in its tastes. The four furniture makers recently fell out, and Linley and two others have gone off to set up a new workshop elsewhere.

His practical talents extend beyond wood; he recently stripped and rebuilt an old MG sports car, which he now drives to and from the flat he shares with friends at Walton-on-Hill, Surrey. He long ago fled the nest of Kensington Palace, although he keeps an apartment there, and emulates the bohemian life of his father before he married, preferring the company of creative people, including the singer Rod Stewart, to his royal cousins, although he is a close friend of Prince Andrew.

He has a reputation as something of a ladies' man around the Sloane set, and is a regular attender at their smart balls and parties. He is, determined however, to distance himself from court, despite the fact that he is the [illegible] legitimately address [illegible] Sovereign and Head of the Commonwealth as "Auntie." Not long ago he incurred Auntie's displeasure by being reported as wishing to give his worst enemy a Christmas present of dinner with Princess Michael of Kent.

Viscount Linley has been toying with his father's profession of photography, and last year had a set of his pictures published in *Vogue*. He will in [illegible] Snowdon, but that alone will not relieve him of the need to work for his living. There are enough young royal males ahead of him to ensure that his wish not to be involved in the official royal circus will undoubtedly be granted.



David Linley: the only royal to work with his hands

Tomorrow

The A–Z of succession

COMMENT

The fatherhood revolution

It is, I reluctantly admit, almost 20 years since I watched our first son being born. Yet I can still hear my wife's cries, the baby's splutters on being thrust into the world, and the midwife announcing that, since he had such large feet, he would grow to be six foot tall. (She was right.)

My memories of that occasion are among the sharpest of my life. They are also privileged ones, because in the mid-1960s only a handful of fathers attended their children's birth. But in other ways I was far less liberated. In the history of our two sons' upbringing it has been recorded that on only two occasions did I ever change their nappies. As my wife Leni never ceases to point out, in the constant tactical skirmishing of modern marriage, I would not escape so easily today.

Nor did I have any prior idea of what fatherhood was supposed to be about. I remembered my own father as a kindly and humorous man, but since he had died when I was quite young, that example soon petered out. With a haphazard mix of instinct and pragmatism I muddled through, so unknowing that I once asked Leni if our children actually liked me. (You're mad", she said.)

It appears that in my innocence and ignorance, I was not alone. That is one key finding of a concise and richly fascinating book entitled *Fatherhood* to be published this week. Its author is Brian Jackson, the educationist who died last year at the sadly early age of 50. As a father of four children himself, Jackson had discovered that while libraries contained shelf after shelf on motherhood, on fatherhood there was almost nothing published at all. One catalogue read: "For fathers, see mothers", and most information on the subject seemed to come from studies of first-year psychology students and rats.



With typical enthusiasm, Jackson decided to make a start on filling the gap. His book is principally based on interviews with 100 fathers whose first children were born in 1980 and 1981. Jackson was startled to find that most were expressing their feelings on fatherhood for the very first time: while mothers have a wide network of friends with whom to share their feelings. Further demonstration of what Jackson terms "the cultural incomprehension" of the concept of fatherhood came when many wives answered his questions on their husbands' behalf.

As he proceeded, however, Jackson found himself in the midst of a major social transition. Here, he wrote, was a "generation of pioneers ... marking out new dimensions of fatherhood possibly unknown to their own parents". The starting point appears to be that in contrast to 20 years ago, many fathers now attend their children's births. Most find it a deeply moving moment, touching and revealing hitherto unexpected emotions, and many of Jackson's fathers admitted that they had cried for the first time since they were children themselves.

The intensity of that experience, initiating the "bonding" between father and child, provides a major reason why men now participate far more in their children's upbringing than before. Further impetus comes from changing attitudes towards women's roles. And as well as taking a fairer share of the chores, many fathers demonstrate a tenderness that earlier generations have been reluctant to show. Jackson terms this the "new androgyny" because of its blurring of the traditional gender roles. Some of his fathers were half-aware of this process, like the man who described how he found himself "secretly" touching his child.

Yet Jackson also reports that his social pioneers encountered many frustrations and contradictions along their route. These began even before their children's birth. One father was so excited at the prospect that he had packed his wife's suitcase, with its fresh tube of toothpaste, fancy herbal soap, and thick romantic novel, six months before the due date. But few fathers could attend preparation for childbirth classes since they are usually held in working hours.

Only one father was invited to listen to the foetal heart-beat through the doctor's stethoscope, although one man improvised with a beer glass upended on his wife's stomach. At the birth itself, fathers still felt themselves treated like supernumeraries, intimidated by the hi-tech event childbirth has become.

Nor were many of Jackson's fathers prepared for the dramatic changes caused to the household by the arrival of another human being totally dependent on those around it. Jackson also asked them to estimate the financial impact of having children, and most were devastated when he revealed how far they had underestimated the cost. "Not one single father", he reports, "got near the probable expense".

Jackson also found trying conflicts for his fathers between their new-found values and their traditional role as family provider, often returning home from work to find their children in bed. Inexorably the old imperatives reasserted themselves; it was the fathers who encouraged the customary gender stereotypes in their children some still seeing boys as progenitors of the male line. While a number of fathers gave their sons their own first names, not one mother wanted the same for their daughters.

Not surprisingly, Jackson believes that education can help resolve the dilemmas of modern fatherhood. He considers the lack of information for fathers "grotesque" and argues that schools should do far more to prepare young people for the tribulations and complexities of adulthood. There is some teaching on the subject, mostly in home economics classes, but despite lip-service to equal opportunities in education these are usually confined to girls.

The problems of fatherhood do not dissipate once children survive the gamut of illness and accidents to reach adolescence: they merely elide into unsuspected and usually illicit areas. I have to admit that it was with considerable relief that Leni and I recently greeted our younger son's eighteenth birthday. "We've done our bit" we told him. "Now it's down to you."

Peter Gillman

Fatherhood *by Brian Jackson, published by George Allen & Unwin (price £9.95).*

MEN'S FASHION by [illegible]UM



Country clothes are like old friends – comfortable, easy to get along with, less demanding than newer acquaintances.

Strident stripes in Riviera colours, crisp fabrics and pale poplin all need living up to and a backdrop of a beach resort. They have no place in the English countryside where the muted patchwork of greens and browns (and the belligerent brambles) require another style.

Rough clothes used to be old clothes – cord trousers impervious to slings, arrows and mud, tweed jackets frayed beyond redemption, sweaters patched and darned like old socks.

Today's tough clothes are made that way, prematurely aged before they even leave the shop. In the pre-faded, rumpled styles, fashion has dispelled the Englishman's horror at sporting anything new (as opposed to father's gun jacket or the old man's cricket flannels).

The trousers are the starting point, baggy, front-pleated, made in khaki fatigue fabric or perhaps in faded denim. The more combative clothes take their theme from the forces, with parachute shapes and reinforced knees the fashion details and army khaki the fashionable colour. Even when the trousers are smartened up, they still have the texture of toughness – coarse linen, cotton hopsack, or basket weaves.

It is a brave fashion editor who would pronounce the demise of the blouson jacket. Although the streets and regular stores are still overrun by the blouson (or perhaps because of that) I detect that it is in fashion retreat. The new top half is the big shirt, thickened up and grown into a jacket by natural evolution. It happened first to and indigo cottons are cut on the same square smock shape, giving a new casual look for tough clothes.

The current country style is a hybrid of different cultures, with America still dominant, not just for denim, but also for the camp shirts, mostly checked, always with two patch breast pockets. For high summer, shirts come up bigger and baggier, with short sleeves and loud patterns redolent of the American beach boys. From the waterfront come the raw white T-shirt or the wrestler's vest. Polo collared shirts and sweaters always cut big but unadorned, are the Ivy League end of American style.

From the Japanese peasants fashion has culled ikat and indigo dyes, thick cotton clothes with the feeling that worn is beautiful – the current creed of *Avant garde* Japanese designers. That mood of blues is also found in French fashion, where blue denim is the essence of Gallic workwear.

Katharine Hamnett is the British designer who has brought all these different strands together and produced the ultimate statement about crumpled, distressed and pre-laundered clothes. Her cut is generous, for sailor trousers and tops fit to drown the body inside or a witty send-up of an army parka that breaks out in a rash of pockets and drawstrings.

This is fashion with a message. It reels in an entire generation that does not believe in the tyranny of tradition, authority (or the iron).

Fishing is a gentler backdrop to tough dressing. It is the Englishman's sport, his relaxation, his chance to escape the world for the contemplation of flies cast on water. In angling and fashion lore any old thing will do.

Talking tough has paid off for one men's wear company who receive the Queen's Award For Export Achievement at the end of this month.

G.B. Clothing Company [illegible] in a disused working men's club in West Yorkshire. Now, their tough [illegible] trousers, open-air shirts and tough separates are exported to 25 overseas markets including California.

But this is a North Country success story to prove that English manufacturing has a positive side.





[illegible] summer weight parka with multi pockets, drawstrings and hood, [illegible] by Goldie from Ice, 14 St Christopher's Place, W1. Cuffed parachute trousers in brick red, £27.50 by Lolita from Selfridges, Oxford Street, W1 and selected Hornes branches. Grey and red checked camp shirt by The G.B. Clothing Company, £21, Harrods, Top Man. Cream vest, £8, check kerchief, £6 and Japanese fishing gloves, £5, all from Paul Smith, 44 Floral Street, WC2 and branches. [illegible] socks from Marks & Spencer. Ink blue crepe soled [illegible] Bally branches. Tweed cape, fishing rod and rest, tackle box, and folding stool all from Hardys, 61 Pall Mall SW1. Wicker basket and umbrella from Ashpoles of Islington, 15 Green Lanes, Islington N1.

Far left: Stonewashed denim over-jacket, £45, trousers, £27.50 by Bobos, ink blue camp shirt by French Connection, £16.50, both from Selfridges, ground floor. Tan belt and [illegible] vest by Paul Smith. Green rubber boots, [illegible] flies, tackle box and rod, all from Hardys, 61 Pall Mall, SW1.



Above: Indigo blue rough weave [illegible] £59.95, cream collared T-shirt, £21, ink blue baggies, £43, all by Paul Smith from 44 Floral Street, WC2, 23 Avery Row, W1, 10 Byard Lane, Nottingham, Harrods Man's Shop, Jones, King's Road. Khaki fingerless gloves, green waders, rod and landing net, all from Hardys, [illegible]

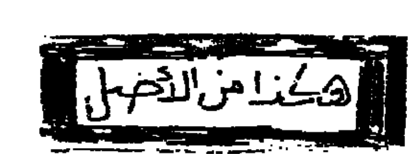


Left: bleached [illegible] combat suit with parachute knee trousers, £45 and belted blouson, [illegible] also white, black, grey, by J.A.P. from Gee 2, South Molton Street, Oxford Street, W1 and branches countrywide. Ice blue silk [illegible] short sleeved sweater by French Connection, £21.95 from Selfridges ground floor. Rod from Hardys. Wicker tackle basket from Ashpoles of Islington, 15 Green Lanes, N1.

Bottom left: Abstract pattern surfer shirt, £24.50, camouflage green mesh vest, £6.99, boxer combat boots in brown, khaki, black, £22.50, all from Gee 2, South Molton Street, Oxford Street and branches. Baggy linen trousers with top-stitch detail, £89 from Cecil Gee, 120-122 New Bond Street, W1 and branches. Stool from Hardys. Fishing tackle from The House of Hardy, 61 Pall Mall, SW1 and Ashpoles of Islington, 15 Green Lanes, N1.

Fashion assistant: CHRISTINE PAINE[illegible]



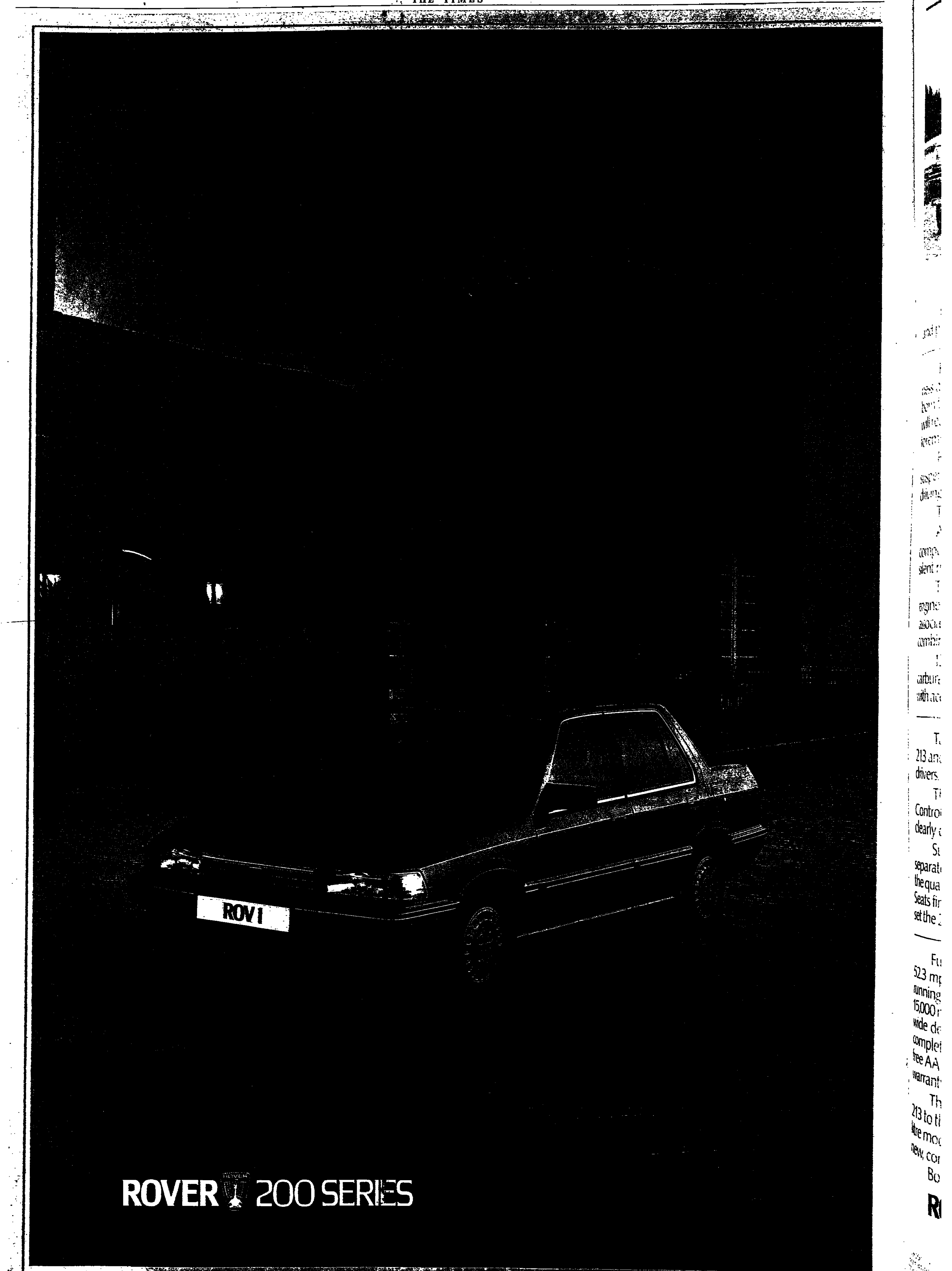


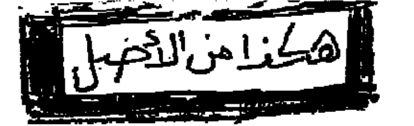
This is an Appellation Contrôlée rosé made entirely from Cabernet Franc grapes. It comes as a pleasant surprise to many who turn their noses up at the mere mention of a rosé. Try it, your taste buds can tell you more about it than we ever can.



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THE ARTS

Galleries

A magical sense of disorientation

From Borso to Cesare d'Este: The School of Ferrara 1450-1628
Matthiesen Fine Art

Mantegna to Meryon
Colnaghi

Renaissance Painting in Manuscripts
British Library

Master Drawings and Watercolours
British Museum

[illegible] have been experienced in the nineteenth century. The strange, deliberately ugly features of the "Geometry" figure and the rather sickly flesh-tints push the painting forward towards the era of Francis Bacon, while, looking in another direction, one might almost be seeing a hitherto unknown symbolic Goya.

Another Dosso (or at least a painting most plausibly attributed to Dosso around the time of his closest contact with Raphael), the *Portrait of a Man* downstairs, has again this extraordinary ability to step completely out of its period: while the moonlit landscape in the background – though curious enough in itself, with its weird "moonburst" effect – is recognizably sixteenth-century, the face of the man, with its bagged, disenchanted eyes, and [illegible] unappealing ham-hands, [illegible] though they should [illegible] and emotion- [illegible] nineteenth- [illegible] whereas the [illegible] hard by [illegible] only 10 or 15 [illegible] looks back, looks [illegible] group of mourning [illegible] the right, who with [illegible]

[illegible] specific), it is still very difficult indeed to place [illegible] in the first half of the sixteenth century. The weighty sculptural forms may suggest the influence of Michelangelo, but [illegible]

[illegible] Simultaneously there are three major (though not necessarily large) shows in London which spin off in different directions from this point. Just across Piccadilly at Colnaghi there is, until July 14, a very [illegible]

[illegible] Old Master [illegible] Mantegna to Meryon. As the title suggests [illegible] wide range in [illegible] the Canaletto view of [illegible] and the Piranesis of Rome are [illegible] the strongest [illegible] such prints as the Mantegna [illegible] A. Yates.

[illegible] Renaissance Painting in Manuscripts (until September 30) and the more [illegible] Master Drawings and Watercolours in the British Museum (until August 19). There is always at least a [illegible] we shall get blasé about the [illegible] of the [illegible] national collections, yes, of course the BL and the BM are full of masterpieces, but that is [illegible]

[illegible] territory, and we are far more likely to queue up to see the latest sensational borrowing from abroad. Well, the show of Renaissance manuscripts has in fact just come back from abroad, where it has been wowing Americans at the Getty Museum and the Pierpont Morgan Library. As well it might, for, though the first impression is a small show in a small room representing just 25 manuscripts, when you start to look deeper and deeper into these wondrous pages all sense of scale vanishes and you are left gazing through windows on a vanished world as bright and dewy-fresh as it was when [illegible]

[illegible] department [illegible] drawings [illegible] Some of the drawings are, naturally, very familiar, at least in reproduction: most [illegible] Leonardo [illegible] elaborately helmeted [illegible] *Warrior in profile*, or the Dürer of an elusively smiling *Wise* [illegible] *Peasant Woman*, as old friends, and feel almost as personally [illegible] towards a number of the Blakes and [illegible]

Colnaghi. But, equally, there are bound to be many drawings that even the most diligent have never seen before, and it is often those which push themselves to the forefront of attention.

It is fascinating, for example, having admired the Goltzius engravings at Colnaghi, to see the exquisite delicacy of his 1593 drawing *Venus, Bacchus and Ceres*, and the extraordinary subtlety with which it suggests the glow of the fire from below, playing about pearly flesh. Or to admire the airy animation of the younger Tiepolo's *Pulcinella Carried off by a Centaur*, or the crisp precision (not excluding sentiment) of Ingres's double portrait of [illegible] *and His* [illegible] or the palpable immediacy of Degas's *Woman with Field Glasses*. Nor are the minor works excluded, if transcendently good of their kind. What else, you might ask, would one expect of a British Museum show which extends from Fra Angelico to Henry Moore? But the fact that we are pampered enough to expect wonders does not mean that we should fail to be grateful when they appear.

John Russell Taylor

[illegible] the fire from below playing about pearly flesh: Goltzius's *Venus, Bacchus and Ceres* at the British Museum

Television

Debonair swagger

[illegible] first two new series which [illegible] too late for inclusion in yesterday's notice. Karl Lagerfeld is noted for his eccentric lifestyle, for the [illegible] brilliance of his creations, and in particular for his revolutionary disrespect for the most expensive furs. Design (Channel 4), through which he talked non-stop in several languages, offered a cavalcade of those creations laced with a correspondingly non-stop barrage of bouquets and theatrical kisses. The debonair swagger with which the thing was done communicated very little fact, but it did give a solid sense of what his work is about.

Lagerfeld, in whom the Thirties live on, designs exclusively for the rich. Jobwatch (ITV) is designed to give heart to the recession-hit poor. Its opening episode went to the Potteries to ferret out news of industrial sunrise. In relentlessly cheery mood it revealed the cheery fact that "Wades make not only parlour [illegible] sies" but also nose-cones for ballistic missiles, that [illegible]

is itself a growth industry, and that Armitage Shanks lavatories are now made by robots. Well, mostly: they are still tested by humans, and one human seen humping pedestals on to a shelf had not quite hidden his lumbar corset. Bad backs not being sunrise information, this was not mentioned.

Ends and Means (Channel 4), which occupied the Eleventh Hour slot last night, was one of [illegible] meditations [illegible] whose [illegible] pounded [illegible] Mackinnon [illegible] original [illegible] Machiavelli [illegible] ideological [illegible] capitalism [illegible] special [illegible] North-East [illegible] charmingly [illegible]

Twenties [illegible] version of *Robinson Crusoe* [illegible] dream, the dreamer being a [illegible] of the [illegible] philosopher who had [illegible] ably fallen asleep on some sharp and muddy rocks at the edge of the North Sea. On waking, the dreamer was accosted by a Newcastle boatman who had clearly got an Open University first in People's History and who was full of knowing talk about invisible earnings (evil), mortgages (evil, and somehow a much worse form of thraldom than rents) and the unlovable ploys of the rich.

It is not easy to be at the same time both fanciful and [illegible] moralistic, and this [illegible] in a quite resounding manner. The *Crusoe* section was by turns beautiful and silly, the words of Machiavelli himself were delivered by Andy [illegible] in a style which [illegible] full [illegible] serene elegance but [illegible] pointed up the inadequacy of their modern counterparts.

Michael Church

Theatre

Minor Complications
Theatre Upstairs

Elisabeth Bond's new play has an air of being based on a true story. Character and incident plausible in real life can lack conviction on the stage, especially if pitched somewhere between a women's magazine story and a Hollywood drama. And, setting it in India in the months before independence, she challenges comparison with luminaries from Salman Rushdie to Paul Scott whose work is currently fresh in everyone's minds.

The title's medical overtones are significant. Azad, the Indian doctor (Sohad Faress) who sees her English superior's pregnant wife developing suspicious symptoms, does indeed have a dilemma that would look good on the blurb of a hospital paperback. Dare she be seen calling on Mrs Hathaway with her sphygmometer? When the patient's blood pressure reads 180 over 110, could it be pre-eclamptic toxaemia? And, with the baby due for March, the stage is set for a perilous delivery in a darkened room as riots rage outside.

Les Waters's direction has little to work on but evokes the snobberies and mistrusts of the Raj with the subtlest means. Phyllis Logan plays the blunderingly blinkered [illegible] with a welcome lightness of touch, and she and Mrs Faress [illegible] best scene (lit like a Rembrandt by Tom Donnellan) finally achieving trust and intimacy across the racial divide in a state of post-natal exhaustion.

If the script does not linger in the memory, there are stage pictures that do. Annie Smart's set, though its pink-and-green decor and tubular chairs might have come from a Chelsea wine bar, is very attractive, and uses this studio's actual windows (with London dusk playing the part of Indian dawn). And, as Feroza Syal (Azad's sister) lovingly paints her hands for a religious festival, it seems to throw all Azad's predicaments – as an Indian, as a Muslim and as a woman – into ironic relief.

Anthony Masters

Concert

LSO/Hickox
Festival Hall

On Sunday night every seat on the platform, if not in the auditorium, was filled in the cause of Berlioz and Burgon. The pity was that so much [illegible] London Symphony Chorus, the Westminster [illegible] Boys' Choir [illegible] Haberdashers' Boys' Choir should have been spent on two works both of which carry with them such a heavy burden of obligation.

Both the Berlioz Te Deum and the Geoffrey Burgon Requiem were written for grand events and great places: the former, dedicated to Prince Albert and first performed in England at the Crystal Palace; the latter, almost as vast in its forces, composed for the 1976 Three Choirs Festival and Hereford Cathedral. Both are written by confessed agnostics, and, while the Berlioz often seems weighed down by its duty to affirm, the Burgon is almost suffocated by an obligation not to.

Where timelessness has to be expressed in time, Berlioz is, of course, the master. Just as the opening hymn is becoming dangerously set in its ways, the texture is irradiated by the brightening of boys' voices; just as the sturdy masculine voice of the Church is doggedly pursuing its course, the tricolour is unfurled and brass and strings parade on their way. Richard Hickox, though, never quite galvanized his forces with that "magnificent precision" of dramatic timing on which Berlioz prided himself at the work's premiere.

Burgon, like Berlioz, knows very well how to handle vast orchestral and vocal resources: he has a sure ear for spare and imaginative matching and manipulation, and knows just when his voices should speak and when they should keep silence. But after 10 minutes or so the sheer soundscape of irresolution palls, left, as it too often is, without the backbone of evolving harmonic or structural support. The interleaving of words from St John of the Cross with the Requiem text, and their supple, plangent settings, were seductively sung by Jennifer Smith, David Rendall and Charles Brett.

Hilary Finch

Dance

Basic Space
Playhouse, Oxford

Basic Space is a small dance company started nine years ago by Shelley Lee and based since 1979 in Edinburgh. Its two latest works were premiered last week on a visit south to Oxford. *Recline I*, like most of the repertory, has choreography by Shelley Lee. It is a solo for herself, performed to a mixture of news bulletins in German, noises, and snatches of overheard music, arranged by Alwin Lucier.

Wearing black trousers and a loose red top, Miss Lee sits beneath a single orange lamp and falls repeatedly from a white chair. The more active section of the piece shows her extending a leg, stretching an arm, spinning, bending. She goes on adding one step to another, with no more indication to the audience of any purpose behind it than one gets from someone speaking a secret language.

The programme note, consisting of an abominably translated paragraph from Goethe, suggests she did have an intention in mind, but all her choreography looks to me arbitrary and unshaped. One knows, for instance, that another piece, *Amsterdam*, is set in that city because one dancer wears clogs: but why that should be is a mystery, just as much as why one section reminds the choreographer of canals.

To extend herself and the other dancers, it was a good idea to invite a guest choreographer. Jane Dudley has based *The Strange Disease* on the real-life story of a fishing port struck by a terrible illness, eventually attributed to poisoning caused by industrial effluent affecting the fish the people ate.

In one sense her ballet is no more intelligible than the others, as we should never know, without a programme note, the cause of the affliction, nor that the men in suits represent the factory management. But, even if the dance episodes are illustrations rather than true expositions, the pictures are often vivid.

The dances, too, have an inner logic. Most are very simple, but each has its own mood. Best is a solo for Miss Lee as the spirit of the sea: restlessly back and forward, fluent in gesture, and making striking use of the huge lengths of material that form part of Craig Givens's designs.

His contribution is admirable. A few well-chosen objects (fronds, kites, a shrouded fence) indicate place, atmosphere and purpose.

Jane Dudley's own taped collage is also a powerful reinforcement to the action: I think decency should require identifying and acknowledging the substantial musical extracts, and I was intrigued by the sound that introduced every attack of the disease, beginning like the snort of a horse and continuing with a long rumble.

Was it really necessary, I wonder, to add a spoken moral? Perhaps it was because there seems no other way to indicate that we have reached the end: finding a conclusion seemed a problem of the choreography all evening.

John Percival

THE TIMES DIARY

Bad-smelling Rose

Prince Charles may have been settling an own old score when he condemned the National Gallery's proposed extension as "a monstrous carbuncle on the face of a much-loved friend".

The architects are Ahrends, Burton and Koralek, who were commissioned by the Mary Rose Trust – of which Prince Charles is president – to design a museum in Eastney, Portsmouth to house the Mary Rose. At the eleventh hour, however, an alternative site in Portsmouth Docks became available. The Trust scrapped the Eastney plans, whereupon the architects, surveyors and engineers, submitted a bill for £155,884 for work undertaken – a third of the Mary Rose Trust's total cash income for that year. All parties are denying any link between the "carbuncle speech" and the Mary Rose fiasco, but it is said Prince Charles never forgave the architects for charging their full fees.

Oxford union?

Two Rhondda Valley NUM officials were visiting Magdalen College, Oxford, last night to thank students for contributing more than £50 to the fund for strikers' families. Let us hope no one told them about the undergraduates' more recent intervention in the coal dispute – sending Ian MacGregor a bottle of 1970 Chateau Croizet Bages from the college cellars. Embarrassed Junior Common Room president, Raza Moghadam told me: "It was all the idea of a group of silly people who don't usually come to college meetings".

Testy Trudeau

I suspect that Mrs Thatcher will shed few tears over the demise of Canadian Prime Minister, Pierre Trudeau, whose successor, John "Chick" Murray, was named on Sunday. The true animosity between the world leaders, masked by their bland smiles for the cameras at the London summit, is already leaking out two weeks before Trudeau steps down. Clearly feeling he had nothing to lose at his last summit, the outspoken premier anxiously put his oar in over a draft statement on East-West relations. Mrs Thatcher, as chairman, neatly decided to close discussions there – enraging Trudeau. "That's not a very democratic way of running things", he snapped at her. At another point Mrs Thatcher remarked dismissively that she "knew all about" Trudeau's patent plan for thawing the cold war. His suggestion that Reagan could do more to bring the Soviets back to the negotiating table went down no better. "Dammit Pierre", retorted Mr President, removing his glasses, "what the hell more can I do?"

● **To celebrate its 40,000th edition, the *Sheffield Morning Telegraph* has been reproducing facsimile pages of bygone issues, including one of 1964 property ads. The estate agents' phones have not stopped ringing.**

Soviet snatch

As the two Red Army defectors from Afghanistan enjoy a heroes' welcome in London, I hear panic swept the Scottish Highlands the other day at a picnic laid on for the Moscow State Ballet. When the coaches carrying the 80-strong company drove away after a brief stop at Callander in the Trossachs, it was discovered that two of the Soviet stars were missing. As terrified organizers were about to start a search, the pair were spotted staggering under the weight of two video recorders bought at the nearest television shop. I am told the troupe, which has just broken box office records at the Edinburgh Playhouse, bought so many electronic gadgets that a truck had to be hired to accommodate them.

HM Voice

BBC radio executives who have been sniggering about the supposed middle-class bias of the new outfit for radio fans – the Voice of the Listener Organisation – have got it all wrong. The group's first magazine gives a prominent place on its letter page to a VoL supporter who offers advice on how BBC Radio should develop. His address: c/o HM Prison, Kirkham, Preston.

Identikit

A man was asked for proof of his identity when he presented his social security girocheque at Yeovil Post Office. He said he did not own a driving licence, passport, birth certificate or bank credit card. Finally he said: "Perhaps this will do" – and produced a summons to a fraud charge.

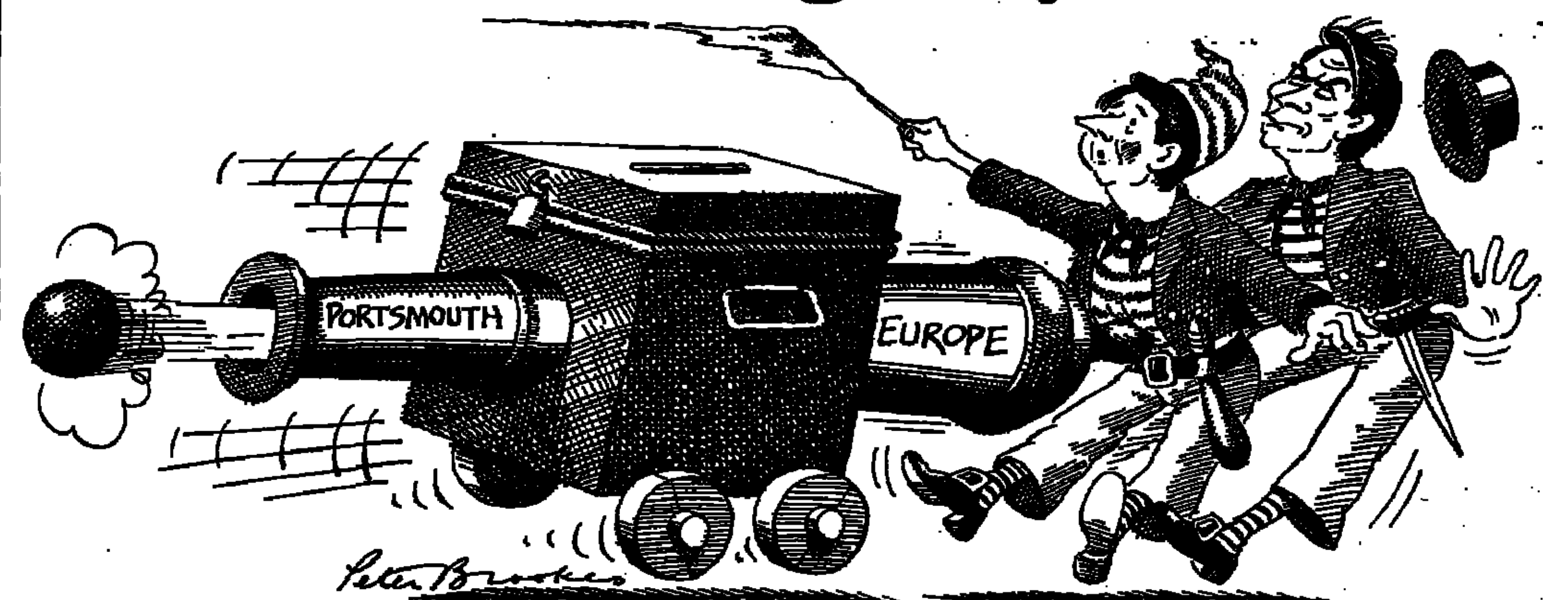
Target audience

The Archers could be in danger of flouting Aunty Beeb's strict dictat against free plugs. In a trade advertisement, a forthcoming book, *Dan Archer: The Ambridge Years*, is puffed by publishers Michael Joseph: "This summer five million devoted fans will tune in to *The Archers* on Radio 4 to hear Dan Archer and his family discuss the forthcoming publication of his autobiography – it's not often a publisher can guarantee that kind of audience for advance publicity!" Yesterday it emerged that the book's co-author is the programme's producer, William Smethurst. "You think I'm going to use the programme to plug my own book. It won't be a plug – the book will be worked in to the story line. Far more people will say it's another load of old rubbish . . ."

PHS

David Butler on some gloomy election results for the Alliance – and for Europe

So much changed by so few



Britain voted reluctantly for a parliament in which it didn't believe. Although a 32 per cent turnout cannot give a very powerful message to anyone except the most fervent anti-Europeans, the results deeply disappointed the Alliance and gave modest cheer to Labour. The Conservatives, who lost 15 seats, polled only 3 per cent less than a year ago; they are secretly relieved that things did not go worse and that the Alliance made no inroads among the farmers and suburbanites in their heartlands.

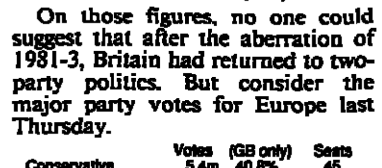
It was ironic that the country that cared least had most effect on the European election results. Britain's turnout was barely half the Euro-average, but it gave the Labour Party 15 more seats than in the old parliament, and thus reduced by 30 the right-wing majority at Strasbourg. Few major decisions are taken there, and few of those are decided on a simple right-left basis. But there is a symbolic importance to the fact that Britain, the odd man out in Europe, keeps to its special electoral system. A 7 per cent switch of votes since 1979 produced a 19 per cent switch of seats.

However, the elections are important more for what they say about national politics than for their impact on the layout of the Strasbourg Hemicycle. In France the Communists were clobbered and the know-nothing right made a fearsome incursion on to the scene. In Germany the Greens came in and the Liberals went out. In Italy with Enrico Berlinguer's last great service to his party the Communists jumped to top. In the smaller countries, too, shock waves were felt, even if few seats changed hands. Socialist advances in Belgium and Holland and socialist setbacks in Denmark and Ireland may have their effect on the life of each national government or the date of the next election.

In Britain, this was the one nationwide test of opinion between the last general election and the next, presumably three years or more away. The outcome offered a powerful antidote to the mood created by last Thursday's by-election. The voters of Portsmouth produced a result that seemed to match Orpington or Croydon. It confirmed the Alliance in its position as an equal third force. Consider the votes in the six by-elections of this parliament.

	Votes		Seats
Alliance	90,938	(35.4%)	1
Conservative	82,274	(32.0%)	3
Labour	73,528	(28.6%)	2
Others	10,358	(4.0%)	

On those figures, no one could suggest that after the aberration of 1981-3, Britain had returned to two-party politics. But consider the major party votes for Europe last Thursday.



	Votes	(GB only)	Seats
Conservative	5.4m	40.8%	45
Labour	4.9m	36.5%	32
Alliance	2.6m	19.5%	0
Other	0.4m	(3.2%)	1

The Alliance is back to its previous peak of February, 1974; but, under the first-past-the-post system, a fifth of the votes will never win significant representation for a party whose support is evenly spread.

The turnout was very low – identical to the 1979 figure. But nothing in the results suggests that any one party was specially injured by abstention: the shares of the votes corresponded closely to the findings of nationwide polls over the past few months. However, two of the highest turnouts were in North Wales and in the Highlands and Islands, seats where the spotlight was on exceptional clashes of personality. And the 65 per cent turnout in Northern Ireland's popularity contest between its star politicians shows how interest can be transformed by the presence of major figures and major issues.

Which are we to believe – the by-elections or the Euro-elections? The answer is both. The Alliance is still there and the Portsmouth victory is enough to keep its hopes alive for quite a while. Even a mere 20 per cent offers a much better bridgehead than the 14 per cent won by the Liberals in the 1979 Euro-contest. But the Alliance which, on 1983 votes, stood second in 32 of the 78 European constituencies kept the position in only 13 of them. And there was no evidence of the tactical voting that has stood them in such good stead. Their vote slumped more or less equally in seats where they started second and where they started third. They can only take comfort that the slump was exactly the same whether their standard-bearer had an SDP or a Liberal label (and even that will not please some factionalists).

Some time ago the Euro-elections were being looked to as a test of whether the Alliance or Labour would come second. By the end of the campaign (if the past three weeks can be so designated), the question was whether the Conservatives or Labour would come first. In the event the Conservatives retained a clear advantage in votes and still more in seats. But it is Labour not the Conservatives that can regard the election as a victory. They see themselves as on the march again. With a 5½ per cent swing since last year's election, the party is now pressing the Conservatives close. Mr Kinnock and his strategist, Mr Cook, can claim success.

There were no interesting exceptions to what were otherwise fairly uniform results. Fifteen weeks into the NUM strike the swing to the Labour party was markedly above average in most of the mining areas (but not, significantly, in Nottingham). And in London the swing was 8½ per cent, far above the nationa level. The two really unexpected gains were in London West and London East. The safe seats of London North and London North-west turned into marginals. And London North-east recorded the largest swing (13 per cent) in the whole country. The abolition of the GLC obviously has far more influence on voting than the CAP (in rural seats there was no serious sign of the suppresed revolt of the dairy farmers). If Mr Livingstone decides to go ahead with his demonstrative by-elections, he can do so with confidence.

But the election may have its embarrassments for the Labour leadership. Triumphs for Ken Livingstone can be worrying. So can the behaviour of 32 well-financed and articulate MEPs (18 of whom are teachers of some sort). Only 10 of the 32 are old hands: some of the veterans and the bulk of the new members are well to the left of the party. Even if they refrain from trying a coup against Mrs Castle, they will make strident noises at Strasbourg and at home. Their remarks and their votes will certainly not enhance Britain's popularity on the Continent. And they are in a position to have a significant impact on the internal politicking of the Labour Party.

The European elections are over. We did not hear much about the MEPs during the last five years and we shall not hear much about them in the next five. The votes that put them there will be analyzed in head offices and forgotten elsewhere.

Phillip Whitehead

Rainbow front that could go off-colour

Is there a crock of electoral gold at the end of the rainbow coalition? Or would the major party to it emerge more gelded than gilded? Frank Field MP and Michael Young, *en coquettes* as only radical mavericks seized by the same idea can be, have advanced the notion of an informal pact by the anti-Thatcher parties. It would involve each calling on its supporters in hopeless seats to vote tactically for their second preference instead of their first, so as to maximize the vote against the Tories. This creed of neccessary minimalism makes sense to its two proponents. In their persons, indeed, the old internalized coalition of the Labour Party could be reborn in external form. My affection for them both compels me to remind them that they may have forgotten one or two things about the parties of which they are members. At best they are hedgehogs in a world of foxes.

The one big thing is that more people dislike Mrs Thatcher's policies than support them; why cannot this be turned into an anti-Tory popular front, as Field and Young argue? There are only three reasons why not – the voters' perception of the parties, the parties' perception of each other, and their sense of the national electorate. The rainbow coalitionists believe that in a national election parties can tell their supporters to vote for someone else, and that their second preference will be the second anti-Thatcher candidate in the field.

The Labour vote has been squeezed in some Liberal-held constituencies like the Isle of Wight to less than a sixth of what it was in the unpropitious election of *1959*. And this has happened even where the Labour Party has not obligingly put up far-left candidates. The effect has been particularly marked at (and for a period after) some by-elections.

An ITN/Harris Exit Poll last Thursday, in a special survey for Channel 4's *A Week in Politics* showed that even at this low point in the Tories' fortunes, 36 per cent of Alliance voters opted for them, against 33 per cent for Labour.

The programme showed that on these preferences, combined with the 54 per cent of Labour voters who would be prepared to vote Alliance second preference, Rainbow voting in the Euro elections would have given Labour and Alliance combined only the same number of seats as after first preference voting. The difference would be that Labour would have lost seats because the Alliance would not be able to deliver, while the Alliance in turn gained others. This prospect will not enrapture the Labour Party, especially when it sees that it won so many of the Euro constituencies which Field and Young claimed were open to it on second preference voting, despite Alliance as well as Tory opposition. And the Alliance, without Labour votes, won none of the seven seats which could have come to it the Rainbow way. Field and Young may regret that mutual dislike between Labour and the Alliance should get in the way of the coalition makers. But that is how it is. Those who are currently infatuated find it hard to understand the bitterness of a divorce, and all the slagging and slander that follows. It is two elections too early to argue that a second marriage between the same partners could be a triumph of experience over hope – for each now hopes to bury the other.

Labour is trying to hold on to a national base, the Alliance to break out from its regional beach-heads. The Euro elections show how far Mr Kinnock has gone in restoring Labour's crumbling heritage, with an increased share of the vote and victories to cheer. Portsmouth shows how far he still has to go, before Labour can win again in Falmouth and Faversham, Plymouth and Dover. The fact that the Labour share of the vote rose even in Owen country in the Euro poll and the by-election would make a tame concession to the Alliance seem supine. For his part, the SDP leader knows that the most likely doctor's mandate he will get from ex-Tory voters is as a guarantor against socialism.

The coalitionists may argue that in spite of all this it will be necessary to unite against Mrs Thatcher as the greater evil. Perhaps such circumstances will come, as they did in India, where an overbearing prime minister found herself temporarily unseated by a coalition of disparate parties.

It is too early to tell whether the Euro election results are conclusive evidence that the old politics was not dead but sleeping. Those who hope so will have found support for that view. Psychologically, Labour has turned a corner as important as when it elected the Kinnock/Hattersley leadership nine months ago. At that time it was a serious possibility that Labour would be pushed into third place in the Euro poll. Its relative success can be seen not only in those it has to persuade, but in those it has provoked.

Whether it takes four years or nine, the party will try to rebuild majority support in its own way. Just as the Government has been weakened by is own electorally distorted success, so Labour has been helped by a glimpse of the abyss. Only if it fails to use to the full the talents of Frank Field and many like him, who see socialism as more than slogans learned by rote, will it need the desperate last resort of his Rainbow touch in eight years' time.

The choice is not between that and Thatcherism in perpetuity. Sunday's results, at the very least, make an alternative government which is more than a ramshackle one-issue coalition a real possibility.

The author was Labour MP for Derby North, 1970-83.





Nadal/Sipa — Wojtek Laski/Sipa

The problem and a possible solution: Young Warsaw drug addicts (left) and Marek Kotanski in a field at the rehabilitation centre

Poland grows its own drug problem

Iwona used to wear white boots. She used to have blonde hair that stretched to her waist and she used to glitter and gaze in the smoky cocktail bar of the Hotel Forum, waiting for foreign clients. "She was so pretty that she could charge dollars, not zloties", says her mentor with some pride.

Now Iwona looks like Wurzel Gummidge. Her hair, once her professional trademark, is close-cropped. Her denim workclothes stop short of her ankle, her mud-caked shoes are strapped like an untidy parcel and as she comes in from the fields, joking and jostling with the other labourers, she could pass for a modest, sun-flushed god-fearing country girl.

Until a few months ago Iwona was one of Poland's many thousands of heroin addicts. Polish estimates of the number of heroin users range between 120,000 and 300,000 and a high proportion of the users are addicts. No other country in the Soviet block has a drug problem of this dimension, and few countries in the world have such a rich, uncontrolled crop of poppies, the staple of home-made morphine and heroin.

By the time the heroin reaches the streets the drug is expensive. Girls like Iwona turn to prostitution to sustain the habit; teenagers, male and female, steal and deal and contribute to the crime wave. Around the corner from the *Times* office, in a pedestrian shopping precinct, the addicts – pupils dilated and legs buckling – collide with shoppers as they wait for the dealer to arrive.

A cubic centimetre of heroin – known as a "cent" – goes for 250 zloties but an addict may need 20 cents, and that will cost him 10 days' average wages. The dealer takes the money and the syringe (there is a shortage in Poland) and disappears, probably to an apartment nearby. The syringe is returned full and the addict searches for a quiet doorway or stairwell where he can inject himself.

Organized gangs are now beginning to take over the heroin operation. In a few weeks' time, when the poppy harvest begins, members of the gangs will travel out to the countryside and clinch contracts with private farmers. A large bag of poppy heads and stalks can be bought relatively cheaply. To the farmer the poppy is a weed and need not be accounted for. The poppies are then crushed and boiled, creating a morphine base. A vinegar-like chemical is added and without fuss, without complicated deals with the Mafia or the West, the criminal entrepreneur has a crude, dirty form of heroin.

The mixture ready for injection is known as "kompott" – a kind of fruit stew in more conventional kitchens – but it can also emerge as a simple liquid to be drunk like cocoa.

The police drug squad, headed by Colonel Grabowski (one of the most scholarly members of the Polish militia), can do little more than alert the ordinary policemen to the rules and rites of heroin dealing and occasionally launch raids on cafés where drugs are traded. But the law is inadequate; drug use is not illegal, the drug market too strong to be destroyed by isolated raids and the level of awareness of the average militiaman is not high.

Young Poles boast that they can walk through the streets smoking home-grown marijuana cigarettes and the policemen, concentrating on drunks or potential underground fugitives, notice nothing strange. The law is about to be tightened and will impose stricter controls on poppy production – but demand for heroin is now so strong that ways will be found to circumvent the rules.

The hospitals, already faced with countless competing priorities and little cash, can give only the barest detoxification – equivalent to an alcoholic's "drying out" – to the addict. Afterwards, he is on his own. Even in hospital, in the psychiatric wards, the addicts try every possible ruse to obtain drugs.

But just as the scope of the problem is unique to Poland, so too are the methods of rehabilitation. Some five years ago a chubby energetic man called Marek Kotanski launched an initiative known as Monar. The idea was to establish an organization that would draw on state funds, but which would be independent of the state, an organization that would be trusted by doctors, police and addicts. Monar, which started from nothing, now has 12 rehabilitation centres throughout Poland – three of them for under-age addicts – and has treated several hundred people. Kotanski claims his methods have secured a 50 per cent success rate – higher than almost any other scheme in the world.

Kotanski, say his admirers, has understood the essential vanity of the addict, the sense of intellectual superiority lent users by the drug. "We try and strip away the mask of addiction, the rag-bag bundle of attitudes that allow him to hide from himself", declares Kotanski, sitting in one of his rehabilitation farms in Gloskow outside Warsaw. Critics – and there are many in the official state-run rehabilitation centres – say that the methods that Kotanski uses to strip away these pretensions are savage, damaging and ultimately ineffective.

What happens to addicts like Iwona the prostitute, Majka, a former gangster's moll in Tokyo, and Krzysztof, who overdosed, when they arrive on a Monar farm is both complex and brutally simple. On the first evening they attend a meeting of the whole farm and sitting on cushions on the floor the whole group has free licence to attack, insult and debase the new addict.

The addict cringes and craves acceptance by the group. Slowly, day after day, he wins that acceptance by working in the fields from six o'clock in the morning until early evening. For those first six months he is forbidden to smoke or drink, he must stay celibate, be accompanied by trusties if he has to leave the farm to go to school. Some, to show their commitment to the group (and thus to giving up drugs), shave their heads. "If the addict can stick out those first months", says Kotanski, "the cancer tissue is excised from his soul".

After the first stage, the addict is as defenceless as a child and for a year the group has to teach him how to live with others and with himself. In another year, the former addict is allowed to take a manual job outside the centre, returning only at night.

The farm at Gloskow, on some 35 hectares donated by the state, resembles a hippy commune of the 1960s. Children and animals scatter and tumble around a communal dining table set under a tree, the village idiot wanders in and is given food, and everywhere addicts cook, till the fields and milk the cows.

The aim is self-sufficiency, both for the farm and its inhabitants. The work ethic reigns here as nowhere else in Poland and there is something rather formidable about the discipline that the group imposes on itself. At night, the worst and most dangerous time for an addict, some members of the group ("our security police" jokes Kotanski) burst unannounced into rooms and examine the arms of their friends and colleagues, searching for the trace of needles.

Outside the farm there are all the problems of the real Poland: the 15-year housing queues, the shortages and the daily grind from which heroin offered escape. "Are you afraid of the outside?" I ask crop-haired Iwona, the prostitute-turned-farm girl. She thinks for a while. "Yes, at the moment, yes, very". In the room where addicts are "de-masked", six black-rimmed obituary notices define, more precisely, the fears of Iwona. They record the death of six addicts, recent graduates from the farm.

Roger Boyes

Roger Scruton

The satisfaction of being irrelevant

Why should children be taught foreign languages? To lay the foundations of a healthy balance of trade? To breed a new generation of internationalist politicians and international spies? To fight the battles of life, as Matthew Arnold put it, with the waiters in foreign hotels?

Thinking over this problem I remembered the retired Indian Army colonel who had been my nearest neighbour in France. He had the utmost contempt for the customs of the natives, and would drive them from his door with a ferocious Anglo-Saxon bark, reminiscent of the alliterative syllables of *Beowulf*. I decided to encourage him and therefore expressed the view that the French, despite their cosmopolitan veneer, are inclined to chauvinism. "You're bang right", he replied. "I've been around a bit – India, Africa, Malaya, Arabia – and I can tell you, I've never before been in a place where they speak so few damn words of English."

It seemed to me at the time that the colonel had not quite grasped my meaning. On mature reflection, however, I began to agree with him. It really is a narrow and chauvinistic people that refuse to learn English – a language in which so many of the greatest works of literature have been written. The worst offenders, however, are the English themselves, who are rapidly losing any sense of the complexity of their native language, whose sentences are becoming clipped and telegraphic, whose vocabulary is dwindling to the rudiments necessary for a television chat show, who have lost all understanding of subordinate clauses and subjunctive conditionals, and who, when literate, are no longer willing to read even Chaucer or Dunbar in the original, let alone *Beowulf* or *The Dream of the Rood*.

By refusing to take any foreign language seriously, the French have in fact done quite well for themselves. The Napoleonic code bears widespread testimony to their social and political influence; French was until recently the international language of diplomacy, and, if you like food, you need French in order to fight the battles of life, even with the waiters in *English* hotels.

The reason for teaching French to English children has, however, nothing to do with those benefits. It is the same as the reason for teaching them English: so that they will understand and appreciate the written word and all that is enshrined in it. Better, however, to teach them Latin and Greek. For those languages are entirely useless to the commercial traveller and the spy. They show more clearly than any living tongue that a language is justified not by its daily mutilation but by its lasting utterances. And, in my limited experience, it is only Latin and Greek that have given birth to as many lasting utterances as English.

We cannot hope that the classics will be restored to their rightful place in education. The world has been thoroughly re-interpreted in terms of the harsh dictatorship of profit and loss. If, therefore, children are to learn ways of thinking other than those contained in their immediate circumstances, they must be introduced to literature in the living languages of their culture. Such is the real reason for learning French, German, Spanish, Italian and Russian. Each of those languages has irreversibly changed, through its literature, the consciousness of Europe, in ways which even the semi-conscious must feel.

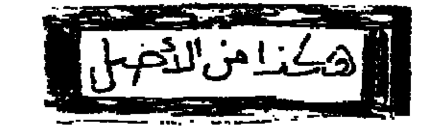
But are the classical languages really so dead? A pupil who acquires a love of French literature will perceive the legacy of Latin diction, and will have no difficulty in understanding why he should study Latin.

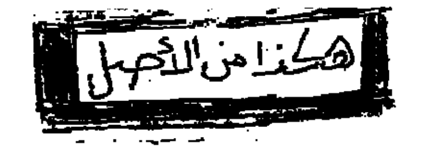
Moreover, he will see the limits and imperfections of English culture rather better than would the student of Arabic or Persian. Cultures, like languages, are ancestrally related, and it is against the background of a family likeness that the real moral differences emerge.

Just as Latin lives on in French, so does Greek live on in its modern descendant. The defender of classical learning would do well, therefore, to support the teaching of modern Greek in schools. True, this would give an advantage to Greek Cypriot children. But since his language is about the only advantage an immigrant ever has, it would be wrong to withhold it. The only question must be: does modern Greek literature justify teaching the language in which it is written?

The literature of modern Greece is certainly less sure of itself than that of France. But it is an impressive attempt to graft new stock on to old, in circumstances that have been far from propitious. As our own language withers, we too must begin to graft. We should do well, therefore, to study the work of Palamas, Cavafy and Seferis. For they were divided from their inheritance, while feeling the need to inherit it, and to be at one with the history of a language which they helped to save from literary extinction.

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EUROPE'S ELECTION

The results of the European elections, with turn-out down in every country except Denmark where it was apparently boosted by the vigorous campaign of the anti-EEC party, can hardly be interpreted as a ringing endorsement either of the present management of the European Community or of the European Parliament itself as an institution. Yet M Gaston Thorn's description of them as "a catastrophe" is in itself an example of the tendency to hyperbole and self-importance in the Community's institutions which, in part at least, explains the growing indifference, tinged with impatience, of the various European peoples.

Let's keep things in proportion, M Thorn. Overall turn-out is down from 62 to 57 per cent. All European electorates at present find it easier to get excited about national politics than about European issues presented to them in lofty and general terms, which are difficult to relate to the everyday Europe of butter-mountains, all-night wrangles between agriculture ministers, and frontier delays for incomprehensible paper work. Voters almost everywhere have used these elections, much like local or by-elections, to register mid-term verdicts on their present government. In most cases, as usual on such occasions, the vote shows a swing against the party in power, on a lower turn-out than a general election would produce. But only in France has that swing taken on the proportions of an outright defeat.

The result in France is by far the most spectacular, and the most interesting. Three years ago the left came to power there on a fairly small swing in the presidential election, followed by a much larger one in the parliamentary election whose purpose was clearly seen by most voters as being to give the new President a majority he could govern with.

Now the reaction to three years of left-wing rule has produced a far more spectacular swing to the right, justly described by French commentators as "seismic" if not historic. The chief victim, though, is not President Mitterrand's Socialist Party – reduced to what would in the 1970s have been considered its "normal" 21 per cent share of the vote – but its junior partner and reluctant ally, the Communist Party.

Throughout the 1960s and 70s it was axiomatic that, whatever happened, the French CP could always count on the support of roughly one-fifth of the voters. In 1981 it dropped suddenly to 15 per cent – apparently penalized for its vicious attacks on the Socialists during the preceding three years. Yet now, after three years of swallowing its pride and tagging along behind Socialist policies, it suffers a further collapse to 11.3 per cent – its smallest share since the far-off days of the early thirties, when it was little more than the revolutionary sect. The great majority of the French working class has at last recognized that this fading bunch of apparatchiks, who have renounced the word but never convincingly the reality of Stalinism, has nothing positive to offer, and has relegated it to the margin of French political life where it properly belongs.

So doing, the French electorate has shifted its centre of gravity very sharply to the right. The parties in power are now clearly outdistanced by the forces of the Gaullist-Giscardian opposition, even though the latter did not quite recover their combined score of 1979 and are still well short of an overall majority. The new and alarming element is the appearance of the far right in the shape of M Jean-Marie Le Pen's National Front, with almost exactly the same share of the vote as the Communists are now reduced to. That too must be kept in proportion, since we have just defined it as a marginal position: but M Le Pen is on his way up while the Communists are on their way down. He is already promising himself 20 per cent of the votes and a hundred members in the Parliament to be elected in two years' time.

Such hopes will depend on many factors. M Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist leader, who has been somewhat unnaturally muted in the European campaign where he allowed the liberal Mme Veil to set the tone, can be expected to reassert his party's nationalist identity more forcefully between now and 1986. There may, too, be a shock reaction of France's liberal centre against M Le Pen's success. Also, if the French National Assembly is again elected on a two-ballot, single-member constituency system, M Le Pen is unlikely to win anything like the number of seats he is talking about. But President Mitterrand is pledged in principle to introduce a proportional system. The more certain it is that the Socialists will be in a minority, the greater his incentive to fulfil that pledge, with now the added thought that a split between right and extreme right might make it easier for him to construct a centre coalition around himself – a revival of the old "Troisième Force" governments of the Fourth Republic, excluding both extremes, in which M Mitterrand made his early career.

Elsewhere in Europe the significant developments are the elimination of the German Liberals (whose alliance with the conservative Christian Democrats is clearly not appreciated by their supporters), the success of both German and Dutch "Greens" – who should enliven the Strasbourg parliament as they have done the Bundestag – and, in Italy, the posthumous achievement by Signor Enrico Berlinguer of the long-desired "sorpasso", making the Communist Party on paper now Italy's leading party in place of the Christian Democrats. Should that be repeated in a national election it would be of considerable psychological significance, but would by no means necessarily bring the Communists to power: Italy has more than two parties, and until further notice most of the others prefer the Christian Democrats as a coalition partner. Still, it is fitting that Italian "Eurocommunism" has received some recognition in a European election, in contrast with the drubbing accorded to French neo-Stalinism.

Next week in Fontainebleau will assemble a group of European leaders somewhat chastened but, except in M Mitterrand's case, not really disavowed by their electorates. The latter may be said to have served notice that the Community in its present shape does not inspire them. That is hardly surprising, for its recent performance has been uninspiring. Yet there are important and inspiring things to be done, if only the leaders in Fontainebleau can get the dispiriting wrangle over the accounts behind them once and for all.

EUROPE'S BRITISH ELECTION

Like their counterparts in almost every other member state of the European Community, the minority of British electors who took the trouble to go to the European polls cast their votes largely as a comment on their own nation's internal politics. Also like electors in any other country where there was a marked change in voting patterns, they voted to register a protest against the government in power. Mrs Thatcher has suffered a blow from the left in Britain as President Mitterrand has from the right in France. As for the particularly low turnout in Britain, that may have been less a consequence of anti-Community feeling than of indifference to the largely toothless European Parliament in a country which expects rather more of Parliaments than do some of its neighbours.

For all these reasons, it is fair to interpret the result of these elections by a comparison with the General Election a year ago. No doubt, on the margin, the competing parties reaped some slight advantages and suffered some disadvantages from the specifically European aspect. Some voters may have chosen to express their rooted antipathy to the Community by voting for Labour as the most anti-Community party. Others who would on general grounds be inclined towards the Alliance may have been put off by the fact that the Alliance is the most supranational pro-Community grouping in British politics. But it has been domestic politics that have determined the outcome, and there is no gainsaying the fact that the European elections have registered a significant revival of the Labour Party at the expense of the Conservatives which is beyond anything that could have been rationally expected by Mr Neil Kinnock nine months ago.

Again there are qualifications. It is, for instance, a fact that on the basis of the European results compared with the figures at the last general election, the Government would still, despite its substantial losses, win a general election if one were held now – probably with a comfortable margin of 30 or 40 seats. It is also clear that the very bad performance of the Alliance in the European elections (which had probably been chiefly to Labour's advantage) is the consequence of special circumstances which would not obtain in a general election. This is plainly indicated by the contrast between the Alliance's European performance, with its decline of about 7 per cent, and its successes in recent by-elections (culminating at Portsmouth) which have shown an average increase of about 8 per cent.

What is more, despite the fall in the Alliance's vote over the past year, its 19.5 per cent of the European poll this time is still substantially above the level of the last European election, when for the Liberals alone it was only 13.1 per cent. It would therefore be quite wrong to imagine that the European results sound some kind of knell for the Alliance's chances of being a threatening third force when the next general election gives them, once again, the advantage of full media coverage.

The Alliance has undoubtedly suffered from the fact that its support (as a new party) is highly volatile and that it could not rely on the hard core of voters who will turn out for the old parties in even the least regarded of elections. The fact that so much of its support is volatile, however, does not mean that it is unreal. Yet when all this is said, this week's disappointment for the Social Democrats and the Liberals must again raise the question whether it is still an advantage for them to remain two separate parties under two leaders. At the next election, the voters will need to have a much clearer idea of what they stand for if they are to get anywhere near establishing their credentials as an alternative party of government, which they have so far failed to do.

For the moment, that position is again clearly held by the Labour Party which, under its new leader, has succeeded in halting its process of self-destruction and of reestablishing itself as the unchallenged principal opposition, at least for the moment. Its success has clearly been assisted by the clumsiness of political touch which has been the hallmark of Mrs Thatcher's first year in this Parliament.

But Labour's principal asset has been its regaining of working class support in a period of high unemployment and industrial disputes. It is an achievement which has rested on the truce in the party's internecine strife. Yet this could break out again when policies to be offered to the country once more have to be settled by the party and if quarrels over the reselection of MPs, with the extrusion of more moderates, once again erupt. It is because Labour's position is, at bottom so insecure, that such Labour politicians as Mr Frank Field, and others well to his left, have even gone so far as to advise a deal with the hated Social Democrats to oust Mrs Thatcher. The Labour Party would be foolish to persuade itself that its victories last week were more than a respite, encouraging though the trend is. It is when it has been forced to agree upon policies, and to disclose and explain them publicly, that its time of real test will come.

Alternative fuels

From Mr Brian Padgett.

Sir, The widespread utilisation of all forms of renewable energy will demand a change of attitude on the part of the authorities and the public, who have accepted as logical the concept of large-scale electric power generation remote from the point of consumption.

The need to find alternatives to our dwindling fossil fuel supplies will allow a greater role for the local generation of power from renewable energy sources which are by nature both distributed and cyclic.

To make the most efficient use of these energy forms will require the development of small-scale, solid-state power conditioning equipment and appliances which can accept energy whenever it is available and store it by means of a modified operating routine.

In this area the needs of the developed world for power generation and consumption equipment will mirror that of the developing world.

Two items of power conditioning equipment have already been developed with the help of Dr Schumacher's charity, the Intermediate Technology Development Group, to control the small generator and the motors which it supplies: a first step on the road to a one-world solution to the need for electric power.

Yours sincerely,
BRIAN PADGETT,
Head of UK Programme,
Intermediate Technology
Development Group Ltd,
9 King Street, WC2.
June 11.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

25

Time to end the pit dispute

From Mr Roy Mason, MP for Barnsley Central (Labour)

Sir, "We can still win," my miners tell me. "We are through the pain barrier, we have learned to live with this strike. We can now carry on indefinitely." Yes, and with that determination, they can.

The fuel and power base of our nation is in serious jeopardy. That affects everybody, whether stockbroker, City, insurance companies or the small traders in all our coalmining communities. It is a death knell of trade and the stockbroker belt had better be aware of it.

The coal miners of Britain are indeed prepared to battle on. I concede that they have no democratic outlet for their feelings about the dispute and how it has been handled, but that is how it is and it is no use moaning about it.

We must therefore be prepared to see a heightening of the conflict, many industries becoming further involved, millions of unemployed venting their wrath upon this Government and an increasingly intransigent attitude by the NUM. There can be no winners.

My miners' families are suffering beyond despair. They are incurring debts on a scale which they will never recover. Yet who can doubt that they do a job for a pittance which no industrial worker would tolerate in their conditions – and I know, having worked underground for 14 years and having represented them in Parliament for over 30 years.

Scargill and MacGregor are by any test implacable enemies. The dispute is becoming more personal with every confrontation. Therefore, it must be taken from them.

The Prime Minister and Secretary of State for Energy must impress upon all concerned the necessity to establish an independent court of inquiry to examine the causes of this dispute, the way forward for conciliation, and the salvation of our main industrial producer of energy. Let us give the senior NCB members of the coalfields in every region in Britain a chance once more to talk to their men to save our major industrial base from serious and irrecoverable collapse.

Everybody with an ounce of political and economic sense knows that the dispute cannot go on. Make no mistake about it, however, it could do so unless a major inquiry of some kind is established to avoid this despairing grind to destruction. The Government must take it out of MacGregor's hands now, before it is too late.

Yours sincerely,
ROY MASON,
House of Commons.
June 17.

A woman's work

From Mrs Lea Briggs

Sir, Surely what Mrs Young (June 14) means to say is that it is the work done by both men and women which is of equal value to society: whether that work is in paid employment or whether in home-based activity should be irrelevant in today's world because both make a valuable and essential contribution to the overall scheme of things.

The greatest injustice is that society, and the institutions through which it is run and governed, always recognizes the former (by awarding money and status and sometimes power) but very rarely the latter.

This injustice has been underwritten in the industrialized world by the stereotyping of men as breadwinners and women as childcarers. This is so only if one is speaking of prehistoric man as hunter-gatherer; it should hardly be relevant in Britain today.

What locks people into these stereotypes now is not their own inclinations or abilities, but simply outdated prejudices and institutions which have failed to adapt to the changes in society which have taken and are taking place.

Ms Holmes (Law Report, June 13) has won what is described elsewhere in that edition as an "historic judgment" in being granted the right to work a four-day week so as to have more time to look after her two young sons.

The learned tribunal recognised that the work of winning the bread and the work of caring for the children can successfully and naturally be combined in one person if the rules which govern the conduct of the work-for-money side of life are adapted to meet the needs of the equally essential work-for-love side of life.

Why, we must ask, should this approach not apply as well to a father as to a mother?

With 14 million currently unemployed in Europe, the long-term prospects of full-time jobs for the boys, or anyone else, are diminishing daily. If men in society are to retain their self-esteem, and sanity, then Mrs Young's "woman-shaped pattern of life" must be allowed to apply equally to men.

What we need, surely, is a "people-shaped" pattern of life.

Yours faithfully
LEA BRIGGS,
29 Church Road,
Wheatley,
Oxford.
June 15.

Deficiencies in 'star wars' programme

From Colonel Jonathan Alford

Sir, I must admit to being one of those commentators castigated in your leading article ("Star wars", June 13) whose "strategic mentality" is confused about strategic defence.

I have been even more confused with your leader. It is certainly not yet clear to me quite how the President's Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI) enhances strategic stability – and I suspect that there are many like me.

Even if one accepts the most optimistic judgments of the President's advisers (none above 90 per cent effectiveness overall for a multi-layered system) and even if that figure is applied (again optimistically) to a START-limited offensive arsenal of 5,000 strategic warheads, 500 warheads could still be assumed to reach their targets. By every count that still amounts to "assured destruction" and must raise doubts about the value of such a tattered umbrella.

That is far from being the whole story, however. There would seem to be a number of quite simple counter-measures available (penetration aids) to reduce effectiveness still further.

Second, the exclusive concentration on defence against ballistic missiles leaves uncovered a large (and, because of cruise missiles, increasing) number of nuclear delivery systems with strategic consequences.

Third, it is almost certainly the case that it will be cheaper to build still more warheads than to deploy effective defences.

Fourth (and of the greatest concern), any system devised will be very vulnerable to pre-emptive destruction, especially the satellites and communications links which are assumed to be an integral part of that system. If war threatens, the temptation to degrade the defensive system at once will be very great and that is hardly conducive to strategic stability.

Finally there are bound to be very substantial opportunity costs involved and I am far from convinced that this is the most sensible way to dispose of what are bound to be distinctly finite resources for defence.

In short, I do not believe that the case for SDI has been established beyond doubt even if it can be made to work to the level of 90 per cent effectiveness. I doubt if it is worth sacrificing the ABM treaty of 1972 for that assurance. I doubt if it is worth the huge cost that is likely to be involved.

I cannot see that it will lead to greater strategic stability and it could have profound consequences for Western Europe which have hardly been explored.

What has gone largely unremarked over here (and ignored in your leader) is that the scope of the President's initiative has in fact undergone a significant transformation and this makes it somewhat easier to support it. No longer is it couched in terms of a decision to create such massive defences but rather to engage in an extensive investigation to determine technical feasibility in order to bring the Soviet Union into negotiation.

Given what is known about Soviet research and development programmes in this area, it probably is necessary to hedge against their possible success. If the SDI has the effect of producing better and more durable arms control agreements to fence off this area of competition, it could turn out to have been worth it.

Unfortunately one has to contend with the historical record, which does not always show that such tactics succeed.

Yours faithfully,
JONATHAN ALFORD,
21 Irene Road, SW6.
June 14.

Prince and architects

From the Professor of Architecture, Cambridge University

Sir, My attention has been drawn to the statement ascribed to Mr Quinlan Terry in your Supplement on Architecture (May 18) to the effect that "two architectural students from Cambridge . . . had failed in their exams for producing classical designs."

If this were true it would be grounds for a serious charge of academic injustice. It is not true either as a statement of fact or in its implication that this department conducts an inquisition on style.

I can only suppose that Mr Terry is referring to two of our students who obtained third class honours degrees and, as is normal in such cases, were not readmitted to our postgraduate diploma course. Standard of work, not style, is the criterion. Proof that this is so is available to anyone who visits the annual exhibition of school work (which this year takes place from June 22-July 4).

I write not only to put the record straight on a question of academic procedure but also out of a deep concern that because the "misinformation" passed to you is not entirely innocent of the kind of misrepresentation in the present architectural debate to which your excellent third leader of June 1 referred.

It was with some relief that I read in that article a proper expression of alarm at the current campaign to make architects into "scapegoats about whom nothing too harsh can be said." If the present level of invective is maintained who is going to bother about truth to fact?

For instance, Prince Charles lamented the fact that there had been no "community approach" to the Mansion House Square project.

Amid the roar of applause for a plucky shot against Mr Palumbo's bodyline bowling, who will listen to the actual facts? They are that Mr Palumbo went to unprecedented lengths to present his project to the public on the spot and to invite their comments: that 32,000 people went to the exhibition in the Royal Exchange and, of the 3,000 written statements by the visitors, nearly 75 per cent were in favour of the scheme in one way or another.

Now if you can't be bothered with facts like that then you certainly can't be bothered with the really difficult question of how to achieve in architecture what T. S. Eliot aptly defined as the goal, "– an easy commerce of the old and the new".

We would all agree that that is something very difficult to achieve, but in an atmosphere that is becoming increasingly hostile to rational discourse there is little chance that the question can be properly addressed at all.

Yours faithfully,
C. A. ST J. WILSON,
University of Cambridge,
Department of Architecture,
1 Scroope Terrace, Cambridge.

Waiting time

From Mr S. J. Wiater

Sir, According to Mrs J. Owen (Tuesday Page, June 12) "the most difficult aspect of living in Moscow's small diplomatic, press and business community is that it takes about a month to obtain a visa for the Soviet Union".

She may be interested, or appalled, to hear that it takes much longer for a Polish citizen to obtain a British visa. For example, my young Polish relations applied for a British visitors' visa in September, 1983; they were refused it in January, 1984. I appealed against the groundless refusal on January 31 and as of today, the day of the appeal hearing has still not been fixed. The intervention of my MP was fruitless.

It could well be thought that the circumstances surrounding my relations' application were exceptional or suspicious; yet the German Consulate in Warsaw granted them a tourist visa on the spot without any sponsorship or financial guarantees, which I provided for the Home Office, all to no avail.

It is rumoured that 75 per cent of the applications in Warsaw for a British visa are refused.

Yours faithfully,
S. J. WIATER,
21 Priory Grange, Fortis Green, N2.
June 12.

Falklands remembered

From Dr Alec Dickson

Sir, "Lacking even travelling teachers . . . the children's break in education is almost total", writes your correspondent in his "Letter from Port Stanley" (June 14).

This is astonishing. Twenty-five years ago, when Voluntary Service Overseas was taking shape off my kitchen table, the frequency of advertisements in your Educational Supplement for "camp" teachers to travel from homestead to homestead in the Falklands indicated that there were few takers.

A sixpenny airletter went off to the Governor in Port Stanley, offering 18/19-year-olds for a year in between sixth form and university. The answer was immediate: offer accepted.

Of all the projects then available the chance of riding horseback from family to family and giving all they knew to the children made the Falklands possibly the most challenging and attractive.

Why shouldn't this be happening today?

Yours etc,
ALEC DICKSON,
19 Blenheim Road, W4.

Tongue-tied minister

From Dick H. Pantlin

Sir, It is distressing to read your critical leading article of June 7 about the junior education minister's recent comments concerning the learning of foreign languages in Britain.

Your writer produces all the usual arguments about crowded school timetables and even contends ("with some evidence") that British businessmen selling abroad do not need to be fluent in foreign languages.

Surely these sad impressions need to be corrected? Above all, how can one explain that, for example, all my Dutch and German friends speak fluently at least three languages and yet are at least as good as we are at all the other areas of knowledge to which your article refers?

Their basic curriculum and school timetables seem to enable them to be – dare one say it – properly educated. When can we hope to do the same?

Yours faithfully,
DICK H. PANTLIN,
11 Avenue de Mercure,
1180 Brussels, Belgium.
June 8.

European union

From Mr David Hotham

Sir, It is very easy for clever, opinionated men like Roger Scruton (June 12) to pour scorn on the European elections, thereby encouraging the British man in the street in his probable view that Europe is nothing but a bureaucratic shambles disfigured by such patent absurdities as the butter mountain and so on.

One should remember that the EEC, for all the defects which make it a sitting target for mockery, is not the artificial creation of a few crackpot intellectuals, as Mr Scruton implies, but is the result of a natural movement for a closer union of Europe which grew directly out of the suffering and devastation of the great European wars of the last 100 years and derives its *raison d'être* and its legitimacy from the instinctive wish of the inhabitants of Europe that this should not happen again.

The basic thing in this scenario is the disappearance of the traditional enmity between France and Germany. It is not the hare-brained schemes of a few hysterical radicals, but the blood of Passchendaele and the Somme, not to mention D-Day, which lies at the root of the revolutionary idea of a united Europe.

In such a context the butter mountains can be seen as the molehills they really are.

I am, Sir, yours sincerely,
DAVID HOTHAM,
Milne Graden,
Coldstream, Berwickshire.
June 15.

Matters of trust at polytechnic

From Dr D. H. Fremlin

Sir, Your leading letter today (June 15) puts forward such a remarkable proposition that I feel I must respond at once, lest your readers conclude from the list of signatories that their views are general in my profession.

They hold that the relation of trust that ideally obtains between teachers and pupils means that the former ought not to cooperate with the courts when there is prima facie evidence that the latter have been in contempt.

They seem to propose this as a general rule, for although they describe the events at the Polytechnic of North London they do not rely on any particular aspect of these in their subsequent argument.

Now I can imagine circumstances in which I might have difficulties if ordered to report on a private conversation: but that is not the point at issue here. I can imagine circumstances in which I might admire the moral passion that led one of my pupils to break the law; but the question here is rather whether we should respect someone's desire to deny his own actions.

The basis on which I seek to build relationships with my students is that they should be able to trust me to tell them the plain truth as I see it. This is entirely consonant with my also telling the plain truth about them when the occasion arises.

Yours faithfully,
D. H. FREMLIN,
University of Essex,
Mathematics Department,
Colchester,
Essex.
June 15.

Conflict of creeds

From the Reverend D. R. J. Holloway

Sir, Clifford Longley has written (June 4) very perceptively about the views of Professor Jenkins, the Bishop-elect of Durham.

The nub of the problem relates to "history". On BBC Radio 4 recently David Jenkins said: "No single historical fact can be certain . . . historical facts are a matter of probability and doubt and uncertainty . . . there is absolutely no certainty in the New Testament about anything of importance".

But all this is sheer nonsense! There are commonly agreed criteria that can give sufficient certainty about the past. It is not "probable" that D-Day took place on June 6, 1944; it certainly did. Nor is it "probable" that Julius Caesar had an expedition to Britain in the first century before Christ; he certainly did.

Professor Jenkins, in his *Credo* television broadcast, denied that there was "any one event which you could identify with the Resurrection." But in the duplicated letter he has sent out to critics he said:

I believe in the Resurrection in exactly the same sense as St Paul believed in the Resurrection (i.e., on the basis of the accumulated testimony of the first disciples and personal experience).

This is confused. David Jenkins is confusing *how* he (and St Paul) came to faith with *what* he (and St Paul) believe. They came, he says, to faith in the same way. But David Jenkins's subsequent belief in the Resurrection and St Paul's are poles apart.

Paul believed that there was "a datable event". And Paul believed in the empty tomb: "He was buried, he was raised on the third day" (1 Cor 15:4).

Of that verse, C. H. Dodd, one of the greatest of English New Testament scholars, has written this: "The natural implication would be that the Resurrection was (so to speak) the reversal of the entombment." And he adds:

When (the early Christians) said, "He rose from the dead," they took it for granted that his body was no longer in the tomb: if the tomb had been visited it would have been found empty. The gospels supplement this by saying, it was visited and it was found empty.

For these reasons is it right that David Jenkins should allow himself to go forward for consecration? We can't have bishops whose teaching undermines the truth of the Resurrection.

This is not to question for a moment David Jenkins's personal faith, or to deny that he has a real experience of the risen Christ. But a bishop has to be a person who can communicate the faith. He also has to lead with the good will and agreement of the Church.

At Professor Jenkins's consecration the Archbishop would have to say: "Is it your will that he should be ordained?"

The people are to respond: "It is". What if a significant proportion were to say, "It is *not*"?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HOLLOWAY,
7 Otterburn Terrace,
Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Short shrift

From Dr J. N. Blau

Sir, Evacuated to a Cambridgeshire village in 1939, we schoolboys used to have a haircut for two pence – Mondays to Fridays only. The barber applied the shears vertically from below upwards, three times over the occiput and twice on each side of the head.

Half a minute's trim completed what we called a "tuppenny all-off". We suspected sheep-shearing in a previous incarnation or employment.

Recently my barber raised his price from £1.85 to £2.15. I thought back to my youthful back and sides when 10 times the amount of hair was removed in a tenth of the time for two-hundredth the price, allowing for ds and ps.

And a tenth of the waiting time.

Yours faithfully,
J. N. BLAU,
5 Marlborough Hill,
St John's Wood, NW8.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

WINDSOR CASTLE
June 18: The Queen and The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Edinburgh Airport in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight this morning and were received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for the City of Edinburgh (Councillor John McKay, the Right Hon The Lord Provost).

The Queen, Patron and President of the Royal Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, visited the Royal Highland Show at Ingliston today to mark its Bicentenary.

Having been received by the Chairman, Royal Highland and Agricultural Society's Board of Directors (Mr F Morrison), Her Majesty toured the Showground and visited the Scottish Agricultural Museum and the Headquarters of the Scottish Association of Young Farmers' Clubs.

Afterwards The Queen honoured the Chairman of the Society's Board of Directors with her presence at luncheon in the MacRobert Pavilion.

In the afternoon Her Majesty made a further tour of the Show and, as Patron, presented the Centenary Trophy of the Highland Cattle Society.

The Secretary of State for Scotland (the Hon George Younger), Lady Susan Hussey, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir John Miller, Mr Robert Fellowes and Mr Martin Leslie were in attendance.

The Duke of Edinburgh visited Rannoch School, Tayside today.

His Royal Highness was received by Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Perth and Kinross (Major David Butter), the Chairman of the Board of Governors (Mr I G P Thomson) and the Headmaster (Mr Michael Barratt).

Lieutenant-Commander Andrew Wynn, RN was in attendance.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Skelmersdale (Lord in Waiting) called upon The President of the Republic of Maldives and Madame Gayoom today at the Churchill Hotel and, on behalf of Her Majesty, welcomed Their Excellencies on their arrival in this Country.

A memorial service for Mr Jack Howarth will be held at St Paul's, Covent Garden, at 11am today.

A memorial service for Andrew J. Clasen, former Luxembourg Ambassador to the Court of St James's and Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps, will be held in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, Savoy Hill, London, on Tuesday, July 3, at noon.

Middle Temple awards

The following Middle Temple awards have been made:

PUPILLAGE PRIZES
Winston Churchill: J J Jersey, Cambridge and County High School for Boys and Durham University; P J L Lambert, Braeside School and London School of Economics; Miss S L Singleton, Roedean, Lancaster Girls' Grammar School and Hertford College, Oxford.
Blackstone: Miss M S L Badge, Wycombe High School, Millfield School and Bristol University; Miss A Day, St Mary's Grammar School for Girls and Birmingham University; S J Goulding, St Albans Boys Grammar School and Keele University; Miss W J Lloyd, St Edmund's College, Liverpool and Liverpool University.

SIR PETER BRISTOW AWARD
A H Kopkin, Bancroft's School, Exeter College, Oxford and Queens' College, Cambridge.

Appointments in the Forces

The Army
LIEUTENANT COLONELS: P G H Godwin RAPC, RHQ YORK as SO2, June 18; J E Le Dowse RCT, 1 Armd Div HQ as Comd Maint, June 21; A J A Roe RAPC, RAPC Trg Centre as Asst Comdt, June 18.

Meeting

Royal Over-Seas League
Rear-Admiral David W. Kirke was guest speaker at a meeting of the Discussion Circle of the Royal Over-Seas League held last evening at Over-Seas House, St James's. Mrs Elizabeth Cresswell presided.

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Richard Ball, Headmaster of Oakham School, to be Head Master of Rugby School in January, in succession to Mr Brian Rees, who resigned through ill-health in April. Mr Ball was educated at Rugby and Oxford.

Mr Registrar Bradburn to be Chief Registrar in Bankruptcy of the High Court with effect from June 20 in succession to Mr Registrar Hunt.

The following to be Deputy Lieutenants for Cumbria:
The Earl of Carlisle, Miss M. E. Chance, Mr S. Crookenden, Mr J. H. Harris, Mr J. O. Holliday and Mr S. V. S. Howard.

Professor A. E. Anton, of Aberdeen University, to be the UK member of the European Commission of Human Rights, in succession to Professor James Fawcett.

Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons

The following have been elected officers of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons for the ensuing year:
President: Professor E. J. L. Soulsby; Senior Vice-President: Mr D. L. Haxby; Junior Vice-President: Professor L. A. Silver; Treasurer: Mr J. A. Parry.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. J. T. Arundell and Miss J. C. R. Unwin
The engagement is announced between Richard, son of Mr and Mrs R. J. R. Arundell, of Hook Manor, Donhead, Shaftesbury, Dorset, and Jane, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. H. Unwin, of Dowman's Farm, Coberley, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

Mr F. Clark and Miss F. Kennedy
The engagement is announced between Francis, elder son of Dr Francis Clark, and Mrs Isobel S. Clark, Aberdeen, and Fiona, eldest daughter of Mr Calum Kennedy and the late Anne Gillies Kennedy, Leethland House, Renfrewshire.

Mr I. G. Dawson and Miss R. Schofield
The engagement is announced between Grant, only son of Mr and Mrs S. Dawson, of Biggleswade, Bedfordshire, and Ruth, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs W. Schofield, of Manor Park, London.

Mr R. M. de Klee and Miss C. A. M. Hutley
The engagement is announced between Rupert, eldest son of Colonel and Mrs M. P. de Klee, of Auchnacraig, Isle of Mull, and Charlotte, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs P. W. Hutley, of Wintershall, Bramley, Surrey.

Birthdays today

Sir Donald Albery, 70; the Duke of Atholl, 53; Mrs David Bannerman, 90; Sir Robin Brook, 76; Sir George Bull, 78; Miss Ena Evans, 46; Professor H. G. Hanbury, QC, 86; Mr Bryan Kneale, 54; Sir Edward Lambert, 83; the Earl of Minto, 56; Lord Justice Purchas, 65; Mr A. J. Shepperd, 59; Mr David Somerset, 54; Surgeon Vice-Admiral Sir Derek Steele-Perkins, 76; Sir Edward Youde, 60.

Service luncheon

The Queen's Lancashire Regiment
The annual luncheon of The Queen's Lancashire Regiment was held in the Officers' Mess, 1st Battalion, Tern Hill, yesterday. The Colonel of the Regiment, Major-General D. Houston, presided. A message of loyal greetings was sent to the Queen who is Colonel-in-Chief of the Regiment.

Felixstowe College

Scholarships for September 1984 have been awarded to the following candidates:
Joanna Grant, Elm Green School (the Henrietta Neville Award); Amelia Bevan, North Bridge House School; Rachael Stack, The Perse School; Nicola Kate Ross, Felixstowe College (the Music Scholarship).



Raphael's study in chalk of an apostle's head and hand which is to be sold.

Duke's Old Masters could fetch £7m

By Huon Mallalieu

Undoubtedly the greatest private collection of Old Master drawings in Britain, not counting that at Windsor Castle, is the one formed by the Dukes of Devonshire at Chatsworth.

It is a measure of the importance of the whole that 71 drawings worth perhaps £6m to £7m for which any other collector would give eye and all teeth can be sold without impoverishing it beyond redemption.

On July 3 Christie's will be offering a selection of Leonardos, Mantegnas, Raphaels, Parmigianinos, Rembrandts and van Dycks in what may well be the most valuable single property sale of recent times, with the exception of whole collections like the von Hirsch or the complete contents of great houses as at Mentmore or Elveden.

The drawings to be sold, which have been selected to represent the whole collection, include four Leonardo caricatures, three Raphael studies, eight Rembrandt landscapes in pen and ink and four van Dyck sketches, including one of his remarkable lansdcape watercolours which prefigure so much of the English school.

The second duke, who initiated the collection is quoted as saying: "Damn me, what care I as long as I can tell whether I will buy and for what". The present duke and trustees will be more businesslike.

Latest wills

Miss Marjorie **Gordon**, of Laughton, Lewes, East Sussex, the musical comedy actress who acted with Evelyn Laye and Fred and Adele Astaire, left estate valued at £178,474 net.

Mr John MacLagan **Ferguson**, of East Dean, Eastbourne, East Sussex, left estate valued at £727,801 net.

Mr Clifford Charles **Morgan**, of Harborne, Birmingham, company director, left estate valued at £552,546 net.

Mrs Marjorie Winifred **Sykes**, of Regent's Park, London, left estate valued at £680,817 net.

Luncheon

Overseas Bankers Club
The Lord Mayor, accompanied by Mr Alderman and Sheriff Richard C. L. Charvet, was entertained by the President of the Overseas Bankers Club, Sir Jeremy Morse, and the Chairman, Mr D. L. Millar, at luncheon at the club yesterday. the other guests included:
The Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Permanent Secretary to the Treasury, the Deputy Governor of the Bank of England and Chairman of the Committee of London Clearing Bankers.

Receptions

English-Speaking Union
The English-Speaking Union held a reception at Dartmouth House last night after a talk was given by Sir Hugh Casson, President of the Royal Academy, on "The Future of The Past". The guests were received by Sir Donald Tebbit, Chairman of the ESU of the Commonwealth, and Mr Alan Lee Williams, director-general.

Lord Inglewood
Lord Inglewood, Chairman of the Anglo-German Association, received the guests at the annual summer reception held yesterday at the House of Lords. Lord Duncan-Sandys, CH, and Lady Duncan-Sandys, Sir Noel and Lady Short, Herr and Frau J. von Alten, Baron and Baroness Beck and members of the Bristol and Colchester Anglo-German Societies were among those present.

Dinners

Speaker
The Speaker and Mrs Bernard Weatherill gave a dinner in Speaker's House yesterday evening of Heads of Departments and staff of the House of Commons. Those present were:
Mr and Mrs F G Allen, Mr and Mrs H McE Allen, Mr and Mrs W A Beaumont, Mr and Mrs C J Boulton, Mr and Mrs K A Bradshaw, Mr and Mrs R J Canter, Mr and Mrs J L G Dobson, Mr and Mrs D J T Englefield, Major and Mrs P N W Jennings, Mr and Mrs L R Johns, Mr and Mrs R S Lankester, Major and Mrs G V S Le Fanu, Mr and Mrs W H Lewis, Dr and Mrs D Menhennet, Mr and Mrs A C J Poole, Mr and Mrs D A M Pring, Mr and Mrs T R F Skemp, Chief Superintendent and Mrs I K Slessor and Mr W J J Smillie.

Broderers' Company
The Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs were entertained at dinner last night at Mercers' Hall by Mr Robin Haslam Mann, Master of the Broderers' Company, Mr James Tearle and Mr Anthony Beeley, Wardens. The Master, Mr Tearle and Mr G. M. Waller, QC, were the speakers.

Memorial services

Mr T. Gobbi
A memorial service for Mr Tito Gobbi was held yesterday at the Actor's Church, St Paul's, Covent Garden. The Rev John Arrowsmith officiated. Sir John Tooley, General Director of the Royal Opera House, read the lesson, and Miss Ida Cook gave an address.

A string quartet from the orchestra of the Royal Opera House played "Crisantemi" by Giacomo Puccini, Miss Louisa Kennedy from the National Opera Studio sang "Mio babbino caro" from Puccini's Gianni Schicchi, accompanied by Mr Gareth Morrell at the piano.

Among others present were:
Mrs Gobbi (widow), Miss Cecilia Gobbi (daughter), Mr Pietro Schiroso; the Earl and Countess of Drogheda, Dame Eva Turner, the Hon Kensington Davison (organizing secretary, Friends of Covent Garden), Lady Tooley, Sir Ashley and Lady Clarke, Sir Georg and Lady Solti, Mr Peter Boydell, QC, Miss Else Mayer-Lismann, Mr Peter Francis, Mr James Gibson, Mr and Mrs Leonard Boden, Dr and Mrs Mosco Carner, Mr Michael Langdon (director, National Opera Studio), Mr Richard Levin, Mr Dennis Arundell.

Mr Bernard Baschwitz, Mr Martin Holmes (chairman, Carl Rosa Trust), Mr Gordon Bromly (chairman, Recorded Vocal Art Society) and Mrs Bromly, Miss Lois Allender and Miss Penelope Hoare (Hamish Hamilton), Mrs D Broadley (Hamish Hamilton, South Africa), Miss Anne Hartley (English-Speaking Union), Mr and Mrs Sander Gorlinsky, Mr Robert Lloyd (chairman, Opera Italiana) with Mr Alexander Bryett (director), Marchese Amerigo Gondi, Miss Sybil Sassoon, Miss Edwina Sassoon, Mrs Hugh Smith (Catholic Stage Guild), Miss Diana Chapman and Mr Michael Allen (EMI).

Miss Penny Scantlebury (editor, Wagner News), Miss Marcella Barzetti (Italian Institute), Miss Elizabeth Robson, Mr Trevor Jones, Mr Ian Hall (director, Bloomsbury Society), Mr Paul Findlay, Miss Daphne Boden, Father J B Knight (chaplain, Royal Opera), Miss Katharine Wilkinson, Miss Janice Cairns, Mr Robert Herman (general manager, Greater Miami Opera Association), Mr Peter Orr (Decca Records), Mr Keith Ferrari, Miss Stella Chitty, Miss Louise Cook, Miss Rosalind Horsington, Mr Maxwell Harrison, Mr Dudley Scholte, Mr Hugh Maguire, Mr Yasuo Ichinose, Mr Benedict James and Mr Robert Truman.

Mr M. Dods
Mr Edward Heath, MP, attended the momorial service for Mr Marcus Dods held yesterday at the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, Holborn Viaduct. The Rev Arthur Brown officiated. Dr Denys Laing, brother-in-law, read the lesson and an extract from *Journey for a Soul* by Pope John XXIII and Mr Edward Williams gave an address. Sir David Willcocks conducted the London Concert Orchestra and played the organ. Mr Jack Brymer was the soloist in "Adagio" from Clarinet Concerto K622 by Mozart. Mr Andrew Pearmain also took part.

Among others present were:
Mrs Dods (widow), Mr and Mrs Michael Sheady (son-in-law and daughter), Miss Kirstie Dods and Alison Dods (daughters), Alistair Dods (son), Mrs Marcia MacLean and Mrs Denys Laing (sisters), Mr and Mrs Michael Ladenburg, Mr Marcus Laing, Dr Susan Laing, Mrs C J MacLean, Miss Margaret Gray.

Lord Palmer, Dr and Mrs Douglas Guest, Mrs Penn Carpenter, Mr and Mrs Geoffrey Higgs, Dr and Mrs Douglas Laing, Dr and Mrs Wilfred Josephs, Mr and Mrs Ian Wallace, Mrs Muir Mathieson, Mr Dennis Arundell, Dr Marcus Beresford (Rugby School) with Mrs R Pearson and Mr P Falk; Mrs Jack Brymer, Mr David Money, Mrs Katharine Lyall, Dr and Mrs A J Salmon, Mr John Bell, Miss Marjorie Glead (Royal Society of Musicians), Mr Martin Williams (Musicians Benevolent Fund) with Mrs Patricia Sharland and Mr Philip Cranmer.

Mr S Humphries (London Weekend Television), Mrs L Keys (London Management) with Mr Nigel Britten; Miss Nina Andrews (Sacred Music Drama Society), Mr Wilfred Bennett (Multiple Sclerosis Society, Henley), Miss Bridget Campbell-Murdoch (Rupert House School, Henley), Mr Peter Kemp (Johann Strauss Society) with Dr Edward Strauss; Mr David Stannard (Incorporated Society of Musicians Reading Centre), Mr Peter Hemmings (London Symphony Orchestra), Mr and Mrs Peter Davey (Colchester Operatic Society), Mr Paul Gray (Southern Pro-Arte Orchestra) with Mr Allen Farrow; the Rev Paul Nicolson (Hambleden Valley group of churches) and Mrs Nicolson, Mr James Loughran, Miss Marion Studholme, Mr John Whitehorn, Dr and Mrs Henry Havergal, Dr Michael Brown, Dr and Mrs John Chisholm and Miss Bridget Wallace.

Science report

Casting light on Brother Gervase's lunar flare

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Earth and the Moon are affected more regularly by a particular swarm of meteors than astronomers have hitherto recognized, according to a theory submitted to a meeting of the American Astronomical Society.

The great explosion in Siberia in 1908, a strange lunar flare in 1178 chronicled by a monk at Canterbury, and disturbances on the surface of the Moon recorded by a seismograph left by the Apollo astronauts were among the incidents used to support the proposition.

The suggestion was made by Dr Kenneth Brecher, an astrophysicist at the Goddard Space Cente of the American National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Dr Brecher is on secondment from Boston University where he has made a personal study of archaeological aspects of astronomy, examining the evidence for many unusual phenomenon that are not always reported in the traditional literature relating to observation of the stars.

He believes many events have happened under impact or influence of a swarm of fragments which were created by the disintegration of a comet. He calculates that there are probably about 100 objects remaining in the swarm, which travels periodically through the solar system, but that cluster of debris is not listed among the recognized phenomena that can cause disturbances seen from or felt on Earth.

Dr Brecher called that newly reported feature of the solar system the Canterbury swarm, in recognition of Brother Gervase, who described how on June 25, 806 years ago, when the moon was a thin crescent, the upper horn appeared to split in two and a flame shot from it.

After astronauts and spacecraft had surveyed the Moon, it was proposed in 1976 that this was the impact of a large object producing one of the youngest lunar craters. Dr Brecher believes the break-up of part of a comet called, Enuke was the source of the swarm.

Another event which happens each November, the Taurid showers of meteors or falling stars, are believed to be remants of the same comet.

University news

Oxford
Daniel Gray Quillen (PhD Harvard), professor of mathematics, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been appointed to the Waynflete Professorship of Pure Mathematics from May 1, 1985.
Dr John House, MA, PhD (London), lecturer at the Courtauld Institute, London University, has been elected to the Slade Professorship of Fine Art for academic year 1986-7.

Awards and other elections
Chancellor's Prizes, 1984: Latin Verse, J A Douglas Irvine, Balliol; honourable mention, E J Stell, Corpus Christi; Latin Prose, T J-P Howe, Magdalen.
Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize 1984: J A Leader, Wadham.
Frere Exhibition in Indian Studies, 1984-5: B G Kumar, Balliol.
Sir John Studentship in Celtic Studies, 1984-5: Miss Elizabeth James, BA (Aberystwyth).
Senior Paget Toynbee Prizes, 1984: Paul Diffley, Magdalen; Miss Janice Pinder, Wolfson.
Junior Paget Toynbee Prizes, 1984: Miss Carol Dewberry, Trinity (Old Provençal), and Miss Jill Dance, Brasenose (Dante).
Jesus College: Sir John Habakkuk, principal, has been elected to an honorary fellowship from October 1 1984.
Merton College: D. J. Cook (Colchester Royal Grammer School) has been elected to an exhibition.
St Hilda's College: schoolmistress fellowship: Mrs Catherine Davis, BA (London), head of modern languages, Colwall School, Gloucester, Hilary Term, 1985; Mrs Jennifer Jones, BSc, head of chemistry, Cheltenham Ladies College, Trinity Term, 1985.
Somerville College: Alice Horsman Travelling Fellowship for 1984: Cathryn J Lay, BA.

Newcastle
Appointments
Senior lecturer: Mr C G A McGregor (Surgery) from January 1, 1985
Lecturers:
Dr B Angus (pathology) from August 1; Dr M Kehoe (microbiology) from April 1; Dr R I McLeod (oral pathology) from April 1; Dr D M Turnbull (neurology) from December 1, 1983; Dr P G Whittaker (obstetrics and gynaecology) from February 1.
Dr G E Hare (French studies) from October 1; Dr W Clegg (inorganic chemistry) from October; Dr C Phillips (computing laboratory) from July 1; Dr D M Rooke (microbiology) from November 13, 1983; Dr D J Toms (theoretical physics) from June 1.
Dr J C Appleby (engineering mathematics) from October 1; Mr T Ruxton (marine engineering) from March 1; Mr D T Stancliffe (education) from September 1; Mr D MacRae (agriculture) from January 30; Ms E Oughton (agricultural marketing) from February 1.

Grants
Wellcome Trust: £47,930 for a lectureship in immunology for Dr J E Calvert.
Science and Engineering Research Council £89,699 and NEI Electronics £40,150 to Dr B L Jones for improvements in cycloconverter and static kramer systems.
Ministry of Defence: £78,128 to Dr H Marsh to research porosity and surface chemistry of new active carbons and resins.
Muscular Dystrophy Group of GB and N Ireland: £170,000 to Professor J B Harris, Dr D Gardner-Medwin and Dr P Hudgson for research into neuro-muscular diseases.
North of England Cancer Research Campaign: £63,200 to Professor A L Harris and Dr J M Lunn for a study of the effects of inhibition of poly-ADP-ribose polymerase on resistance in human tumours to cytotoxic drugs.
Department of Environment: £75,688 to Professor R M Harrison for the archaeological unit for NE England.
Transport and Road Research Laboratory: £48,991 to Professor J B Caldwell to study the safety of Ro-Ro ships.
BP Chemicals (EEC): £281,586 to Professor D G Armstrong for research on grape juice concentrates in the feeding of cattle, sheep and pigs.

OBITUARY

MR FREDERICK CLEARY
Property development and restoration

Mr Frederick Cleary, CBE, who died on June 17 at the age of 79 was the founder, chairman and, since 1983, president of Haslemere Estates, a large property company which established a reputation for its restoration of the old buildings in its property developments. Last year the Governor of the Bank of England expressed the hope that "to do a Haslemere" would become part of the English language.

Born in 1907 and educated at Dame Alice Owen's School, he was a chartered surveyor by profession. In 1943 he formed Haslemere Estates as a small company. From its early origins in the residential market, the company developed dramatically in the late 1950s and in the following decade. It became responsible for some of the largest office developments in the City of London, such as Bury Court House in Bevis Marks.

Restoration of old buildings for practical commercial reasons was a hallmark of the group – as recently evidenced at the Old Deanery of St Paul's Cathedral – as was the insistence on the high quality of workmanship. By the end of his period of chairmanship, the company had restored more old buildings in the City than any other individual or company in its history. The ingredients for success were enthusiasm and determination – not least to keep his word – and a small circle of colleagues, who were also friends.

Separately from Haslemere, Frederick Cleary founded the City and Metropolitan Building Society in 1948. While this also grew substantially, it retained something of the personal.

A councillor and deputy mayor of Hornsey, Cleary became a Common Councilman of the Corporation of London in 1959. In 1979 he was made CBE for public works in the city.

It was to the City also that he brought his great love of gardens. He brought a crusading enthusiasm for adding to the beauty of the city by flowers and trees in streets and quiet corners alike, which went well beyond the official nature of his role as chairman of the Metropolitan and Public Gardens association, an affection which was reflected in the opening of the Cleary Garden last year.

His natural philanthropy found permanent expression in the formation of the Cleary Charitable Trust in 1953, which became the Cleary Foundation in 1965. Its many activities included support for the Pepys Library at Magdalene College, Cambridge – he was made an honorary fellow, in 1975 – the creation of the Pines Garden at St Margaret's Bay, Kent, where he lived, and the restoration of its oldest acquisition, the thirteenth century Blackfriars in Canterbury for the King's School.

Cleary was married twice, and is survived by his two daughters. A man of shrewd but simple character, he demonstrated not only how to be successful, but also how to be generous.

MEREDITH WILLSON

Meredith Willson, the American composer and lyric writer who died in Santa Monica, California, on June 15 at the age of 83, was responsible for a number of Broadway hit musicals, preeminent among which was *The Music Man* for which he also wrote the book.

Willson who had studied at the Damrosch Institute in New York had been principal flautist touring with John Philip Sousa's band and from 1924 to 1929 played with the New York Philharmonic Orchestra.

He had composed two symphonies and a number of other orchestral works, as well as writing the music for the films *The Great Dictator* and *Little Foxes* before making what turned out to be his smash hit with *The Music Man* in 1957.

The show, for which he wrote book, music and lyrics was an immense success, running for 1,376 performances on Broadway and touring for several years thereafter. Among its many catchy tunes were "Seventy-six Trombones" which itself became a big hit.

Willson followed this with *The Unsinkable Molly Brown* (1960) for which he did not write the book ("Dolce Far Niente" was one of its most popular numbers) and *Here's Love* (1963). Neither of these shows was a success quite on the scale of *The Music Man*, though *The Unsinkable Molly Brown* was, like its predecessor, made into a film.

MR RICHARD HANDLEY

Mr Richard Sampson Handley, OBE, FRCS, who died on June 16 aged 75 was a leading cancer surgeon, who, like his distinguished father William Sampson Handley, was an international authority on diseases of the breast.

Educated at Uppingham and at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, he qualified through the Middlesex Hospital in 1933 and became a Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1938. He served throughout the war as army surgeon, beginning with the British Expeditionary Forces in 1939. In 1940 he brought wounded out in a close run train dash across France.

After being with the Middle East force he returned again to France in 1944 as a Lieutenant-Colonel, RAMC. He was mentioned in despatches and was appointed OBE in 1945.

He continued the work of his father on research into the spread of cancer by the lymphatic system so that treatment could be improved. He was also a pioneer in the use of the laparoscope in abdominal diagnosis. Again like his father, he was surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital and Vice-President of the Royal College of Surgeons of England, and member of the Court of Examiners.

He was Honorary Secretary of the Association of Surgeons of Great Britain and Ireland and President of the Section of Surgery, the Royal Society of Medicine.

In all these appointments he brought grace and wisdom to bear. Of rather a short stature, with a slight stoop and a quizzical expression he was a renowned and popular teacher of under-graduates and post-graduates, applying elegantly the precept of research and teaching laid down by John Hunter in the eighteenth century.

He delighted in sailing and making models. He divided with precision the staff of the ancient mace of the Company of Surgeons; fitting his own screw joint so that it could be carried in a travelling case for regional meetings of his college. He enjoyed his pipe, the English of Oliver Goldsmith and Edward Gibbon, but best of all the humanity of the art and science of Surgery. He was a great surgical traveller and a great surgical ambassador, an Honorary member of the Hellenic Surgical Society and Honorary MD Salonika.

He leaves a son and a daughter by his first wife, Joan Gray, who died in 1975, and is also survived by his second wife, Rosemary.

Professor Arvi Kivimaa, who has died in Helsinki at the age of 79, was manager of the National Theatre for 25 years until 1974, and known internationally as Finnish representative and chairman of the International Theatre Institute.

Lady Partridge, MBE, widow of Sir John Partridge, KBE, died on June 17.

Mr Dudley Glyn Le May, MC, who died on May 30 at the age of 91, was appointed Deputy Lieutenant for Kent in 1968.

The Ven Richard Hamilton Babington, who died on June 9 at the age of 82, was Archdeacon of Exeter from 1958 to 1970, and after that Archdeacon Emeritus.

Law Report June 19 1984

Judge failed to rule on admissibility point

Regina v Airey
Before Lord Justice O'Connor, Mr Justice Cantley and Mr Justice French
[Judgment delivered June 15]

A serious irregularity occurred in the course of a trial when, at the conclusion of the evidence, a judge failed to rule on the issue of the voluntariness and admissibility of a statement when the issue was raised by the defence, the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division) held, allowing an appeal by the appellant, Anita Airey, against her conviction before Judge Solomon at Middlesex Crown Court.

Mr Philip Stephen Lewis, assigned by the Registrar of Criminal Appeals, for the appellant; Mr A. J. Leonard for the prosecutor.

MR JUSTICE CANTLEY, delivering the judgment of the court, said that the conflict between the police evidence and the appellant's evidence involved an issue not only as to whether what she had said was true but a preliminary issue as to whether what was said was admissible.

In many cases that issue was dealt with as a trial within a trial, but it need not be dealt with in that way; see *Ajodha v The State* ([1982] AC 204).

Counsel for the appellant decided to adopt the course, described in that case, of letting the jury hear the whole of the evidence in which the issue of voluntariness was plainly raised and then asking the judge to rule the appellant's statement inadmissible because the prosecution had not established that it was made voluntarily.

The judge had not met that situation before. As a matter of law it was for the judge to rule on the admissibility of the evidence when objection was taken to it.

Admissibility was a matter of law for the judge and not the jury. If the judge ruled that the statement was admissible, then it was for the jury to decide what weight to attach to it.

The judge did not rule. The appellant was entitled to a ruling. That was an important irregularity in the course of the trial. The jury were invited to consider not only their own business but also the judge's.

The summing-up was hostile, verbose and confusing. It contained an important error, namely a misdirection on the doctrine of recent possession. The appellant did not have a fair trial and the conviction had to be quashed.

Solicitors: Solicitor, Metropolitan Police.

Serious breach of wardship confidentiality

In re C (Minors)

It was a serious breach of the confidentiality of wardship proceedings to show documents relating to those proceedings to a person who was not a party to the suit without the leave of the court.

Mrs Justice Butler-Sloss, sitting in the Family Division on June 14, refused an application by parents for leave to permit an independent social worker to give evidence and reminded practitioners of the *Practice Direction (Minor: Independent Reporter* ([1983]1 WLR 416).

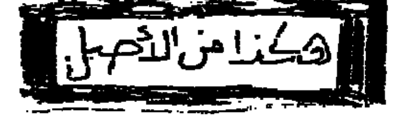
HER LADYSHIP said that the independent social worker had been invited to submit a report in care proceedings in the juvenile court in June 1983. Those proceedings had been discontinued and the local authority had issued the originating summons in wardship.

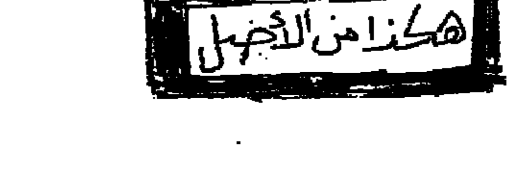
On two separate applications by the parents for the independent social worker to interview the children, a registrar and a deputy judge had refused leave.

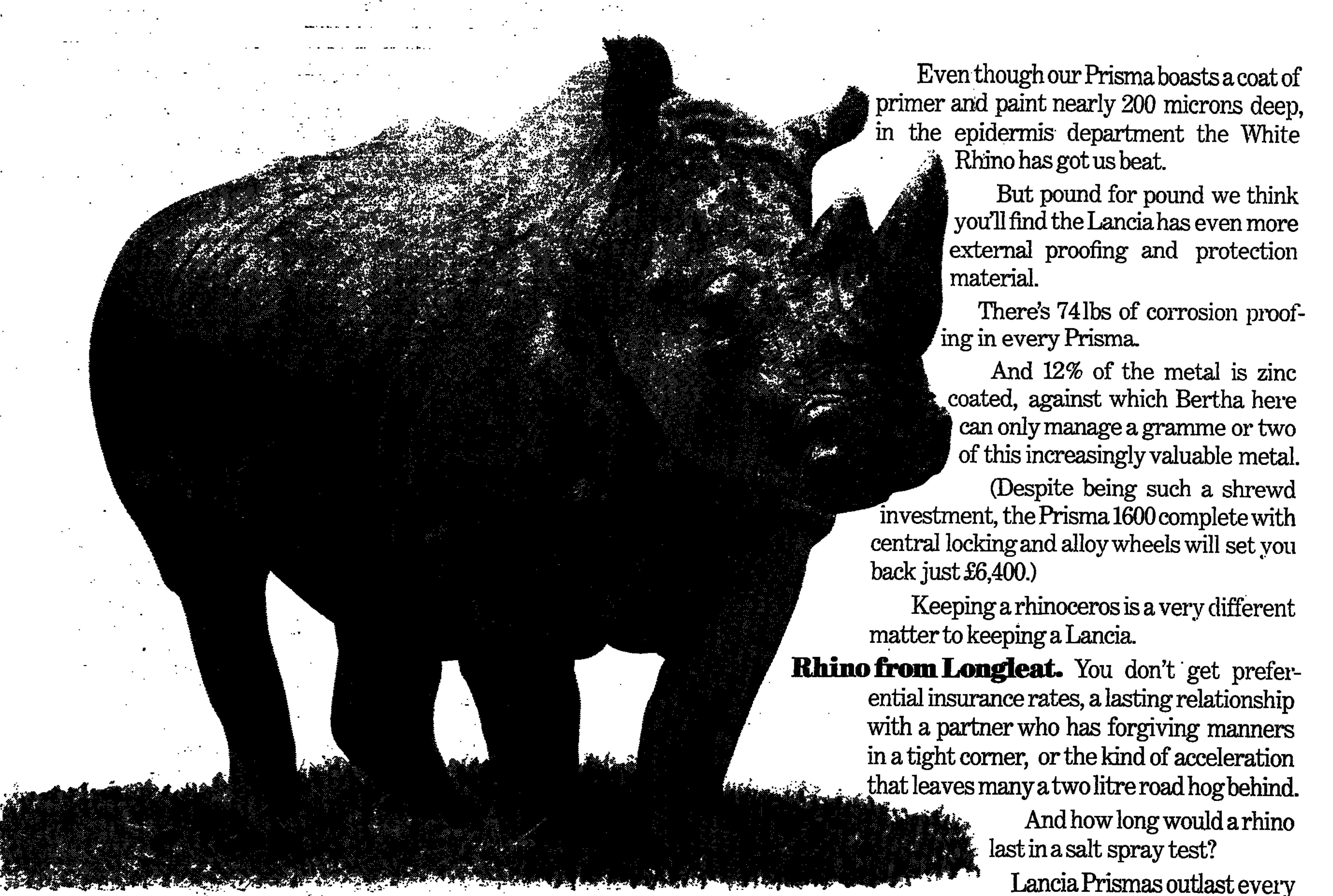
The leave of the court had still to be obtained to show documents to an independent social worker even if the legal aid area committee had authorized the use of the services of an independent social worker.

It was perhaps unwise to continue with the services of an independent social worker at public expense on the court's refusal to allow an independent reporter to see children. If a party continued with the services of an independent reporter who could only present a limited assessment, it was open to the court to disallow those costs.

In the present case the solicitor had not seen the order of the registrar and had been under a misapprehension when he had shown documents relating to the case to the independent social worker. The court would accept the affidavits of the independent social worker but would not allow her to give evidence.




هكذا من الأصل


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And 12% of the metal is zinc coated, against which Bertha here can only manage a gramme or two of this increasingly valuable metal.
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Which one has the thicker skin?


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STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

Firm start to account

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, June 18. Dealings End, June 29. § Contango Day, July 2. Settlement Day, July 9
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

BRITISH FUNDS

1983/84 High	Low	Stock			Price	Ch'ge	Int. only Yield	Gross Red. Yield
SHORTS								
102¾	100⅛	Treas	12%	1984	100¹¹⁄₁₆	..	11.919	8.942
107⅞	103³⁄₁₆	Treas	15%	1985	103¼	.	14.528	9.800
107	101	Exch Cv	12%	1985	101½	+¹⁄₁₆	11.823	9.828
95⁵⁄₁₆	88¾	Treas	3%	1985	94⅝	+³⁄₁₆	3.171	9.236
103¾	99½	Treas	11½%	1985	101⁵⁄₁₆ ●	.	11.351	10.190
102	95½	Treas C	8¾%	1985	98	.	8.929	10.504
104¹³⁄₁₆	100⅝	Exch	12¼%	1985	101¹³⁄₁₆	−¹⁄₁₆	12.017	10.695
103¹⁵⁄₁₆	99¼	Exch	11¾%	1986	101¼	−⅛	11.605	10.876
102¼	97¹⁵⁄₁₆	Treas C	10%	1986	98½	.	10.152	10.916
90¼	85⅛	Treas	3%	1986	89¼	+³⁄₁₆	3.363	9.260
102	97¼	Exch C	10½%	1986	99⁵⁄₁₆	.	10.573	10.893
104¼	100	Treas	12%	1986	101⁵⁄₁₆	−¹⁄₁₆	11.815	11.094
98⅞	94⅞	Treas	8½%	1984-86	95¹¹⁄₁₆ ●	.	8.883	10.906
87⅛	84½	Exch	2½%	1986	85⅝	+¹⁄₁₆	2.930	9.256
109½	104¼	Exch	14%	1986	105⅜	−⅛	13.286	11.313
107⅝	103¼	Exch	13¼%	1987	104⅛ ●	−¹⁄₁₆	12.725	11.364
100⅞	95⅞	Treas C	10¼%	1987	97¼	−¹⁄₁₆	10.540	11.463
86¼	80¼	Exch	2½%	1987	83⅝	+¹⁄₁₆	2.991	9.560
101⁵⁄₁₆	95¼	Exch	10½%	1987	97⁵⁄₁₆	−¹⁄₁₆	10.762	11.529
93	88	Fund	6½%	1985-87	88¾	.	7.324	11.192
99⅞	95⅜	Treas	10%	1987	96⅛	−¹⁄₁₆	10.403	11.572
85	80½	Treas	3%	1987	82 ●	..	3.658	9.959
105	99⅞	Treas	12%	1987	101⅛	..	11.867	11.661
95	89¼	Treas	7¾%	1985-88	89⅝	..	8.647	11.323
101⅛	95	Exch	10½%	1988	96½	−⅛	10.895	11.669
106	99⅜	Treas IL	2%	1988	102⅞	.		5.238
99½	92¹³⁄₁₆	Treas C	9¾%	1988	93⅝	−⅛	10.414	11.793
82	75¼	Trans	3%	1978-88	78¼ ●	+¼	3.834	9.635
99	91	Treas	9½%	1988	92⅞	−⅛	10.284	11.773
MEDIUMS								
106¾	96	Treas	11½%	1989	98⁷⁄₁₆	−⅛	11.667	11.887
103⅛	93⅜	Treas	10½%	1989	95⅛	−⅛	11.038	11.814
100⅝	95¾	Exch	10%	1989	97¼	.	10.780	11.920
85	76⅛	Treas	5%	1986-89	79	+⅛	6.402	10.468
114	102⅞	Treas	13%	1990	103½ ●	.	12.455	11.895
91	87⅞	Treas	IL 2%	1990	87⅞ ●	..		5.044
110½	101	Exch	12½%	1990	105	+⅛	12.265	12.011
93	84⅞	Treas	8¼%	1987-90	86¼	..	9.578	11.517
109¾	97	Treas	11¾%	1991	98⅜ ●	+⅛	11.896	12.021
83¾	74¾	Fund	5¾%	1987-91	77⅞	+⅛	7.573	10.845
105¾	95⅜	Exch	11%	1991	97¼	+⅛	11.311	11.973

[illegible]

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

[illegible]

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

[illegible]

DOLLAR STOCKS

[illegible]

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

[illegible]

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

[illegible]

C—E

[illegible]

F—H

[illegible]

I—N

[illegible]

O—S

[illegible]

T—Z

[illegible]

SHIPPING

[illegible]

MINES

[illegible]

OIL

[illegible]

PROPERTY

[illegible]

PLANTATIONS

[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS

[illegible]

UNLISTED SECURITIES

[illegible]

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

[illegible]

INSURANCE

[illegible]

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

[illegible]

RECENT ISSUES

[illegible]

MONEY MARKETS

[illegible]

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

STERLING SPOT and FORWARD RATES

[illegible]

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

[illegible]

OTHER £ RATES

[illegible]

EURO-$ DEPOSITS

[illegible]

COMMODITIES

[illegible]

THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

JR pours cold water on financial supermarkets

Mr Jacob Rothschild has changed his views on the development of financial supermarkets. Since the planned £1 billion merger of Charterhouse J Rothschild with Hambro Life collapsed last month, they clearly no longer seem such a good idea. True size is still beautiful but he doubts whether any genuinely integrated financial service companies will emerge in Britain in the next two years.

Addressing an investment seminar organized by stockbrokers Grieveson, Grant, Mr Rothschild was in remarkably candid mood. If nothing else, Charterhouse J Rothschild was "an interesting case study" of an attempt to build a financial supermarket. JR had accumulated a portfolio of investments in a number of different financial service companies but it would be "ludicrous" to suggest that it had reached the stage of integrating these activities. The danger of putting together Charterhouse J Rothschild and Hambro Life was that the value of Hambro would be undermined by the lack of clarity at Charterhouse.

"We therefore decided that we needed a period of time to bring toegether the existing interests within Charterhouse J Rothschild before we moved any further."

He had not yet abandoned his faith in the long-term future of financial supermarkets along American lines but the management challenge in handling such a structure were "formidable".

The chief probem was the "cultural differences" that have emerged in Britain between the various elements making up the financial sector. The jobbing mentality was trading orientated and quite different from that of the stock broking or merchant banking mentality. "Bringing them together is a complex task which can only be done over a long period of time." These differences were dwarfed by the cultural difficulties of integrating on an international scale.

Where does Charterhouse J Rothschild go from here? Size has already enabled the group to take part in an activity that would be denied to smaller organizations. But basically CJR's ability had always been in "interventionist" investment. The dazzling growth of Target Life, recently sold to a Morgan Grenfell led syndicate for £48m, was witness to that.

CJR's ambition over the next two years is to do the same kind of thing as they have done successfully in the past and meanwhile struggle towards integration among the businesses.

Fears behind the forecasts

Short-term statistics like the monthly Public Sector Borrowing Requirement (PSBR) can be so fogged by caveats that their relation to outside forecasts usually takes precedence over the facts and their real significance is lost. The May PSBR figure of £1.22 billion comes in the category "not as bad as expected". City estimates had ranged as much as £1 billion higher,

Setting expectations aside, the latest figures are not encouraging. The first two months of the financial year have produced a PSBR of £2.62 billion, just half the Budget for the year and well up on last year's £2.4 billion. Local authorities were paying money back in May, while state industries borrowed a little (reversing the order in April), leaving the Central Government Borrowing Requirement at £1.6 billion.

In April and May together, revenue was up 7 per cent, spending by 9.9 per cent and the mainline supply services up 8.7 per cent. These compare with Treasury forecasts for the year of 10.5 per cent, 6.2 per cent and 5.8 per cent respectively. Not a good start.

The vital missing part of the Treasury equation, which enables the Chancellor of the Exchequer to remain confident in his targets, is the summer and autumn privatization programme, which as noted here before, sould beat the Budget estimate by a mile. Unfortunately a PSBR that remains constant only because asset sales match spending overruns is clearly not neutral for interest rates.

The most intriguing element is why the City has taken to such pessimistic forecasts of monthly PSBR, money supply and the rest. The City thinks interest rates must go up because of problems in the United States and consequent pressure on interest rate differentials and the pound. As the Government claims to have no exchange rate policy, analysts must look for domestic reasons why interest rates should go up.

Whatever the intellectual approachm the City's feeling that financial and real economic forces are pushing us toward an interest rate-led short-term downturn within the recovery cycle – signalled as usual by stock markets – looks sound.

Schroders' King over the water

The wind of change continues to whistle through the cob-webbed corridors of Schroder Wagg. Or if you prefer, the last tumbrel has not yet left Cheapside. Lord Airlie, the chairman, is off later this year to take up the post of Lord Chamberlain of the Queen's Household. His successor will be Mr George Mallinckrodt, who runs the New York operation while Mr Win Bischoff, who came back from Hongkong to put life and heart in the London merchant bank, will become chief executive of the group. Thus Schroders, one of the most eminent, but not one of the most successful, merchant banking groups, has the distinction of having two German nationals running the show. Furthermore Mr Mallinckrodt will continue to operate from New York and run the subsidiary there.

After falling down the merchant banking league – a process highlighted last year by the damaging loss of two important clients, Thomas Tilling and P & O – Schroders has been rethinking and restructuring.

Like the three Lazard merchant banks in London, New York and Paris which recently strengthened their operating ties, Schroders is adapting to the demand for global financial services. It is moving into market-making in equities (Hongkong shares only for the time being) and will apply to become a primary dealer in gilts. Like Lazard's, Schroders' approach is still essentially one of developing profitable niches rather than trying to provide customers with everything. And doing it alone, in preference to seeking the warm embrace of a bigger partner.

Schroders' moves are belated and bold, but they are made from a still formidable base. And it was not too long ago that Morgan, Grenfell was in danger of relegation.

BIS urges US deficit cut to protect world recovery

By Peter Wilson-Smith, Banking Correspondent

Rapid action to reduce the American budget deficit is essential to ensure durable economic growth in America and avoid serious repercussions for the rest of the world, the Bank for Internatioanl Settlements says in its annual report, spelling out in remarkably blunt terms the dangers which could arise.

The BIS concedes that the strong, demand-led American recovery has been invaluable in helping pull the world out of recession and enabling developing countries to improve their balance of payments. But it warns that "with US interest rates beginning to move up again early this year, the adverse side-effects of US policy are rapidly becoming predominant."

It firmly shares the view that the structural element of the budget deficit is largely to blame for high Ameircan interest rates and catalogues a litany of woes likely to ensue if the problem is not tackled. The US recovery it says, may grind to a halt because of crowding out of private sector borrowers or a revival of inflationary expectations could lead to a "a sudden and prolonged recession."

The BIS says that without timely action, the overvaluation of the dollar and size of the American current account deficit could lead to disturbances in financial market and "exert a serious destablizing influence on the world economy."

However, the BIS, says the recovery is now firmly underway and the western world must concentrate on sustaining steady growth as a prerequisite to solving the two main problems of high unemployment in most countries and international debt.

Apart from the imbalances in America, the BIS singles out the possibility of reviving inflation and structural rigidities, particularly in western Europe as the main dangers to durable and balance growth.

Financing of non-Opec developing country deficits ($ billion	1981	1982	1983
Current account deficit	–82	–64	–43
Financed by			
Direct investment	10	7	5
Foreign debt	75	68	30
IMF	5	5	11
Total	90	80	46
Change in:			
Reserves	–1	–8	5
Other foreign assets	9	24	–2

Source: BIS

"A failure to consolidate the gains so far made against inflation would pose the most fundamental threat to the continuation and broadening of the recovery," the BIS says.

Although inflation has fallen significantly in most countries, the decline seems to have come to a halt and with productivity growth unspectacular in most countries, with the exception of Britain, wage rises must be contained, the BIS says.

Higher profits, cheaper labour in relation to capital, a friendlier environment for entrepreneurial initiatives and more flexibility in labour markets are needed in Europe, according to the BIS.

On the debtor countries, the BIS says the situation is still serious and is being aggravated by high American interest rates. But it reiterates the need for appropriate adjustment by developing countries. Equally, however, the BIS emphasizes the need for continuing financing of reasonable current account deficits of developing countries.

In the longer-run the flow of finance should be put on a sounder footing, with investment-linked financing rather than general purposes balance of payments financing by banks, the BIS says.

Record US shortfall

The United States current account suffered a record quarterly deficit of $19.4 billion (£14.1 billion) in the first three months of this year. The Commerce Department also revised the current account deficit for the whole of 1983 up from $40.8 billion to $41.6 billion.

America's current account deficit, which gives an overall view of the country's trading relations with the world, was $17.2 billion in the last quarter of 1983, compared with an earlier estimate of $15.3 billion. In the first three months of 1983 the deficit was only $2.94 billion.

According to the Commerce Department, the bigger in the opening three months of 1984 was caused by the balance of merchandise trade swinging further against the United States. The merchandise trade deficit, excluding military items, was $25.6 billion against $19.4 billion in the final three months of 1983.

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT-SE 100 Index:1042.6 up 2.5 (high: 1043.2: low: 1035.0)
FT Index: 821.2 up 5.4
FT Gilts: 78.92 unchanged
FT All Share: N/A
Bargains: 17,373
Datastream USM Leaders Index: 102.76 down 0.02
New York: Dow Jones Industrial Average: (latest) 1096.28 up 9.38
Tokyo: Nikkei Dow Jones Index 10,082.47 up 60.74
Hongkong: Hang Seng Index closed

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE

Sterling
$1.3754 down 35pts
Index 79.5 unchanged
DM 3.79 up 0.0125
FrF 11.6350 up 0.0350
Yen 322 up 1.25

Dollar
Index 132.1 up 0.4
DM 2.7560 up 0.0160

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling $1.3765
Dollar DM 2.7555

INTERNATIONAL

ECU £0.590759
SDR £0.753840

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates:
Bank base rates 9, 9 1/4
Finance houses base rate 9 1/2
Discount market loans week fixed 8 1/4-8 1/8
3 month interbank 9 3/8 - 9 1/4

Euro-currency rates:
3 month dollar 11 3/16 - 11 1/16
3 month DM 5 7/8 - 5 3/4
3 month Fr F13 1/8 12 3/4

US rates
Bank prime rate 12.50
Fed funds 11 1/2
Treasury long bond 100 11/32 - 100 15/32

ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling Export Finance Scheme IV Average reference rate for interest period September 7 to October 4, 1983 inclusive: 9.719 per cent.

GOLD

London fixed (per ounce):
am $369.40 pm $367.90
close $368.75-369.25 (£268-268.50)
New York (latest): $369.15
Krugerrand* (per coin):
$379.75-381.25 (£276-277)
Sovereigns* (new):
$86.50-87.50 (£63-63.75)
*Excludes VAT

Unions can be curbed – Lawson

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Trade union power can be curbed in Britain, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said yesterday. Mr Nigel Lawson, who chose the title "The British Experiment" for his Mais lecture on government economic policy at the City University, described it as "a political experiment". It is, said Mr Lawson, "The demonstration that trade union power can be curbed within a free society, and that inflation can be eradicated within a democracy".

On inflation, Mr Lawson restated his commitment to stable prices, but said this "implies fighting and changing the pyschology of two generations", which "cannot be achieved overnight". He was much less explicit about the Government's future labour policy, but described government legislation as "a long overdue start in a key area of the national economy".

The Chancellor sought to dispel what he called a "curious condusion" about the trust of government policy. It dod not make sense, he argued, to ask whether the emphasis had changed, or should change, from the defeat of inflation to the promotion of growth and employment, because the Government as pusuing both at the same time.

But there had been a "fundamentally important role reversal" in the use of macro and micro-economic weapons. "The macro policy is unequivocally directed at the continuing reduction in inflation", while "the micro policy is equally whoeheartedly designed to make the economy work better and thus generate more jobs."

"The recession of 1980-81 owed more to the unwanted cost increases in 1979-80 than to the rise in the exchange rate," Mr Lawson said. He sought to clear up a "source of misunderstanding" about the Government's present exchange rate policy.

The Chancellor descibed his micro-economic policy as "the process of rediscovering the enterprise culture." He said this would be carried further forward by progressive reductions in the tax burden

Swraj Paul buys 8.4% of Fidelity

By Alison Eadie

Mr Swraj Paul, chairman of Caparo Industries, yesterday confirmed he had acquired an 8.4 per cent stake in Fidelity. Caparo has been buying the shares in the market for the past two weeks, pushing Fidelity's share price up from 73p to the days high of 93p yesterday.

The stake of 950,000 shares will have cost about £760,000.

Mr Paul called it a "passive investment", which he hopes will make him some money. He said it was not a prelude to a full-scale bid.

Fidelity, formerly Fidelity Radio, manufactures televisions, stereo units, record players and tape recorders. Taxable profits in the year to March 1984 were sharply depressed by technical and production difficulties and came out at £1.31m against the £2.2m the company forecast at the time of its rights issue last July. The shares slumped from a 1984 high of 178p.

Fidelity said yesterday it believed an outside party had built up a stake of more than 5 per cent, but that party had not formally disclosed a stake nor been in touch with the board. The board knew of no reason to expect a bid Mr Paul later revealed his hand.

The share price gained a few more pence after the company's statement. Mr Paul said he will lie low at present prices, but may well be in the market for more shares if prices fall. "It is the kind of company we like," he said, adding that he hoped Fidelity was coming right again after its profits short fall.

Caparo has a mixed bag of industrial interests from steel stockholding to distributing protective clothing, but has nothing in the same line of business as Fidelity.

Debtors' cartel 'unlikely'

By John Lawless

Western bankers do not believe this week's meeting of Latin American finance ministers in Cartagena, Colombia, will result in a much-feared "debtors' cartel".

"We are now fairly confident this will not happen," said one banker yesterday. "In fact, we believe the meeting may be helpful, because other countries will bring pressure to bear on Argentina to accept some sort of IMF adjustment programme and start bringing interest payments up to date."

In discussions among banks about which countries would be pro- or anti-cartel, only Peru and Bolivia are thought likely to support any moves Argentina may make.

Those seen as strongly against are Mexico, Brazil, Colombia and Chile, with Venezuela almost certain to join them.

There is a belief Argentina will be tempted by its self-sufficiency in food and energy to put a general repudiation of debts plan in place.

"Although Mexico and Brazil have both warned about the social consequences of rising interest rates, they would not want to jeopardize their long-term economic recovery by excluding themselves from international finance," said one banker. "They have both tried extremely hard to meet their commitments.

"Colombia, economically sound, has always taken an independent line. It would see no advantage whatsoever in a cartel.

"Chile's economic recovery is extremely dependent on world copper prices, but it is doing very nicely at the moment. Although Venezuela has said it does not want to have the IMF impose a recovery programme, it has put its own austerity measures in place. It may be the fourth indebted country, but, with oil and its own steel-making capacity, its prospects look much better than most."

Legal wrangle over Hill Group crash

A £9.5m damages claim was launched in the High Court yesterday by a once prominent building and property development company against the bank and chartered accountants it blames for its downfall.

The four directors of the Hill Group of Companies are suing Barclays Bank and Touche, Ross & Co, the City accountants.

Barclays, in turn is suing two of the directors, Messrs Victor and Ernest Hill, for £5.05m and another brother, Kenneth, and Victor's son, Richard, for £4.45m.

Mr Andrew Morritt, QC for the Hills, said all their companies were now in liquidation after the bank appointed a receiver in 1980.

This followed a report by Touche Ross that the Hill Group was insolvent to the tune of £3m. But Hill directors say they were amazed at the report because they had a surplus of more than £2m

The Hill directors want additional damages for alleged breach of contract, for lost remuneration as directors and shareholders and loss of shares which are now worthless.

Against Touche Ross the £9.5m claim would go to indemnify the bank. They claim additional damages for alleged negligence and loss of earnings.

Mr Morritt said the Hill family had acted as guarantors to the bank for loans. The Hill's claim there was an agreement the bank would not sue them as guarantors.

Mr Morritt said steps could have been taken to reduce the group's liabilities to the bank and trade on to substantial profits.

Barclay's and Touche Ross deny the allegations.

The hearing continues.

'Inferior' shares service feared

The proposed changes in Stock Exchange's structure will bring an inferior service for private investors, according to the Wider Share Ownership Council.

In a summary of its views on the Stock Exchange discussion paper and the Professor Gower Review of Investor Protection, the council calls for retention of some parts of existing single capacity system, and compensation fund to back all investments.

Debenhams expects doubled profits

By Jonathan Clare

Mr Bob Thornton, chairman of Debenhams, said yesterday that the department store group's half-year profits to mid-August would be almost double last time's £5.2m.

This improvement, he said, would be achieved without the benefit of the new link between Debenhams and Harris Queensway, which was signed yesterday.

The improved performance was the reason for the buying of Debenhams shares and Mr Thornton, discounted the reports of an impending bid. The stock market is, however, still expecting a bid.

Harris Queensway, one of Britain's most successful retailers, is to market both electrical goods and furniture and carpets with two new joint companies operating in the 68 department stores.

The plans also envisage a new chain of cut-price electrical stores, with a target of between 50 and 60 outlets within five years. The first store is expected to open this autumn in the London area

Debenhams also expects to announce a joint company in two months to revamp its lighting departments, which have been one of the poorer trading areas. The company will be a joint venture with the British representatives of a big Italian manufacturer, but Harris Queensway, is likely to be involved.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Hearing set for Hunt claimants

Investors and creditors of Mr Keith Hunt, the missing Warwick-based commodities fund manager, a warrant for whose arrest was issued last week, should have their claims sorted out by the end of July.

The official receiver and provisional liquidator of Mr Hunt's companies, including the master company, Exchange Securities and Commodities, has written to the 2,000 claimants giving an end-of-July target date for a full court hearing. Investors are trying to prove the money was help in trust, giving them a superior status in the share-out of the remaining assets above creditors.

Th receiver stated that £5.6m worth of assets have been realized with another £228,000 due from property and paintings still to be sold. Liabilities total £16.6m, of which £4m relates to profits based on dealing activities for which no evidence has been found. The meeting of creditors is still scheduled for October 12. Mr Hunt disappeared in mid-April last year and has not been seen since.

● **US BONDS** opened slightly weaker yesterday on news that the US current account deficit in the first quarter totalled $19.4 billion, putting the US on target for a full year current account deficit of close to $80 billion. Tempus, page 21

● **S & W BERISFORD** is increasing its interim dividend by 16.6 per cent to 3.50p for the six months to March 31 after profits rose from £31.6m to £41.5m. Interest payable was £28.3m (£28.8m).

Tempus, page 21

BET refuses to raise £165m bid for Initial

By Ian Griffiths

British Electric Traction has refused to improve the terms of its £165m bid for the 60 per cent stake in Initial, which it dose not already own even though the laundry and cleaning group's directors yesterday refected the present offer.

A spokesman for BET said: "We have only just feceived Initial's accounts and there is nothing within them that suggests that we need to increase our offer."

The accounts were brought forward in an effort to allow the two sets of financial advisers to reach an agreement on Initial's value. Discussions will cntinue this week for a possible compromise before BET sends out the official offer document

For the year to March 31 Initial reported a pretax profit of £28.7m, up from £27.1m on a turnover which ncreased by over £19m to £229.7m. A second interim dividend of 10p has been announced making 14.25 against 12.75p last time and the directors may still rrecommeded a final dividend payment.

A possible complication could arise with the takeover being refered by the Office of Fair Trading for a Monopolies and Mergers Commission inquiry. Tempus, page 21

Ministers want right of veto

State to retain Sealink stake

By Jonathan Davis
Financial Correspondent

The Government has told potential bidders for Sealink that it wants to keep a "special share" in the company to safeguard the national interest after the cross-Channel ferry and harbours business is privatized in the next few weeks.

This share would give ministers the right to veto any future transfer of ownership in Sealink is designed to ensure that the Government will not lose its right to commander vessels from the company's fleet for military operations such as the Falklands expedition two years ago.

This new condition was made known yesterday to the shortlist of private-sector companies which are still in the running to buy Sealink. They include Trafalgar House, Sea Containers and a consortium comprising Sealink's own management, the recently privatized National Freight Consortium and a number of private-sector interests.



Merryweather: Profit forecast unlikely to be met

The auction for Sealink has already turned into one of the more contentious of the Government's privatization initiatives, with soe of the participants describing British Rail's handling of the sale as "shambolic"

The timetable for completing the sale has slipped back beyond the original June 30 deadline and British Rail has been accused of driving an excessively hard bargain over its future relationship with its ferry and harbour subsidiary.

Yesterday, British Rail had its first discussions with some of the potential bidders about the contracts which will govern its future use of Sealink's harbours.

The harbours contract in particular is considered likely to meet resistance from the potential purchasers of Sealink, since as redrafted it would give British Rail considerable powers to control the timing and frequency of all ferries visting Sealink's harbours, such as Folkestone an Harwich.

Lewinsohn buys 25% of Intex

By Alison Eadie

Dominion International Group, the fast growing financial services, property and natural resources company run by Mr Max Lewinsohn, is acquiring for $3m (£2.1m) a 25 per cent stake in Intex Holdings, a Bermuda-based company formed in 1981 to set up the world's first fully automated financial futures exchange. Dominion has the right to buy an additional 5 per cent for $500,000

Intex is due to start trading later this year and Dominion's return on its investment will depend on the volumes achieved. Intex receives $1.75 per transaction. All the major trading houses and banks have subscribed to join, including Merril Lynch, Prudential Bache and Johnson Matthey. A total of 265 members are lined up.

Intex will start off with four contracts – US Treasury bonds ocean freight rates, gold and silver – and will be looking to add others. Mr Lewinsohn said Intex is not aiming to steal business from other exchanges, but hopes to offer opportunities for arbitrage and longer trading hours than the traditional open-outcry trading exchanges.

In the year to the end of March 1984, Dominion reported a 50 per cent rise in pretax profits to £6.01m and expectations are for £7.5m this year.

Simon Engineering looks to 13th good year

Simon Engineering, which increased pretax profits in 1983, for the twelfth successive year, is still looking for further growth. At yesterday's annual meeting, Mr Harry Harrison, the chairman, told shareholders that if the world economic recovery continued, Simon would be looking for an improved performance from all its activities.

● MARCHWIEL WHATLINGS: Marchwiel is to make an agreed offer for Whatlings. The offer values Whatlings at about £5.76m. Terms: 112p cash for each Whatlings' ordinary share. Marchwiel owns 15.62 per cent of Whatlings' ordinary capital, as enlarged by the recent rights issue.

● HIGGS AND HILL: The board remains confident that 1984 will show a further increase in profits.

● G R A Group: Mr Isidore Kerman has disposed of 3 million shares. He retains a personal holding of 150,000 shares and Scotts Restaurant, of which Mr Kerman is chairman and a substantial shareholder, holds 2.6 million shares. The total holding of the syndicate of investors led by Mr Kerman is 12.68 million shares (29.6 per cent).

● JOHN BROWN has agreed to sell the plant, machinery, stocks and work-in-progress if its Coventry-based machine tool operations of Wickman and Webster and Bennett to a consortium headed by Ketlon (UK). Brown will also sell its Halifax-based machine tool offshoot to James H. Vickery. Price for these deals: £3.8m.

● PLATON INTERNATIONAL (USM quotation): Year to March 31. Turnover £3.12m (£2.27m). Pretax profit £394,000 (£208,000). Dividend 7p (same). With a satisfactory order book and new products to be launched, the board reports, the coming year can be faced with every confidence.

● SHAW CARPETS: Year to April 27. Sales £40.73m (£36.5m). Pretax profit £1.49m (£962,000). Total dividend 2.5p (1.5p).

● MARSHALLS (HALIFAX): Year to March 31. Sales £54.56m (£47.25m). Pretax profit £5.07m (£3.53m). Total dividend 8p (6p).

● DWEK GROUP: Results for 1983. Turnover £13.76m (£11.9m). Pretax profit £163,000 (loss £72,000). No dividend (same).

● CRAIG & ROSE: Results for 1983. Turnover £4.95m (£4.91m). Pretax profit £140,000 (206,000). Total dividend 47p (same).

● JAMES CROPPER: Year to March 31. Turnover £21.56m (£17.57m). Pretax profit £1.33m (£341,000). Total dividend 5p (3.5p). Three-for-two scrip issue proposed.

● PROPERTY PARTNERSHIPS: Year to March 31. Comparisons restated. Turnover £3.48m (£3.25m). Pretax profit £978,000 (£891,000). Total dividend 7p (6.25p). Net asset value at year-end, 443p per share, before potential capital gains tax of 89p. Mr P. R. King, chairman, look forward to the group's continuing prosperity.

● GUINNESS PEAT: Guinness Peat Property Services reports the start of an 80,000 sq ft regional shopping centre development at Bridge Road, Stockton-on-Tees, Cleveland. Two 30,000 sq ft units have been pre-let and agreements for leases exchanged with Amos Hinton (£160,000 per annum) and Texas Homecare (£112,000 per annum). Six retail units remain: a public house and a petrol station are to be disposed of by way of ground leases. Total development costs amount to £4m and construction will start in September.

● JOHN SWAN AND SONS: Year to April 30, 1984. Turnover £941,000 (£964,000). Pretax profit £151,000 (£140,000). Dividend 8.5p (same).

● COUTINHO, CARO: Results for 1983. Turnover £158.13m (£152.21m). Pretax profit £4.58m (£2.86m).

● WEST BROMWICH SPRING: Results for 1983. Turnover £3.98m (£3.61m). Pretax loss £276,000 (loss £214,000). No dividend (same).

● GUINNESS-MARTIN: Arthur Guinness and Sons and persons acting in concert with it now own – and Guinness has received acceptances for – 92.4 per cent of the ordinary capital of Martin The Newsagent. Preference offer accepted for 92 per cent. Offers now unconditional and remain open.

● CORNING: Year to Dec 4, 1983. Turnover £50.71m (£62.2m). Pretax profit £2.93m (£371,000).

● RICHARDSONS WESTGARTH: Although the final position is not yet known, the board reports, it is clear that the group made a big loss for 1983.

Authorized Units & Insurance Funds

Authorized Unit Trusts

1983/84 High Bid	Low Offer	Trust	Bid	Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Support for John Brown as it comes to life

By Michael Clark

The market gossips were trying to breathe some life back into the tired old body of John Brown yesterday as the share price rose 3p to equal the year's high of 27p.

The group has just disposed of some more parts of its machine tool business for a total of £3.8m and the talk in the market suggests it may have also found a buyer for its gas turbine business, at long last. John Brown has had talks with Hawker Siddeley about the turbine business, which could have been worth about £30m for the loss-making engineering group. But the talks broke down after the two sides failed to agree a price.

John Brown's figures are due on July 8, and some brokers are predicting that the losses could be a lot less than originally expected. Most had been looking for a deficit of £4m, but this could now be as low as £1m, they say. A return to the black next year is also envisaged under the guiding hand of the present chairman, Sir John Cuckney, and one or two optimists are already predicting profits of £7m.

Elsewhere, the rest of the equity was making a firm, if uninspiring, start to the new account. Selective support enabled prices to rally from a nervous start prompted by world debt and the National Westminster Bank's comments on base rates. Turnover remained low with most marketmen's thoughts turning to Ascot, which starts today usually signalling a lull in market activity.

THE FT Index, having been 3.7 down first thing, recovered to close at its high for the day 5.4 up at 821.2. The FT-SE 100 gave a clearer indication managing only a 2.5 rise to 1042.6.

Gilts spent a lack-lustre day worried by the possibility of higher interest rates. The latest Public Sector Borrowing Requirement figures made little impression, but prices did manage to trim earlier falls of £½ to £⅜ by the close.

On the takeover front, **British Aerospace** gained a little more height, climbing 7p to 365p after a suggestion from the stockbroker Simon & Coates over the weekend that GEC will bid 420p a share. GEC recovered from an early fall to close 2p up at 180p. **Thorn EMI**, which was snubbed by BAe last week, held steady at 534p.

The quiet conditions were hardly conducive for making a successful stock market debut, something both of yesterday's **Unlisted Securities Market** newcomers discovered in first time dealings. **Trencherwood**, a Newbury-based building group, opened at 150p after the broker L. Messel had placed 1.3 million shares (15 per cent) at 145p. That is a premium of 5p in first time dealings. **London & Clydesdale**, one of Scotland's best known builders, struggled to achieve a premium after a placing of 2.27 million shares at 108p.

The directors of Asia Oil & Mineral, the Australian oil and gold exploration group, are in London this week for a presentation of the company to brokers on Friday. Asia, which recently acquired Reynolds Diversified, is expected to reveal details of its Appelation oil deal at the meeting. Some investors are already offering 1¾p for call options with the shares unchanged at 7½p. More than 200 million shares are in issue.

The shares hit 109p, at one stage, but later relapsed to close with a 1p discount at 107p.

Shares of **European Ferries** advanced 7p to 108p ahead of Friday's annual meeting, which promises to prove a testing time for the board after its decision to switch the shareholders' perks from the ordinary shares to the preference shares.

The big four banks remained a gloomy bunch with world debt and higher interest rates still looming over them. **Barclays** slipped 2p to 447p, **National Westminster** 2p to 552p, **Midland** 5p to 309p and **Lloyds** 7p to 512p.

Yesterday, two companies revealed the price of changing gear as they accelerated out of recession. CASE revealed in its annual report that it paid £108,000 compensation to Mr Arthur Cunningham, the former director in charge of research.

A spokesman said: "He was no longer suitable for a changing role in what is a fast-moving company, and he wanted to go into consultancy." The shares were unchanged at 710p.

The other company, West's Group International, disclosed a £90,000 compensation payment with its annual figures. These show pretax profits up from £492,000 to £693,000. The final dividend is 3p, making a total of 5.5p against 4.2p. The payment was to the former chairman and managing director, Mr David Brooks, who left last year after a policy disagreement. WGI shares fell 7p to 72p.

Marshall's Universal eased 2p to 58p, as the group issued a formal rejection of the all-share takeover offer from Grovebell Group. Grovebell's shares improved a penny to 15½p. Mr Roger Doughty, Marshall's chairman, says the offer is unrealistic and unacceptable and will detail the group's objections in a formal defence document. Meanwhile, he urged shareholders to approve the £2m rights issue.

Equity turnover on June 1, was £320.828m (18,989 bargains). The total number of British and Irish stocks traded was 172.4 million. Gilt bargains totalled 3,050.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The latest US current account deficit of $19.4m (£14.1m) gave fresh impetus to the US currency on foreign exchange markets yesterday. The dollar showed strength, although dealers reported only moderate trading.

Sterling, which traded within a narrow band throughout, finished at its lowest position in dollar terms at 1.3745 – down 35 points. But against the Deutsche mark it moved forward to 3.7890 from 3.7775 at the previous close.

There was a gain too for the pound at the expense of the Swiss franc at 3.1510 (3.1425), while sterling's trade-weighted index held steady throughout at 79.5.

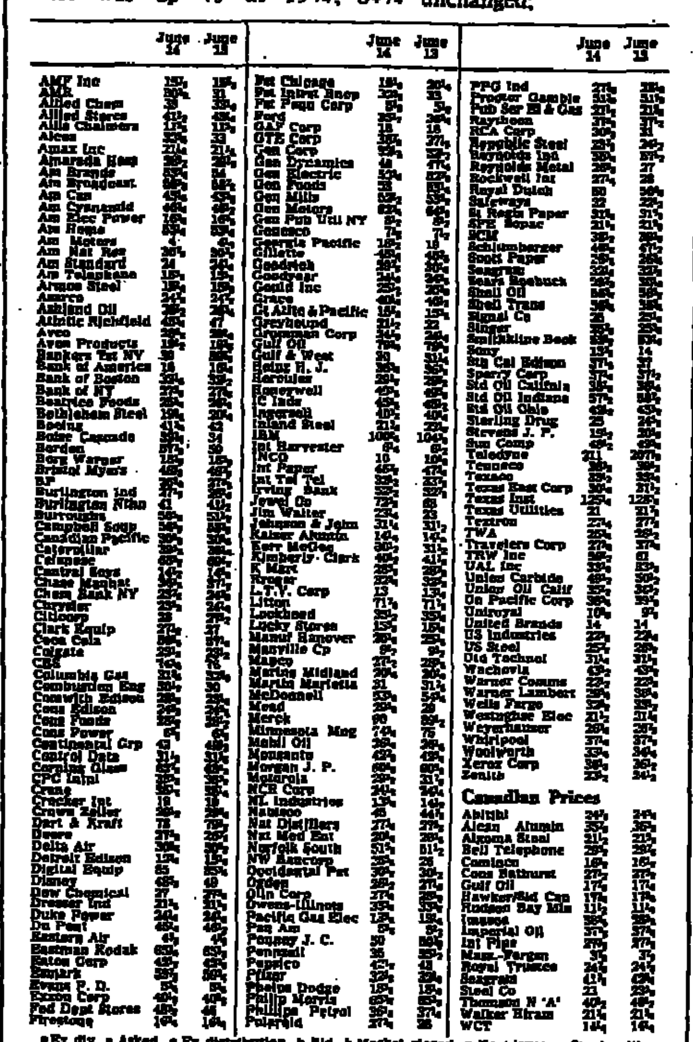
WALL STREET

New York (AP-Dow Jones) – Shares were firming after overcoming a weak start yesterday. The Dow-Jones industrial average was ahead more than a point in reversing its initial 4-point loss.

But declines still outnumbered advances by about 650 to 500. Trading was moderately active.

International Business Machines was up ⅞ at 99¾; **Teledyne** up 5 at 218; **General Electric** down ⅛ at 52⅞; **General Motors** down ⅞ at 61¼; **Merck** up ½ at 90⅞; **Motorola** up ½ at 30⅛ and **Texas Instruments** down ⅞ at 123½.

Union Pacific was 38¼, up 1⅛; **Burlington Northern** 39¾ down ¼; **Ual** 33½ up ¼; **Amr** 30¼ up ⅛; **Alleghany** 75¼ down 1¾; **Digital Equipment** 84¾ unchanged.



* Ex div. a Asked. c Ex distribution. h Bid. k Market closed. n New issue. p Stock split. t Traded. y Unquoted.

MONEY MARKETS

Credit conditions proved pretty comfortable yesterday, and the discount market was expecting them to continue that way for a day or two.

The Bank of England opened with a forecast shortage of about £50m, revised to £100m at lunchtime, then revised back to about £50m in the afternoon.

At the end of the morning the Bank bought £38m of band-four bank bills at 8⅝ per cent, the established intervention rate. It did not operate in bills in the afternoon, but gave late additional assistance of £30m to take total help up to £68m.

Cheap credit encouraged the houses to find money in the market rather than sell their paper to the authorities, and funds proved responsive to 8¼-8¾ per cent.

Eurodollar deposits had a quiet session.

TEMPUS

Berisford looks stable with £9m sweetener

S & W Berisford, sugar trader extraordinaire, is at pains to play down the importance of its £9m-plus jump in interim profits to £41m.

Last year's comparable half-time results were ambiguous, reflecting both a £9.5m loss at the ill-fated involvement in Erlanger Tubes and exceptionally bouyant conditions in cocoa and coffee trading.

This time the underlying picture looks far more stable. The group has manoeuvred its way out of the bulk of the US tubes venture but other divisions are apparently doing no more than ticking over. British Sugar Corporation may generate some growth, but the underlying picture looks fairly unexciting.

On the scrap merchant side, Tom Martin had done well. General merchanting reflects to some extent the general economic upturn. Cocoa and coffee trading has been rewarding.

Despite warnings from other overseas traders that the going later this year will be heavy, Berisford sounds relaxed about City forecasts of £80m pretax for 1983-84, or a roughly unchanged performance on the previous year, after adding back exceptional tube losses.

At 187p, up 10p yesterday, that puts the group on a prospective p/e of under 6. The group has under performed, in market terms, during the last quarter, half-year and 12 months, possibly because a debt mountain worth perhaps 60 per cent of shareholders' funds implies a close relationship between the multiple and US rate trends.

But the market assessment may be wrong. By a supreme irony, Berisford looks to have struck oil and gas through the rump of its Erlanger venture. It thus stands to gain from a hole in the ground what it lost on the pipes, to the tune of £70m or more. The shares are a speculative buy for the brave.

Gilts

Decoupling? Recoupling? Gilts are drifting these days from familiar lodestars, and traders can only work off stolid landmarks like the 12 per cent yield barrier for the shorts.

Yesterday, the market exhibited both greed and despair in fairly equal quantities. Easier in the morning ahead of the May PSBR figures, it failed to respond spontaneously to better-than-expected figures. Traders concentrated on the healthy overspend in supply services – up nearly 9 per cent in the first two months of 1984-85, compared with a near-6 per cent forecast.

Attention in the early afternoon was still focussing on the poor crop of US data, like the record $19 billion first quarter current account deficit, the rise in US business loans of $1.4 billion for the week to June 6, and May's groaning capacity usage figures, at 81.7 per cent.

But a specific event – in this case, news that the £100m tranche of Treasury 11½ per cent 2001-04 had been sold out – can turn the market.

Longs jumped on the announcement, and finished the day ½ point up, to make a positive swing of ¾ point. With futures strong, confidence may be seeping back.

Initial Services

Initial Services' rejection of the takeover bid by British Electric Traction for the 60 per cent of the shares which it does not already hold has added to the complexities of a deal which is fast becoming enshrouded in uncertainties.

While both parties would like the bid to be recommended, unless a compromise can be reached this week it will be left to Initial's shareholders to make up their mind on the offer. Initial's non BET directors feel the company is worth more than the 512p a share on offer and would also prefer the consideration to be shifted more in favour of equity than cash. At the moment, it is around 60 per cent cash.

Initial's resuls were published yesterday, a week earlier than planned, in an effort to allow the financial advisers more concrete facts on which to base their discussions. Pretax profit was up by only £1.6m to £28.7m which might have been a little dissappointing for Initial as was the £41m provision for deferred taxation which has meant a fall in shareholders' funds from £91m to 164m.

ACT

Prospects for Applied Computer Techniques look bright despite uncertainties over the future of the Sirius microcomputer. Sales of its own Apricot are set to replace more than adequately those of the US Sirius, which was outliving its use to the company.

ACT has given up hope of buying any of the Victor Technologies business which manufactures the Sirius. It will still distribute the machines while they are produced and although ACT sold 15,000 machines in 1983-84, the Sirius will not be a significant contributor to profits in the future.

The company sold 10,000 Apricots in the year, which, added to Sirius sales, accounted for 40 per cent of the £4.8m pretax profits. Production of the Apricot is not running at the 100,000 a year level which has been talked about, but orders are increasing. More encouraging than the numbers produced is the geographical distribution of sales. In the present year they will be split evenly between home and overseas markets, an indication that the much-needed penetration of foreign markets is beginning to take place.

One of ACT's great strengths is that it has a broud spread of interests, not only in manufacturing and distribution, but also in software and servicing. This mitigates the exposure to a collapse in one sector of the microcomputer market which, coupled with a healthy research and development programme, leaves it ideally poised to exploit the changes

The shares closed down 10p at 610p, perhaps reflecting the uncertainty over Sirius.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9¼%
BCCI	9¼%
Citibank Savings †	9¾%
Consolidated Crds	9¼%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9¼%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9¼%
Citibank NA	9¼%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* 7 day deposits on sums of under £10,000, 6%; £10,000 up to £50,000, 6¾%; £50,000 and over, 7½%

Mallinckrodt to head Schroders

Schroders: Mr G. W. Mallinckrodt becomes chairman from December 1. Mr W. F. W. Bischoff becomes group chief executive on the same date.

Civil Aviation Research and *Development* Programme Board: Sir John Charnley has been appointed chairman from July 1 in succession to Dr Andrew Stratton.

The Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders: Mr J. Harry Hooper, chairman and managing director of Armstrong Equipment, becomes president of the SMMT. Mr Sam Toy and Mr John Collyear have been elected vice-presidents. Mr George Turnbull becomes deputy president.

Institute of Cost and Management Accountants: Mr C. W. Banyard has been elected president. Mr V. J. Delany and Mr P. J. Lawrence become vice-presidents.

APPOINTMENTS

Legal and General Assurance Society: Mr R. C. Priestland, chief executive officer of Western Trust and Savings, in now a member of the society's south and west regional board.

The London Life Association: Mr O. W. Dawson becomes president and Mr W. H. W Wells has joined the board.

Harvard Business School Club of London: Mr Clive Thomas takes over as president.

Institute of Directors: Mr David Brown, a non-executive director of Fairey Engineering, has been elected chairman of the Greater Manchester branch.

Howson F. Devitt & Sons: Mr R. R. Green becomes an assistant director with effect from July 1.

David Young on a British worldbeater

The oilmen's go-anywhere, knockdown sea platform

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MURCHISON TRADITIONAL FIXED PLATFORM

HUTTON NEW TENSION LEG PLATFORM

909ft

Saturday August 4 would seem to be the ideal day for a picnic. The London Weather Centre may not guarantee that the weather will be fine, but the oil industry's experts who watch the North Sea calculate that it should be bright, sunny and wind-free.

Conoco has chosen the day to start the final phase of its multi million pound scheme to install the world's first tension leg oil platform in the North Sea. If the oil company is willing to take the risk on the weather with its £1 billion platform, it is surely worth backing its hunch with a few sandwiches and a chilled bottle of plonk.

The installation of the tension leg platform (TLP) at the predrilled wells on the Hutton field has had its fair share of technical problems and a cost overrun of around 25 per cent.

The Hutton field is 90 miles north-east of the Shetlands in 485 feet of water, a depth which could easily be exploited by a conventional steel jacket with modular production platorm.

However, looking to the future when North Sea oil will be brought up from depths of 600 feet and more – Esso is already drilling in 2,100 feet of water west of the Shetlands and Britoil's new semi-submersible drill ship has also been designed for such depths – Conoco decided to develop the TLP concept.

TLPs are basically buoyant production platforms, fully equipped and ready for operation before floating out to the drill site, tied to the seabed by high-tensile steel rods which allow lateral but not vertical movement.

The tension legs, forged from steel in the same way as the barrels for tank guns, can be screwed together in sections which in theory allow the platform to be installed in any depth of water.

The cost of a conventional steel jacket (the oil industry's name for the huge steel framework which is piled into the seabed and which supports the drilling and production equipment) starts to rise to prohibitive limits once is has to cope with more than 600ft depth. Conventional jackets up to 1,300ft have been used in the Gulf of Mexico, but they do not have to cope with the massive storms encountered in the North Sea.

Conoco has calculated that in the 20 years that the Hutton platform will be operating in the North Sea it will be hit by 5.3 million large waves. In North Sea terms large waves are those which tower above a substantial detached house, which cause the BBC to issue a gale warning and which, in engineering terms, shorten the design life of a steel platform.

In theory the Hutton platform could be disconnected from the seabed and moved to another oil field, either in the North Sea or in the Gulf of Mexico or off the coast of China. In practice its rivets and welds will be close to breaking point.

In the year 2005 the Hutton platform will have earned honourable retirement. Rightfully it should become a museum piece as the first TLP but will probably finish up in the furnaces of Sheffield or Seoul, or become a haven for the mussels and molluscs of the North Sea.

Hutton and the TLP were not initially linked. Conoco found the Hutton oil reserves in 1973 at a time when oil prices did not make them viable – "commercially appealing" was the official phrase.

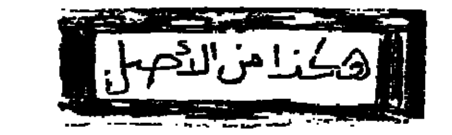
The decision was taken, the design contracts placed, orders for steel placed and the Department of Energy asked to give its approval to the use of TLP. Highlands Fabricators of Nigg Bay, Cromarty Firth, and McDermott Scotland, of Ardersier, Moray Firth, are two of the main contractors.

The Government watches closely the amount of money spent with British industry in proportion to expected profits from the field before giving any approval; too much for the oil company and too little for the nation is anathema to the current Conservative regime at the Energy Department as much as it was with Labour.

A technological leap-frogging was greeted with typical enthusiasm by Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, the Energy Minister.

Conoco says that it chose the TLP concept for the soundest of commercial reasons: Hutton would not be profitable under conventional costs.

Inflation took its toll but that, luckily, has been countered by the rise in oil prices. At current world prices Hutton can still be profitable and Britain has earned a tranche of technology which it can exploit in the future in the North Sea and which British companies can capitalize on.



● Snapshots from a micro

COMPUTER HORIZONS

● UK firm's Russian connexion: Page 25

Edited by Matthew May

Why two new try-out systems went down



Dr Amdahl: after the high-performance market

By Kevan Pearson

Dr Gene Amdahl's plans to build a high-powered computer to run IBM software became the second recent casualty in the battle for the IBM mainframe market when it announced last week that it was to abandon the project.

A similar plan by Storage Technology, a leader in IBM compatible storage, had already been scrapped. Both companies' projects failed for broadly similar reasons as they attempted to develop proprietary microprocessor technologies and computer architectures for their IBM compatible computers. But Storage Technology's project was always riskier. It was going after the small to middle range of mainframes where profit margins are low and IBM is the low-cost producer. Trilogy was after the high-performance end of the market where profit margins are higher. And it had Dr Amdahl, who designed the System/360 series range of computers, which set IBM on the path to its present position.

In the end, though, both ventures failed because they could not get their chip technology sorted out in time to compete with IBM.

Dr Amdahl had already set up a company to make IBM compatible computers – and it still bears his name. But the market has changed markedly since Dr Amdahl left IBM in 1970 to set up Amdahl Corporation. For one thing, IBM had little competition in its own market in 1970, and it was in the grip of what was to prove the longest running anti-trust case in the history of US commercial legislation.

Today the case has been abandoned and IBM has more competition in its own market from those companies such as Amdahl which make computers compatible with IBM software programs. So IBM is leaner and more agressive than it was in 1974 when Amdahl launched its first computer. As a result, product life cycles have fallen considerably from the seven or eight years of the 1960s and 1970s to half that time today.

Computer technology has advanced to the stage where raw computer power is doubling every three or four years. Trilogy hoped to launch a machine at the end of 1984 which would out perform IBM's next, and as yet unannounced, generation of mainframe computers.

To do this, it had to push chip technology a step beyond what computer manufacturers are using today. It first ran into problems late in 1983 and announced its first product delays in January this year. IBM is expected to launch its so-called Sierra series of computers which will replace the present top-line series later this year.

Since January Trilogy has announced two further delays and a complete product rethink. About three weeks before the project was abandoned, it announced it would deliver a less powerful machine in 1987. By that time IBM is already expected to be prepared to replace the presently unannounced Sierra series.

Trilogy's dilemma was clear: it could not harness its advanced chip technology in time to give itself a market advantage over IBM.

Trilogy is continuing to develop its microprocessor technology and has not completely ruled our the prospect of entering the computer market. Initially it will look for new applications for that technology, but it is not expected to be commercially available until 1986.

How Britain can plan an IT strategy

While politicians and industrialists consider the conclusions of the Economic Summit report on technology and employment which called on the Summit nations to develop a more effective policy for encouraging high technology trade, the House of Commons this week is to debate Britain's information-technology policies. The Government-owned semiconductor company, Inmos, is to receive particular attention.

Such policies are crucial to the successful expansion of Britain's electronic sector, which still has a trade deficit each year measured in billions of pounds. The National Economic Development Council has often called the Government's attention to it – but with little success.

President Mitterrand of France two years ago needed little convincing and set up cooperative projects on technology with the Summit countries in the wake of the Versailles conference. The United States as the host of the subsequent Summit, at Williamsburg in 1983, endorsed that commitment to cooperation in technology. That rhetoric was soon to disappear as the US Department of Commerce made attempts to force Europe to seek American permission before re-exporting US technology to Eastern Europe.

The offended the Europeans. The technology Summit report of last week made little attempt to disguise its criticisms of the American intransigence and is an issue which is to be considered this year.

It concluded: "The possible military application of high-technology components, products and production knowhow, and the lead in these products and technologies enjoyed particularly by Summit countries, has persuaded governments of the need for effective controls over the destination of such products and production technologies.

"Nevertheless, scientific progress, technological innovation and economic development can be maintained only if we continue to exchange scientific and technological information and encourage trade among ourselves to the greatest possible extent".

The summit conclusion underlines the fears that have existed in Europe for the last decade – that dependance on US technology without a proper indigenous industry would be economically and industrially dangerous. It was with such fears in mind that the microchip company Inmos was created. A microelectronics infrastructure would be created in Britain able to produce advanced designs for its information technology industry, thus ensuring that British companies would not be starved of vital semiconductor components nor dependent on foreign supply.

It is fitting therefore in the wake of the London Summit that MPs debate the future of the government owned microchip company. Attempts to sell parts of it have aroused the interest of British Telecom, Plessey, Thorn-Emi and the American AT & T over the last few years. The government

THE WEEK

By Bill Johnstone

vacillated over injecting the last £25m into the company, bringing its funds and allowances from the public purse to over £100m. Attempts to interest the City in funding the project in exchange for equity have not been successful.

Why? The answer is that the Government isn't sure what part the company should play in its blueprint for Britain's information-technology industry.

Government technology initiatives so far read like a litany of disappointments.

● Inmos, created by the previous Labour government in 1979 has attracted little active support or funding from industry ministers.

● Cable television, the ultimate product from the high-technology dream factory in Whitehall was to be given a new lease of life in 1982. Ministers inspired by the thought of recabling Britain and realizing the "wired society" before the French of the Germans gave the technology every encouragement. There would be computers in homes linked to offices, banks, databanks ... the promises were endless. The idea was given even more respectability by a report prepared for the Cabinet Office by the Information Technology Advisory Panel (ITAP).

Consortia fought for franchises to operate multichannel cable television services. Now the winners, complaining of a change in the law on leasing want to be given allowances–some want development grants to help their ventures. Supporting them with public money may do little to stimulate the British information tehnology industry.

● Telecommunications. In the past three years the British telecommunications market was to be transformed through liberalization and that meant competition being encouraged to supply services and equipment. There is now only one carrier, Mercury, able to offer telephone services in competition with British Telecom. No other competitor's licence is to be awarded until 1990. British Telecom still remains the dominant supplier of equipment in the market. Attempts by the British telecommunication manufacturers to convince government that BT should only be the guardian of the network have failed.

● Education. The cuts were not meant to affect engineering or technology graduate education. In fact the numbers of these graduates in the last three years have been reduced by 9 per cent. Industry and education ministers are desperately trying to find a solution to the critical shortage of engineers and technicians in Britain.

Before Britain attends the next Economic Summit it should get its strategy on information technology correct. Maybe by then it will be more than just the rhetoric it has been in the past. The debate this week might help.

Better way of taking blood pressure?

■ Some doctors now believe that computerized measurements of blood pressure are better than the traditional methods we are familiar with. The computer method is becoming more attractive to the medical profession because it eliminates most of the observer error by a harassed doctor. In the past, arguments against such "newfangled" devices were directed at the cost and possible inaccuracies based on work with early machines.

But a new survey carried out by the Medical Research Council's Mild Hypertension Unit has found the computerized system to be satisfactory. And the unit admits that the diagnosis of high blood



pressure on "casual" recordings in a doctor's surgery often leads to unnecessary lifelong treatment.

In the MRC trial 31 patients were invited to take home the computerized blood-pressure device so they could take measurements over a 24-hour period. The aim is to provide an accurate reading to be compared with the [illegible] the doctor. This [illegible] eliminate any erro[illegible] procedure is a [illegible] safeguard, some doctors believe, because at present a patient can be put on drugs on the basis of one reading by the GP.



'Fifty copies, please Miss Pringle'

Competition winners

■ The winners of *The Times* Business Enterprise Computer Competition, which closed last Friday, will be announced in Computer Horizons on Tuesday July 3. The judges will include Cecil Marks as chairman, who is a former president of the British Computer Society; Gerald Lloyd Williams, who as a regional [illegible] ...ustry, [illegible] Executive [illegible] Editor, Finance and Industry, *The Times*.

Micro pictures

■ A new method of producing high-resolution colour prints and slides from the IBM PC is now available as a result of a deal between Polaroid and Digital Research. Using software packages DR Draw and Graph to create original art work or graphics for each screen, the image is then captured on the Polaroid Palette system, enabling a colour print or 35mm slide to be processed instantly, in much the same way as from a domestic Polaroid camera.

The DR Graph can accept data from programs such as Lotus 1-2-3, Visi-Calc and Super-Calc, and transform it into suitable graphs. Initially available only in the US, where it sells for around $2,000 (about £1,430) the Presentation Master package which includes two cameras, should be available in the UK in the autumn, by which time versions should also be available for the ACT Apricot.

Mixed meeting

■ Several computer user groups will be holding meetings at the sixth biennial international conference of the society for Computers and Law at the University of Warwick from [illegible] various countries will present papers on subjects such as local-area networks, information retrieval, and electronic publishing.

User groups holding meetings include those for ACT 1, AIM, Burroughs SOLACS, Oyez, Olivetti and Systime. Exhibitors include British Telecom, Burroughs, Philips and Olivetti. The event is open to anyone interested in the application of information technology to law. More details 0235-834986.

● Contributors – Frank Brown, Geoffrey Ellis, Alan Lewis.

UK events

Compec North, Belle Vue, Manchester, June 19-21

National Conference and Exhibition on Computers in Personnel, Royal Lancaster Hotel, London, June 26-28

Networks 84, Wembley Complex, July 3-5

PC User Show, Novotel Hotel, London W6, July 3-5

Microtrade '84, Barbican, London, July 4-6

Artificial Intelligence for Society Conference, Brighton Polytechnic, July 6

Electron & BBC Micro User Show, Alexandra Palace, London, July 19-22

Overseas

National Computer Conference [illegible]

Titans clash over the PC market

Boston

Telecommunications giant AT & T and computer giant IBM appear set for a head-on clash over the lucrative American personal-computer market although the real victims could be smaller manufacturers.

Market analysts say ATT, the country's biggest telecommunications company, is widely expected in the industry to break into the market in the near future, possible by the end of the month. The effect of the ensuing crunch with IBM, the world's largest computer maker, could hurt smaller competitors, more, including Apple, the number-two PC manufacturer.

AT & T's offering is almost certain to be the Italian company Olivetti's M-24, or portable M-21, which is already on sale in Europe, the analysts say. AT & T holds a 25 per cent stake in Olivetti. Last month executives of the Italian company said AT & T had agreed to distribute $250m (about £178m) worth of its office products in the US.

[illegible] financial clout and public recognition.

IBM last week announced that it would cut prices by between 18 and 23 per cent. One financial analyst in the US, Douglas Cayne, even suggested this may have been in part to make AT & T's entrance more difficult. But other analysts say a launch would probably put more pressure on the many manufacturers of IBM-compatible systems than on IBM itself.

If AT & T offers an attractive price, buyers who may be reluctant to invest in a product made by a little-known company in an industry which has had more than its share of failures could see AT & T as the best alternative to IBM. It is also suggested that since IBM is well established among corporate users, AT & T would probably have its biggest success with smaller businesses, traditionally the customers of Apple.

Apple has already said it does not plan any price cuts in response. If AT & T comes into the market at 10 to 15 per cent below Apple, there could well be [illegible] in the price war [illegible] microcom-

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British firm reveals its Soviet link-up

By Paul Walton

A British firm, Quest Automation, is involved in developing advanced computer systems in the Soviet Union despite rising US displeasure over the West's actual exports, in the form of hardware, or the transfer of less tangible ideas, or software, to the Eastern Block.

Now Quest has revealed that, since 1982, it has been jointly developing computer-aided design (CAD) systems together with the Soviet Ministry of Automation, or MinPriborg. The company intends to market CAD systems for manufacturing, building and general design together with the largest Soviet computer firm, Electroorgtechnika.

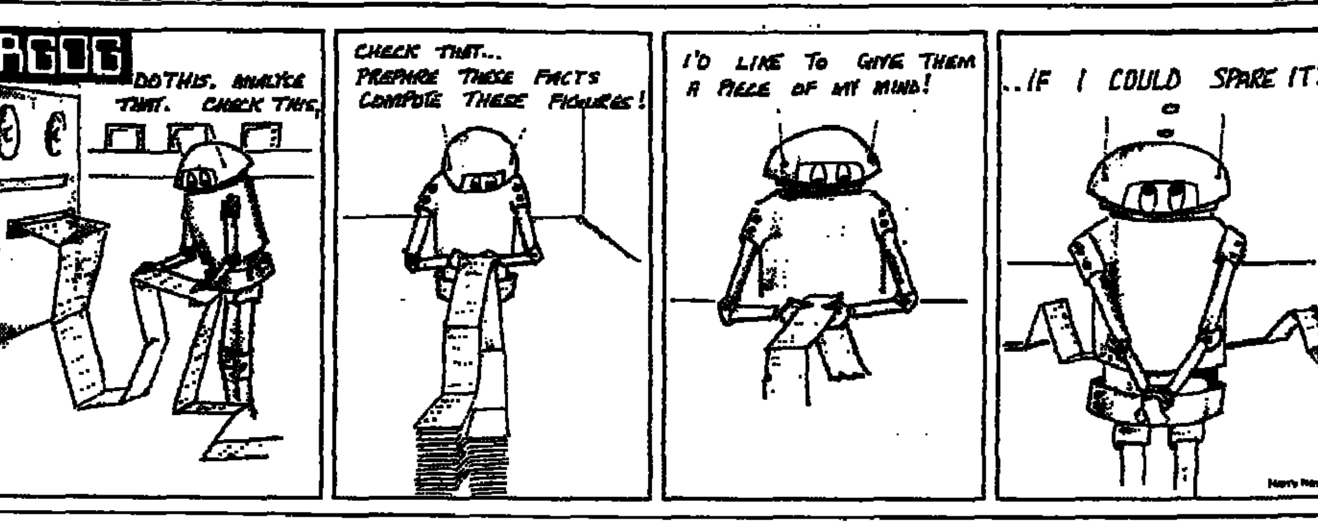
A US Customs Department official said in London that though trade with the Eastern Block was legal for some computers, "when you get into the area of information or software it's like trying to catch smoke."

The Americans' subsequent attempts to influence the affairs of British computer firms has created a major political row. Jim McShane, an assistant attache in the Customs Department, said that the US "never intended to stop legal trade," but added that when it came to the information contained within software, or computer programs, it was difficult to define infringements.

The Soviet's are not only keen to catch up but also to work alongside and to trade in the predominantly western computer industry. Tony Ebel, Quest's managing director, described how two of his staff were working with MinPriborg, in Moscow, on their next CAD system. He said: "I think there are plenty of opportunities for UK companies to expand their relationships with the Soviet Union and to find success."

Rather unusually, the next computer systems on which Quest's CAD software works were actually designed with the Eastern block in mind. It was designed to fit in with the Cocom – the West's coordinating committee on computer export rules, Mr Ebel said. "We started with what was permissible and designed a computer to fit!"

Quest does realize that its close relationship with the Soviets could bring problems in the future. The Sovets are now trying to move from the old-fashioned, 16-bit PDP11 computers forwards to DEC's latest 32-bit VAX range of equipment.



Switching off to switch on



David Hewson turns his attention to database programs for a micro and asks whether they are as easy to use as the ads claim

Database is a much misused computer term, usually by those who should know better. You can buy so-called database programs that cost a few pounds and run on home machines, or spend £395 plus VAT for dBase II, the American system which claims to be the most popular database in the world. Naturally enough, the difference is astonishing.

A database is, in the words of Robert A. Byers, the author of two key dBase volumes (*Everyman's Database Primer* and *dBase II For Every Business*, both published by Ashton-Tate), "a collection of information organized and presented to serve a specific purpose" – very much like a phone directory or an address book, or a ledger of sales and purchases.

The very cheap and basic databases usually offer you an on-screen form with several categories, to which you can assign names, and the ability to perform totals or sub-totals and extract information from a record for a specific purpose. A somewhat simple example would be a file of household bills which would, for instance, allow you to extract every account relating to, say, gas, or every bill which came to more than £50 over a certain period.

The most fundamental of databases should be able to handle these functions (though I have seen a few which cannot, and are little more than an electronic notebook, performing a task which would be much simpler with pen and paper).

On the other hand, dBase II offers you nothing more than a single green dot when you insert it into your system. Can this really be from the same company which produces Wordstar, the word processing program that chucks half a screen of intimidating advice in front of you when you begin?

The difference is that Wordstar, for all its little idiosynchracies, is a fairly obvious adaptation of a familiar mechanical function, that of the typewriter. dBase II takes the computer user into unknown territory, and with nothing but a dot to help him. The manual was excellent on describing each of the program's functions, but hopeless at interrelating them, so I remained fairly ignorant of its powers until I got held of the Ashton-Tate books mentioned earlier.

Their arrival destroyed the illusion which was checking my development. bBase II is not a database in the sense that it will turn out ready-made forms – like the pages of an address book – for your every purpose. It is actually a computer language – in other words a means of programming the machine, which is used to design those forms and manipulate the information entered through them to your own exact requirements, and not those of some prepacked device.

Byers hits the problem right on the head when he says that the best way to think about using bBase II is to switch off your keyboard and retire to some quiet place with a pen, a notebook and the necessary volumes.

A simple example of a useful function is that of a journalist's contacts book. These are an ideal subject for a simple database. To mimic the way such things are organized at the moment, we would probably have four categories, or fields as they are known in the business: the name of an organization, the name of an individual in that organization, a work telephone number, and a home telephone number. Pour your existing contacts book into such a scheme and you could pull out the relevant entry either by asking for "Smith, R. H.", or, if you wanted everyone of that ilk, just plain "Smith". Equally, you could pull out every entry for "National Coal Board" contained in the records.

Let's add two new fields to our file: category and location. The first will have to be standardized – in other words, you can't enter the NCB under the category of "Coal" and the National Union of Mineworkers under "Mining" or the thing will fall apart. For the second, we'll work on the county council regions.

In the event of an emergency newspapers need a string of telephone numbers instantly. To deal with this, lets create, not a file, but a command called "Emergency". When we call on this, by typing in, say "Emergency W. Yorks", it will automatically pull out the telephone numbers for everyone we might need in the region. Put all of this on one of the new Apricots with a hard disk and you have the fastest newsdesk in Fleet Street for under £3,000.

Geoff Wheelwright reports on the magic of integrated software in the office

Five new ones for the UK

The latest fashion in software for microcomputers is "integration". By the end of next month five major such packages will be on the UK market, each including at least a word-processor, database and a spreadsheet.

Putting such programs together is not new – it is the way these bundled programs "talk" to one another that has generated such an interest in integration.

Integrated software is distinguished by the ability of the package to take information generated in one program and use it in several others without a lot of fiddling around preparing that information so it can be "read" by the other programs.

Let's say for example, you were preparing a company report that was going to include detailed profit-and-loss predictions, a list of all the company's holdings broken down by value, graphic representations of the company's financial position and a report on the company's continuing projects.

If you were to use a computer to accomplish this task without using integrated software, you would have to prepare the profit-and-loss predictions with a spreadsheet program, the list of company holdings sorted by value using a database program, the graphic representations with a business graphics program and the report on company projects with a word-processor.

You would also have to create a new "data file" in each of these programs which would probably not be compatible with the other. This would mean having to print each of the files out to a printer and combine them into a single report collating the resulting pieces of paper.

With a properly integrated software system, you could write the whole report using one package. You would first prepare your financial predictions on the spreadsheet, then take those figures into the business graphics "module" and prepare graphs, switch into the word-processor insert the spreadsheet work and graphs, pull in your sorted list of company holdings and write the report on company projects using the word-processor.

Integrated software is seen by many to be the next major step in the coming of age of computer software. Software started life as a product written by programmers and largely understandable only to programmers. The demands of the marketplace soon dictated that programs be made simple and easy to use. For a long time, this unfortunately meant that such programs were also pretty limited – the logic being that if a program was easy to use it did not have many features.

That demand for simple yet powerful programs was undoubtedly one of the things that led to the development of the current crop of integrated software packages.

There are at least five major integrated software packages due out by the end of July:

- Symphony – A long-awaited integrated software package from Lotus, who became one of the most successful personal computer software companies in the US last year by chalking up record sales for their Lotus 1-2-3 *financial analysis package*. Symphony is fully integrated to the point where you can change from working inside the database to working inside the spreadsheet – using the same data. Symphony will initially be only available for the Compaq and IBM Personal Computers and will sell for £550.
- Appleworks: Apple's own £175 integrated software suite for the Apple II, IIe and IIc.
- Open Access: A £495 integrated suite comprising word-processor, database, spreadsheet, business graphics, time management and communications modules.
- Decision Manager: Peachtree Software's £625 intergrated suite for the IBM Personal Computer.
- Framework: a £495 integrated software suite. The package will also include some form of ideas processing capability – the ability to spot relationships between ideas within a document.



Integrating software: the latest development

Computer Appointments

CRICKET

England have little to build on before the return of the great Test mismatch

By John Woodcock, Cricket Correspondent

EDGBASTON: West Indies beat England by an innings and 180 runs.

England's beating by West Indies in the first Test match yesterday, sponsored by Cornhill, was not quite the worst, statistically, which they have suffered at home. At Lord's in 1973 West Indies overwhelmed then by an innings and 226 runs, winning just before three o'clock on the fourth afternoon. It was just before two o'clock when they won now, also with a day to spare.

In a sense, England's 1973 defeat was far less understandable. For one thing, they had a full complement of players to choose from; for another, they were being led, not by a new and inexperienced captain, but by Illingworth, who was widely recognized as an astute tactician. Illingworth's attack of himself, Willis, Arnold, Underwood and Greig was infinitely stronger than Gower's, and the West Indian bowling was nothing like as formidable as it is today.

Gower considers it an advantage that his players, henceforth, will be mre fully aware of what their task involves: "We have a week in which to sort ourselves out before getting together again and thinking about it collectively". Clive Lloyd thought it would be unwise to assess the gap between the two sides after what happened here. The fact is, though, that of their last four Tests, West Indies have won two by an innings and the other two by 10 wickets.

Any hopes England had of making them work up any sort of a sweat yesterday rested with Botham. Had he really sparked, with Downton keeping him company, wonderful things could have happened. There is nothing that Botham is not still capable of with the bat, once he gets in, though if he is to do that he has to be prepared, at any rate to start with, to compromise his wilder instincts.

He began yesterday as though to do so, which was more than could be said on Saturday evening when he came in. He hit one marvellous cover drive off Marshall, as thunderous a shot as there was in the match, and he had the good fortune to be missed in the gully by Garner off Marshall. But after only 20 minutes he was leg-before to Garner, playing half back, with an angled bat, to the length of ball to which Downton was pushing so resolutely forward with a straight one.

Downton's innings was exemplary, both of itself and for the way it showed what application and orthodoxy will achieve. His batting for Middlesex has, over the years, been disappointing for someone who showed such promise as a boy. For one spell he opened the Middlesex innings with Brearley, but not so that it lasted. He has spent more of his time batting for them at No 7 or 8, from where it is always difficult to build an innings.

By the time he was out yesterday he had batted for 280 minutes without giving a chance, scored his first half-century for England and taught his superiors a lesson. There was no way of telling in the match whether he is keeping wicket well. England's bowlers got too little past the bat for that.

Before Downton pushed Harper, the off-spinner, to silly mod-off, Miller was caught at slip off his glove, trying to fend off a short ball from Marshall. Miller's return to the England side may prove short-lived. Both in batting and bowling he had an unhappy match.

Pringle, on the other hand, did himself no harm. England's most successful bowler when West Indies batted, he now made a competent and eventually confident 46 not out. England may take encouragement from this. For the ninth and last wicket, with all the pressure gone, Pringle and Wilis made a fairly relaxed 42.

It makes a sobering thought that the last seven innings against West Indies, five of thwem by Australia in the Caribbean, have been 97, 262, 200, 199, 160, 191 and 235. Since missing the West Indian tour to India last autumn, and being allowed the rest he needed, Garner has taken 40 wickets in six Test matches at fewer than 16 runs apiece. Fitter than for a long time, and now with first use of the new ball, he casts a giant shadow across England's prospects.

Indeed, if the sport were boxing and not cricket, the Board of Control would say that on no account must these same protagonists be allowed back into the same ring. That is how much of a mismatch it seemed. As it is, of course, they will meet again on Thursday week.

Most of the more experienced players on whom the England selectors might like to call, in an attempt to strengthen the side, are still banned.

However, it is no use despairing. Twice in the one-day internationals West Indies found themselves short of runs, and the match just finished might have taken a very different course if England had not batted first. Had Lloyd won the toss he would, he says, have had no hesitation in putting England in. The first morning, with the pitch still damp from recent rains, was the best for bowling. Four days later, as the match ended, it was at its best for batting.

Scoreboard

ENGLAND: First innings 191 (I T Botham 64; J Garner 4 for 53).

Second Innings

G Fowler l-b-w b Garner	7
†P R Downton c Greenidge b Harper	56
D W Randall c Lloyd b Garner	1
*D I Gower c Dujon b Garner	12
A J Lamb c Richards b Marshall	13
I T Botham l-b-w b Garner	38
G Miller c Harper b Marshall	11
D R Pringle not out	46
N G B Cook run out	9
R G D Willis c Dujon b Garner	22
T A Lloyd absent hurt	0
Extras (b 1, l-b 5, w 4, n-b 10)	20
Total	235

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-17, 2-21, 3-37, 4-65, 5-127, 6-138, 7-181, 8-193, 9-235.

BOWLING: Marshall 23-7-65-2; Garner 23.5-7-55-5; Holding 12-3-29-0; Harper 13-3-48-1; Baptiste 5-1-18-0.

WEST INDIES: First innings 606 (H A Gomes 143, I V A Richards 117, E A E Baptiste 87 not out, C H Lloyd 71, M A Holding 69; D R Pringle 5 for 108).

Umpires: H D Bird and B J Meyer.



Best foot forward: Lethbridge strikes out (Photograph: Norman Lomax)

Warwicks given a big day by Small

Middlesex suffered their second championship defeat in a week at Lord's when they went down by 120 runs to Warwickshire, who celebrated their first success of the season.

Twenty wickets fell for the second successive day on a pitch of such uneven bounce that Gatting was bowled by a shooter. The seam of Ferreira and pace of Small were the destructive agents as Middlesex, set to score a modest 215, were shot out for 94.

There was no hint of trouble when Barlow and Tomlins opened with a stand of 33. But once Barlow had been lured from his crease by Gifford the collapse set in, five wickets falling for nine runs in six overs.

Folley recorded career best bowling figures for Lancashire as Glamorgan were dismissed for 306 at Sophia Gardens, Cardiff. The 21-year-old from Burnley only made the transition from medium pace to slow left arm during the winter but had Glamorgan in a spin taking five for 65 in just 19.3 overs.

Folley bowled Miandad for 63 to end a productive fourth wicket partnership with Younis Ahmed. Younis went on to register his best championship score of 83 for Glamorgan before falling to Abrahams.

Roberts took five for 58, his best return of the season, to help Leicestershire bowl out his former county Hampshire for 244 at Southampton.

Leicestershire, the championship leaders, ended the day on 71 for one

Fletcher, with his first century of the summer and the 60th of his first class career, left Northamptonshire with an uphill task to avoid defeat at Chelmsford. The 40-year-old Essex captain defied the visitors for nearly six hours while scoring 131 to help his county to a final total of 417

Hadlee turns screw on Gloucestershire

By Peter Ball

TRENT BRIDGE: Gloucestershire, four second-innings wickets standing, need 159 runs to avoid an innings defeat.

Nottinghamshire's combination of Clive Rice's lucky coin, a solid batting line up, Hadlee's pace and a lively Trent Bridge wicket is beginning to assume the momentum it possessed in 1981. It was too much for Gloucestershire yesterday and the home team were poised to claim their third consecutive championship win until bad light intervened.

Suggestions that the wicket is unfairly loaded in favour of Hadlee and his fellow seam bowlers, however, founder on Nottinghamshire's batting. Yesterday John Birch marked his twenty-ninth birthday in appropriate fashion with the fifth century of his career, and the was instrumental in Nottinghamshire taking a first-innings lead of 285.

Birch struck the ball hard and handsomely, but the success of French and Hemmings, who both shared fifty partnerships with him, showed that batting was a reasonable proposition. The difference when Gloucestershire batted was Hadlee and for the second time in the match they got off to a disastrous start as he took three wickets. It was Saxelby, however, who reaped the early rewards

It seemed that Hadlee's efforts might pass unrewarded, until the last over of his opening spell. Zaheer's angry opening strokes had suggested that they had little appetite for a long rearguard action and, fencing unhappily at a shortish ball he edged on to his stumps.

At 21 for three, Gloucestershire's hopes of delaying the inevitable until today were already fading fast. And Hadlee's return for his second spell after tea make them look even slimmer. He immediately found Athey's outside edge and then beat Bainbridges' forward defensive push for pace. Wright somehow survived a series of uncomfortable moments only to fall to Saxelby in his first over after replacing Hadlee.

Shepherd's resistance, of the do-or-die variety, was, somewhat surprisingly, longer-lasting.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE: First Innings 113 (R J Hadlee 7 for 35).

Second Innings

P W Romaines c Such b Saxelby	2
A W Stovold c French b Saxelby	7
C W J Athey c Broad b Hadlee	18
Zaheer Abbas b Hadlee	4
P Bainbridge b Hadlee	8
A J Wright b Saxelby	24
J N Shepherd not out	47
*D A Graveney not out	12
Extras (l-b 2, w 1, n-b 1)	4
Total (6 wkts)	126

†R C Russell, D V Lawrence and G E Sainsbury to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-14, 3-21, 4-37, 5-50, 6-66.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE: First Innings

B C Broad c Russell b Shepherd	71
B Hassan l-b-w b Bainbridge	7
R T Robinson c Wright b Bainbridge	78
*C E B Rice l-b-w b Bainbridge	32
J D Birch not out	110
K Saxelby l-b-w b Lawrence	0
R J Hadlee C Romaines B Sainsbury	17
†B N French c Stovold b Sainsbury	33
E E Hemmings not out	29
Extras (b 1, l-b 12, w 1, n-b7)	21
Total (7 wkts dec)	398

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-104, 2-138, 3-189, 4-208, 5-209, 6-248, 7-335.

BOWLING: Shepherd 23-7-73-1; Lawrence 28-3-99-1; Sainsbury 29-4-98-2; Bainbridge 25-8-66-3; Graveney 14-4-41-0.

Bonus points: Nottinghamshire 8, Gloucestershire 2.

Umpires: B Leadbeater and J Birkenshaw.

Big round of applause for all-rounder

By Marcus Williams

GUILDFORD: Surrey, with all second-innings wickets in hand, are 112 runs behind Sussex.

Dermot Reeve, Sussex's medium-paced bowler, enhanced his claims to all-rounder status with a chanceless maiden century yesterday. On a wearing pitch, the first-innings lead, engineered by a third-wicket stand of 190 between Reeve and his captain, Barclay, who made a stalwart 76, left Sussex strongly placed.

Reeve came in as nightwatchman on Saturday – when did a nightwatchman last score a hundred? – and was out in the first over after tea, having batted for five hours and a half. For the second time this season he showed his liking for the Surrey bowling: he made his previous best score, 61, against them at Hove last month.

The merit of the partnership between Reeve and Barclay was confirmed by subsequent events. Water had seeped under the covers during Sunday's storms and left a damp patch some two yards wide just short of a fast bowler's length at the railway end. As it dried out under the hot sun, it became increasingly testing.

By the time Clarke and Thomas took the new ball after tea, the bounce had become steep. To add to the batsmen's concern, the ball also began to misbehave at the other end.

In the heat, with the umpires in shirt-sleeve order, Australian-style, Reeve showed good method and temperament and hit four sixes and eight fours. Barclay, in typically watchful fashion kept Surrey at bay for more than four hours and a half before he turned Knight to midwicket. A return catch by the same bowler soon accounted for Parker.

Not surprisingly, Reeve looked weary when he edged Clarke to Richards and, having also dismissed the first three Surrey batsmen on Saturday, he deserved his generous ovation. Strong blows from Colin Wells, who struck Monkhouse into the road at midwicket, and Gould extended the lead to 147.

SUSSEX: First Innings

A M Green l-b-w b Monkhouse	48
D J Wood b Monkhouse	15
D A Reeve c Richards b Clarke	119
*J R T Barclay c Needham b Knight	76
P W G Parker c and b Knight	3
C M Wells c Pocock b Monkhouse	38
A P Wells c and b Thomas	6
I A Greig b Clarke	5
†I J Gould c and b Knight	20
C E Waller not out	5
A N Jones not out	7
Extras (b 5, l-b 6, w 1, n-1)	13
Total (9 wkts dec)	355

Score at 100 overs: 252 for 2.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-64, 2-67, 3-257, 4-263, 5-272, 6-292, 7-299, 8-330, 9-344.

BOWLING: Clarke 24-11-35-2; Thomas 34-4-105-1; Monkhouse 38-11-96-3; Pocock 22-5-58-0; Knight 19-4-48-3.

SURREY: First Innings 208 (A J Stewart 73).

Second Innings

A R Butcher not out	25
*G P Howarth not out	9
Extras (b 1)	1
Total (no wkt)	35

R D V Knight, M A Lynch, A Needham, A J Stewart, †C J Richards, D J Thomas, G Monkhouse, S T Clarke and P I Pocock to bat.

Bonus points: Surrey 2, Sussex 7.

Umpires: B Dudleston and R Julien.

● Oxford University start the third day against Kent in the parks today facing the prospect of an innings defeat. Kent were al out for 419 which gave them a lead of 235 and in the last 38 minutes Oxford lost two wickets for 30. The county's big score was built on centuries by Tavaré and Ellison.

Robinson's dream debut

By Richard Streeton

HARROGATE: Derbyshire, with all second-innings wickets in hand, lead Yorkshire by 89 runs.

Nine Derbyshire bowlers, five of them rarely used, were put through the hoop by Boycott, Sharp and Philip Robinson, in sunny and humid conditions yesterday. Robinson, in a splendid and unselfish championship debut, hit forcefully as he and Boycott put on 158 in 34 overs before Bairstow gave Derbyshire 15 minutes batting at the end.

Barnett's decision that Derbyshire should continue their first innings proved a flattering estimate of both the pitch and his bowling resources. Because the ball turned on Saturday, there was much talk in the dressing rooms later, apparently, of "minefields" and an early finish.

In these days of covered pitches the modern players tend to be prematurely suspicious. The pitch proved lifeless, yielding only slow turn, and without Mortensen (injured) and Miller (Test duty) Derbyshire were ill-equipped to bowl Yorkshire twice.

Derbyshire only managed a further 36 in 50 minutes before Yorkshire, slightly disgruntled by their opponents' tactics, began batting at noon. The law of general cussedness saw to it that as the arguments continued, they promptly lost three wickets to pace.

Newman was responsible. In 11 balls he has Moxon held at short leg, Hartley leg before to a yorker and Love caught at point. The ball that dismissed Hartley broke his left big toe in three places and a specialist will rule today whether Hartley, who averages 183.00 in the competition this year, can play in tomorrow's Benson and Hedges semi-final with a pain-killing injection.

DERBYSHIRE: First Innings

K J Barnett c Robinson b Swallow	50
I S Anderson b Carrick	17
A Hill b Carrick	6
J E Morris b Carrick	118
J G Wright b Carrick	141
W P Fowler l-b-w b Carrick	12
R J Finney b Fletcher	4
B Roberts c Swallow b Carrick	45
P G Newman c Moxon b Swallow	1
D G Moir b Swallow	18
†B J M Maher not out	9
Extras (l-b 11, n-b 9)	20
Total	439

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-49, 2-73, 3-87, 4-279, 5-293, 6-308, 7-407, 8-410, 9-410, 10-439.

BOWLING: Stevenson 12-2-58-0; Fletcher 20-3-58-1; Carrick 53-14-165-6; Swallow 41.2-12-103-3; Hartley 9-0-35-0.

Second Innings

†B J Maher not out	1
I S Anderson not out	1
Total (no wkt)	2

YORKSHIRE: First Innings

G Boycott not out	153
M D Moxon c Morris b Newman	5
S N Hartley l-b-w b Newman	6
J D Love c Wright b Newman	1
K Sharp c Barnett b Hill	104
P Robinson not out	74
Extras (b 5, l-b 2, n-b 2)	9
Total (4 wkts dec, 97 overs)	352

*†D L Bairstow, P Carrick, G B Stevenson, I G Swallow and S D Fletcher did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-18, 2-28, 3-30, 4-194.

BOWLING: Finney 15-3-43-0; Newman 17-5-51-3; Roberts 6-1-21-0; Anderson 2-0-21-0; Moir 28-7-83-0; Fowler 9-0-35-0; Barnett 9-0-49-0; Hill 8-1-22-1; Morris 3-0-18-0.

Bonus points: Yorkshire 6, Derbyshire 5.

Umpires: D R Shephard and J W Holder.

CRICKETER CUP: Second round: Old Malvernians 227 for 8 (B Richardson 78, R Tolchard 73 not out); Old [illegible] 195 for 8 [illegible]. [illegible] Rovers 185 for 8 [illegible]; Bradfield 193 for 5 [illegible]. Rugby Meteors 248 for 7 (A [illegible]); [illegible] 212 all out. Marlborough Blues [illegible] (C Worlidge 54, A [illegible]); Downside Wanderers 223 for 5 [illegible] 59). Stowe Templars [illegible]; [illegible] Rovers 167 for [illegible]. [illegible] (R Marsden 68, M [illegible]); Old Carthusians 190 for 3 (W [illegible]).

SCHOOLS RESULTS: (* denotes home team) [illegible] Aldenhamians 99; [illegible] York 107-6; [illegible] Worth 167-9; [illegible] Bishop's Stortford [illegible] Leeds GS 184-7: [illegible] Buccaneers [illegible] *Canford 100; [illegible] 7-8 dec; Trinity, Croydon 223-7; *Christ's Hospital 222-8 dec; Whitgift 92; *Clifton 187; Malvern 189-3; Cranleigh 127; *Brighton 129-1; *Dauntsey's 133; Wycliffe 88-8; D I Yeabsley's XI 180-5 dec; Haberdashers' Aske's 179-7; Eastbourne 149-8 dec; *Hurstpierpoint 153-5; Emanuel 222-4 dec; *Guildford RGS 176-7; *Eton 164-5 dec; I Zingari 156-9; *Felsted 256-8 dec; The Leys 195-9; Fettes 122; *Durham 123-3; *Framlingham 283-7 dec (M R Brearley 108); Colchester RGS 172; *Glenalmond 172; George Watson's 144; *Haileybury 223-3 dec (N R Vanning 116 not out); Dulwich 178; *Hampton 196-9 dec; Reed's 155-5; Hereford Cathedral School 150; *Christ, Brecon 154-8; *Hipperholme GS 17; Woodhouse Grove 20-4; Hitchin 91; *Enfield GS 95-3; Incogniti 178; *Pangbourne 142-8; Ipswich 208-8 dec; *Perse 144-7; John Fisher 77; *Wallington HS 78-2; Judd 149-7 dec; *Reigate GS 150-6; *Kelly 170-6 dec; Truro 73; Eltham 145-3 dec; *Ruttish 90-8; King Edward's, Birmingham 223-7 dec; *Bromsgrove 78; KCS OB 259-7 dec; *KCS Wimbledon 231; *King's Worcester 234-7 dec; Solihull 130-9.

Lancing 247-7 dec; *Epsom 134; *Latymer Upper 182-5 dec; Watford GS 159-9; MCC 140; *Douai 141-8; MCC 185-9 dec; *St Edmund's, Ware 161; *Merchant Taylors', Northwood 251-6 dec; Westminster 61; *Mill Hill 187-5 dec; Highgate 143-6; Monmouth 211; *Worcester RGS 215-8 (D C Richmond 112); Old Bloxhamists 189-9 dec; *Bloxham 189-9; Old Paulines 223-5 dec; *St Paul's 199-7; *Portsmouth GS 176-8 dec; Bournemouth 76-4; Queen Elizabeth Hospital, Bristol 129; *Prior Park 132-7; *Rugby 113; Oundle 114-1; *St Edmund's, Canterbury 198-7 dec; *Sutton Valence 128; St John's, Leatherhead 257-3 dec; *Alleyn's 112; St Lawrence, Ramsgate 189-8 dec; *Dover 171-3; Shiplake 127-9 dec; *St Bartholomew's, Newbury 78; *Sir Roger Manwood's 113-8; Geoffrey Chaucer 75-6.

Skinner's 82; *Rochester Maths 85-4; *Stamford 200-2 dec; King Edward VII, Kings Lynn 98-9;

YESTERDAY'S OTHER SCOREBOARDS

Middlesex v Warwicks

AT LORD'S

Warwickshire (22pts) beat Middlesex (4) by 120 runs

WARWICKSHIRE: First innings 281 (P A Smith 80, N G Cowans 6 for 64).

Second Innings

K D Smith c Emburey b Cowans	11
R I H B Dyer run out	47
A I Kallicharran l-b-w b Gatting	14
D L Amiss c Radley b Gatting	1
†G W Humpage l-b-w b Edmonds	2
P A Smith c Cowans b Edmonds	4
A M Ferreira c Metson b Gatting	2
C Lethbridge not out	25
G C Small b Daniel	0
S Wall l-b-w b Daniel	0
*N Gifford b Daniel	12
Extras (b 2, l-b 1, n-b 1)	4
Total	122

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-22, 2-46, 3-50, 4-55, 5-63, 6-72, 7-98, 8-98, 9-98, 10-122.

BOWLING: Cowans 13-1-33-1; Williams 3-2-1-0; Daniel 12.5-2-56-3; Gatting 9-4-16-3; Edmonds 20-14-12-2; Emburey 2-2-0-0.

MIDDLESEX: First innings 139 (C Lethbridge 4 for 35)

Second Innings

G D Barlow st Humpage b Gifford	27
K P Tomlins l-b-w b Ferreira	13
*M W Gatting b Ferreira	2
R O Butcher l-b-w b Ferreira	11
C T Radley l-b-w b Small	4
J E Emburey b Small	3
P H Edmonds c Amiss b Ferreira	8
N F Williams c Ferreira b Small	0
†C P Metson not out	18
N G Cowans c and b Small	3
W W Daniel b Small	0
Extras (l-b 2, n-b 3)	5
Total	94

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-33, 2-44, 3-56, 4-58, 5-61, 6-65, 7-65, 8-80, 9-83, 10-94.

BOWLING: Small 14.3-1-41-5; P A Smith 4-0-20-0; Ferreira 13-3-26-4; Gifford 4-3-2-1.

Umpires: D J Constant and A Jepson.

Glamorgan v Lancs

AT CARDIFF

LANCASHIRE: First innings 337 for 8 dec (J Abrahams 83, N H Fairbrother 66, J A Ormrod 62)

Second Innings

M R Chadwick not out	29
I Folley l-b-w Ontong	14
*J Abrahams not out	5
Extras (b 5, l-b 3, n-b 9)	17
Total (1 wkt)	65

J A Ormrod, N H Fairbrother, D P Hughes, S T Jefferies, J Simmons, M Watkinson, P J W Allott and †J Stanworth to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-31.

GLAMORGAN: First Innings

J A Hopkins c Simmons b Watkinson	36
A L Jones c Stanworth b Jefferies	13
R C Ontong b Allott	25
Javed Miandad b Folley	63
Younis Ahmad b Abrahams	83
J F Steele c Stanworth b Folley	2
G C Holmes c Abrahams b Folley	49
J G Thomas c Fairbrother b Abrahams	7
†T Davies b Folley	1
*M W W Selvey not out	11
S R Barwick c Stanworth b Folley	5
Extras (b 1, l-b 4, w 1, n-b 5)	11
Total	306

Score at 100 overs: 297 for 9.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-31, 2-67, 3-99, 4-181, 5-183, 6-275, 7-283, 8-289, 9-296, 10-306.

BOWLING: Allott 20-3-56-1; Jefferies 21-4-52-1; Watkinson 8-0-27-1; Simmons 25-8-70-0; Folley 19.3-5-65-5; Abrahams 9-1-25-2.

Umpires: J H Harris and K E Palmer.

Worcs v Cambridge University

AT WORCESTER

CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: First innings 217 (A E Lea 61; D N Patel 4 for 56).

Second Innings

C R Andrews not out	9
A E Lea not out	6
Extras (b 1, l-b 3, n-b 1)	5
Total (no wkt)	20

M N Breddy, P G P Roebuck, D G Price, †A G Davies, A K Golding, *A J Pollock, T A Cotterell, A D H Grimes and P Garlick to bat.

WORCESTERSHIRE: First innings

M S A McEvoy l-b-w b Pollock	27
T S Curtis c Davies b Cotterell	129
*D N Patel c Golding b Pollock	197
D B d'Oliveira c Roebuck b Pollock	15
D A Banks c and b Garlick	5
†D J Humphries not out	1
Extras (b 4, l-b 8, w 4, n-b 5)	21
Total (5 wkts dec)	395

M J Weston, R K Illingworth, P J Newport, J D Inchmore and A E Warner did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-61, 2-307, 3-374, 4-379, 5-395.

BOWLING: Garlick 25-4-87-1; Grimes 15-2-58-0; Cotterell 28-2-83-1; Pollock 14.1-2-54-3; Andrew 8-0-33-0; Golding 12-0-59-0.

Umpires: M J Kitchen and A A Jones.

Essex v Northants

AT CHELMSFORD

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE: First innings 204 (R J Bailey 75; J K Lever 5 for 72)

Second Innings

*G Cook not out	28
W Larkins l-b-w b Gooch	55
N A Mallender not out	0
Extras (l-b 1, w 1, n-b 5)	7
Total (1 wkt)	90

D J Wild, R G Williams, R J Bailey, D J Capel, D S Steele, †G Sharp, A Walker and B J Griffiths to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-88.

ESSEX: First Innings

G A Gooch c Cook b Walker	22
C Gladwin c Bailey b Williams	72
*K W R Fletcher c Williams b Steele	131
†D E East b Griffiths	10
K S McEwan c Capel b Steele	51
B R Hardie c Larkins b Steele	17
N Philip b Mallender	29
P J Prichard l-b-w b Walker	14
N A Foster c Sharp b Walker	7
R E East b Walker	22
J K Lever not out	16
Extras (b 2, l-b 1, w 3, n-b 19)	26
Total	417

Score at 100 overs: 300 for 5

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-69, 2-124, 3-147, 4-228, 5-285, 6-337, 7-367, 8-371, 9-379, 10-417.

BOWLING: Griffiths 32-14-70-1; Mallender 21-6-67-1; Williams 16-3-32-1; Walker 23.2-6-65-4; Capel 5-1-13-0; Steele 26-7-81-3; Wild 4-0-23-0.

Bonus points: Essex 8, Northampton 4.

Umpires: D O Oslear and A G T Whitehead.

Hants v Leics

AT SOUTHAMPTON

LEICESTERSHIRE: First innings 325 for 8 dec (P Willey 156, T J Boon 75)

Second Innings

J C Balderstone c Terry b Tremlett	18
R A Cobb not out	35
J J Whitaker not out	12
Extras (b 2, l-b 1, w 1, n-b 2)	6
Total (1 wkt)	71

*P Willey, T J Boon, N E Briers, †M A Garnham, G J Parsons, P B Clift, A M E Roberts and J P Agnew to bat

FALL OF WICKET: 1-41.

HAMPSHIRE: First Innings

M C J Nicholas c Willey b Agnew	2
V P Terry c Garnham b Roberts	17
R J Maru c Clift b Roberts	28
C L Smith c Cobb b Parsons	28
T E Jesty c Garnham b Willey	34
*N E J Pocock c Garnham b Roberts	6
N G Cowley c Boon b Parsons	42
T M Tremlett c Balderstone b Roberts	4
†R J Parks c and b Willey	31
E L Reifer not out	26
C A Connor c Garnham b Roberts	3
Extras (b 3, l-b 9, n-b 13)	25
Total (77.5 overs)	244

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-6, 2-59, 3-66, 4-117, 5-128, 6-146, 7-160, 8-206, 9-224, 10-244.

BOWLING: Roberts 21.5-7-53-5; Agnew 15-6-31-1; Balderstone 1-0-8-0; Clift 9-3-28-0; Willey 16-6-41-2; Parsons 15-3-58-2.

Bonus points: Hampshire 3, Leicestershire 8

Umpires: D G L Evans and R A White

Oxford Univ v Kent

THE PARKS

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: First innings 184 (K B S Jarvis 4 for 43, G W Johnson 4 for 65).

Second Innings

W R Bristowe c Waterton b Jarvis	0
R M Edbrooke not out	21
G J Toogood b Jarvis	0
M R Cullinan not out	8
Extras (w 1)	1
Total (2 wkts)	30

J D Carr, *K A Hayes, D A Thorne, †J G Franks, H T Rawlinson, M P Lawrence and J R Turnbull to bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-0, 2-9.

KENT: First innings

N R Taylor c Hayes b Lawrence	28
L Potter c Franks b Hayes	38
G W Johnson c Turnbull b Hayes	0
*C J Tavaré c Edbrooke b Hayes	102
D G Aslett c Franks b Thorne	33
†C S Cowdrey c Rawlinson b Lawrence	42
R M Ellison st Franks b Cullinan	108
S G Hinks b Hayes	4
M R Benson b Toogood	20
S N V Waterton not out	36
K B S Jarvis l-b-w b Lawrence	3
Extras (l-b 3, w 1, n-b 1)	5
Total	418

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-66, 2-68, 3-68, 4-112, 5-203, 6-310, 7-324, 8-361, 9-412, 10-418.

BOWLING: Thorne 21-4-86-1; Turnbull 13-4-44-0; Carr 35-14-75-0; Hayes 24-8-58-4; Lawrence 31.5-11-79-3; Rawlinson 15-3-53-0; Toogood 5-1-15-1; Cullinan 2-1-4-1.

Umpires: W E Alley and C Smith.

UNDER-25 COMPETITION

NORTHAMPTON: Leicestershire 164 for 8 (I P Butcher 53); Northamptonshire 168 for 2 (M J Bamber 79). Northamptonshire won by 8 wickets.

TENNIS

How to defeat the bullies and avoid Wimbledon anarchy

By Rex Bellamy, Tennis Correspondent

The Wimbledon seedings were announced yesterday and the draw will be made today. The championships will beging next Monday under an awful cloud – the anarchy threatened by a few men, notably John McEnroe and Jimmy Connors, who seem to have acquired a measure of immunity from the code of conduct that is supposed to apply in grand prix tournaments.

The players are primarily responsible. But, as far as conduct is concerned, no other sport is so disgracefully mismanaged by bungling administrators and chicken-hearted officials. That does not apply to all administrators and tournament staff, but it applies to far too many.

Whatever happened to Beatrice Seal, who called Pancho Gonzales's bluff at Queen's Club in 1972? Gonzales wanted a line-judge changed. Mrs Seal, the referee, refused to ablige, Gonzales would not play on unless he had his way. In that case, said Mrs Seal, the match was over – and it was, too. There was doubt as to whether this was a disqualification or a retirement, but the principle was the same: the referee was in charge, not the player.

In those days referees had genuine authority, which has since been eroded by the introduction of grand prix supervisors. The small corps of supervisors was formed to raise umpiring standards. Then they were granted authority over all grand prix events except the four grand slam championships. In terms of conduct, they have been almost useless. Authority should be restored to referees.

And what of the much maligned umpires, whose authority had been sapped not only by a few boorish, loud-mouthed bullies who are supposed to be playing tennis, but also by the interference of tournament officials? The umpires are an amiable lot but, in many cases, too willing to swallow their self-respect. This weakness is encouraged by a reasonable suspicion that firm handling of a match may not have the backing of the referee or the tournament committee.

Let us take a few examples. Frank Hammond, umpiring at the 1979 United States championships, correctly applied the point penalty system, disqualified Ilie Nastase, but was overruled by the tournament director and supervisor, and replaced in the chair by the referee. Nastase and Arthur Ashe were both disqualified during the 1975 Masters tournament in Stockholm, but Ashe was reinstated next day after the president of the International Tennis Federation had intervened.

Jack Stahr disqualified Paul Ramirez during the 1976 Masters in Houston but Ramirez was reinstated, within the hour, at the behest of tournament big noises. Last year, at Wimbledon, Malcolm Huntington penalised McEnroe but was overruled by the referee. Need I go on? Umpires can never be sure when the rug will be yanked from under them.

Offences under the code of conduct fall into five basic categories: exceeding the 30 seconds allowed between points (90 seconds during changeovers); audible or visible obscenities; "abuse" of balls, racket or court equipment; verbal or physical abuse; and unsportsmanlike conduct.

The penalty system, which is too lenient, decrees a warning for the first offence, a point for the second, a game for the third and disqualification for the fourth. In addition, a single flagrant offence can earn a player instant disqualification. This system is imperfect but good enough. Are there men with the guts to apply and uphold it, or must we send out a search party for Beatrice Seal?

Rankings dictate seedings

Wimbledon has taken the easy way out, thus avoiding any resentful repercussions from the players, by using the world rankings as seedings for the championships, which begin next Monday (rex Bellamy writes). The lists mostly make sense, anyway, though fifth is a high seeding for Jimmy Arias, who will be competing for the first time.

Neither of last year's runners-up is included: Chris Lewis because his ranking is too low, and Andrea Jaeger, because she is having a break from the game. The predicted finals are John McEnroe v Ivan Lendl, and Martina Navratilova v Chris Lloyd. Seedings for the mixed doubles will be decided today.

MEN'S SINGLES: , J McEnroe (US); 2, I Lendl (CZ); 3, J Connors (US); 4, M Wilander (Swe); 5, J Arias (US); 6, A Gomez (Ec); 7, Y Noah (Fr); 8, J L Clerc (Arg); 9, H Sundstrom (Swe); 10, A Jarryd (Swe); 11, K Curren (Sa); 12, J Kriek (US); 13, T Smid (Cz); 14, W Scanlon (US); 15, V Gerulaitis (US); 16, T Mayotte (US).

WOMEN'S SINGLES: 1, M Navratilova (US); 2, C Lloyd (US); 3, H Mandlikova (Cz); 4, P Shriver (US); 5, Z Garrison (US); 6, K Jordan (US); 7, M Maleeva (Bul); 8, K Horvath (US); 9, W Turnbull (Aus); 10, J Durie (GB); 11, L Bonder (US); 12, C Kohde (WG); 13, B Potter (US); 14, H Sukova (Cz); 15, A Temesvari (Hun); 16, C Bassett (Can).

MEN'S DOUBLES: 1, McEnroe and P Fleming (US); 2, M Edmondson (Aus) and S Stewart (US); 3 Tom and Tim Gullikson (US); 4 Curren and S Denton (US). British seeds: 15, C Dowdeswell and V Winitsky (US).

WOMEN'S DOUBLES: 1, Navratilova and Shriver; 2 A Hobbs (GB) and Turnbull; 3, Horvath and V Ruzici (Rom); 4 Potter and S Walsh (US). Other British seeds: 6, Durie and A Kiyomura (US); 12, V Wade and M Jausovec (Yug).

● PARIS: (AFP) – The French Davis Cup player, Henri Leconte, will miss Wimbledon because of a shoulder injury he received in the first round of the Stella Artois tournament at Queen's Club, last week.

● Cathy Drury, of Britain, recovered from one set down to defeat Beth Norton, a former Italian Open quarter-finalist, in the first round of the Wimbledon qualifying tournament at Roehampton yesterday. Miss Drury, who lost to Tina Mochizuki in the first round at Wimbledon last year, beat the American 5-7, 7-5, 7-5.

ROEHAMPTON: Wimbledon qualifying competition: Women's singles first round (GB unless stated): J Byne (Aus) bt P Keppeler (WG) 2-6, 7-6, 6-3; B Heidenberger (US) bt V Marler, 6-1, 6-2; E Jones bt J Griffiths 6-1, 6-0; L Chernova (USSR) bt H Strachonova (Switz) 4-6, 7-6, 6-2; S Margolin (US) bt J Warringa (Bel) 6-2, 6-1; C Karlsson (Swe) bt B Borneo 6-2, 6-3; C Christian (US) bt K Huebner (US) 6-1, 7-6; R Sasak (Yug) bt M Groat (Can) 6-1, 6-1; L Savchenko (USSR) bt C Bartos (Hun) 6-2, 6-4; N Leipus (Aus) bt L Corsato (Br) 2-6, 6-2, 6-3; E Ekblom (Swe) bt G Coles 6-4, 6-3; M Pinterova (Cz) bt P Whytcross (Aus) 1-6, 6-4, 6-3; C Reynolds (US) bt N diaz (Br) 6-2, 6-1; E Krapl (Switz) bt D Parnell 6-4, 6-0; S Rimes (US) bt R Reis (US) 6-1, 6-3; A Betzner (Nigeria) bt N Sato (Japan) 6-2, 2-6, 6-1; J Hetherington (US) bt L Gases 6-1, 6-0; K Kinney (US) bt R Tomanova (Cz) 3-6, 7-6, 6-1; M Colville (US) bt P Hy (HK) 6-2, 6-3; E Eliseenko (USSR) bt L Spain (US) 7-5, 6-3; C Drury bt B Norton (US) 5-7, 7-5, 7-5; E Minter (Aus) bt K Seddon (SA) 6-3, 6-1; K Steinmetz (US) bt L Gracie 7-5, 6-3; R Bidsnt (US) bt P Barg (US) 6-2, 6-2; C Copeland (US) bt N Gregory (Aus) 6-2, 6-3; H [illegible]ansel (US) bt M Van Nostrand (US) 6-4, 1-6, 9-7; H Pelletier (Can) bt M Quinlan (US) 6-3, 6-4; B Ramilton (Aus) bt M Yanagi (Japan) 6-4, 6-4.

Luck turns for Miss Barker

Sue Barker ended a run of first round defeats when she beat Sandy Collins, of Texas, 1-6, 6-4, 11-9 in the women's tournament, sponsored by Carlsberg, at Eastbourne yesterday.

Victory was so unfamiliar that she skirted warily around it, missing chances to finish her opponent off twice at 5-2 in the final set and again at 9-8 and 10-9. Both match points at 5-2 were squandered by Miss Barker's double faults, of which she served three in that game. She admitted that she shook with fear on the second services. "It got to me that I was actually going to win a match", she said.

She had to wait 13 more games to do so and her win eventually took her two hours and 10 minutes. The big forehand that used to be the tennis equivalent of Henry Cooper's left hook was not often on target. She now plays Helena Sukova, of Czechoslovakia.

Miss Barker was one of a string of British winners, including Jo Durie, Amanda Brown, Annabel Croft and Sara Gomer.

FIRST ROUND (GB unless stated: W Turnbull (Aus) bt S Leo (Aus), 6-1, 6-1; B Potter (US) bt C Suire (Fr), 6-3, 6-2; A Brown bt P Medrado (Br), 6-2, 6-0; J Mundel (SA) bt R Elny, 6-1, 6-0; H Sukova (Cz) bt A White (US), 6-2, 6-1; N Riva (USSR) bt S Amiach (Fr), 7-5, 6-2; A Moulton (US) bt M Louise (US), 6-2, 6-3; A Crot bt M Meeker (Neth) 7-5, 6-2; B Herr (US) bt T Holladay (US), 6-2, 6-2 P Casale (US) bt S Mascarin (US), 4-6, 6-4, 6-4; S Gomer bt A Minter (Aus),1-6, 6-3, 6-3; C M Lloyd (US) bt B Nagelsen (US), 6-1, 7-5; S Barker bt S Collins (US), 1-6, 6-4, 11-9; J Durie bt R Fairbank (SA), 6-1, 7-6; R Uys (SA) bt Benjamin (US), 6-4, 6-3; S Foltz (US) bt E Lightbody, 6-7, 6-3, 6-3; B Perry (NZ) bt A Gulley (Aus), 3-6, 6-2, 6-4; L Bernstein (US) bt C Berry, 6-2, 1-6, 6-4; H Crowe (US) bt A Villagran (Arg), 7-6, 6-4; M Natrativa (US) bt A Kiyomura (US), 6-2, 6-4; W White (US) bt A Hobbs, 2-6, 6-4, 6-2; C Bassett (Can) bt M Jausovec (Yog), 6-1, 6-2; C Jolissaint (Switz) bt A Leand (US), 3-6, 6-3, 6-0; C Vanier (Fr) bt A Cecchini (It), 6-4, 6-0; C Kohde (WG) bt B Bunge (Mon), 7-5, 6-1; M L Piatak (US) bt S Hanika (WG), 7-6, 6-3; Z Garison (US) bt Y Yermaak (SA), 6-1, 6-0; E Inoue (Japan) bt M Torres (US), 7-6, 7-5; E Burgin (US) bt E Pfaff (WG), 6-3, 6-3; T Phelps (US) bt L Bonder (US), 6-4, 2-6, 6-4; H Russell (US) bt K Sands (US), 6-2, 7-5; B Jordan (US) bt V Wade, 6-0, 6-3; R Reggi (It) bt M Brown (US), 6-0, 6-4.

Shaw demolished on first lap

by Peter Marson

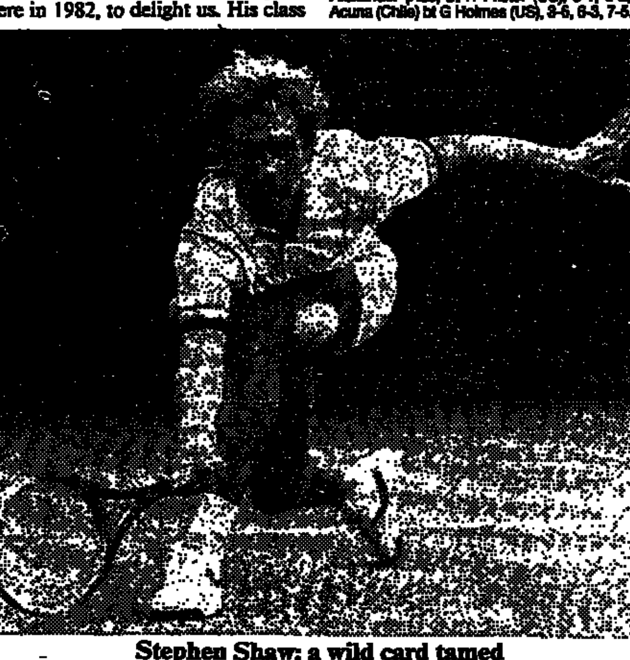
The West of England championships, sponsored by Ford, moved slickly into gear at Redland Green, Bristol, when Eddie Edwards of South Africa demolished the Stephen Shaw in straight sets, 6-3, 6-2.

Shaw, who is a member of the British King's Cup team and who has been awarded a "wild card" entry to Wimbledon, struggled to put his game together yesterday as Paul Hutchins looked on. With Edwards's all-round tennis in good order, Shaw failed disappointingly and was seen off in just under the hour.

The British number four, Jeremy Bates, fell at the same hurdle, beaten by Terry Moor, 6-2, 6-4. It was left to John Alexander, the champion here in 1982, to delight us. His class shone through brilliantly as brought down Hank Pfister.

After his glowing performance at Queen's, Leif Shiras's appearance against the tall Brazilian, Givaldo Barbosa, came as the tit-bit to a wonderfully sunny and successful first day. Twelve games in the first set went with service with both men raising their game when important points were at stake. Now and again Shiras's quiet humour broke the tension and in the tie-break he came up smiling when Barbosa's lob crucially fell out.

FIRST ROUND (GB unless stated): J Turpin (US) bt M Leach (US), 6-4, 6-4; E Edwards (SA) bt S Shaw, 6-3, 6-2; T Moor (US) bt J Bates, 6-2, 6-4; D Mustard (NZ) bt R Gehring (WG), 7-6 6-2; J Lapidus (US) bt J Soares (Br), 6-4, 6-7, 6-1; T Wilkinson (US) bt S Meister (US), 6-2, 6-7, 6-2; A Hocevar (Br) bt S Perkiss (Isr), 6-4, 6-4; J Alexander (Aus) bt H Pfister (US), 6-1, 6-2; R Acuna (Chile) bt G Holmes (US), 3-6, 6-3, 7-5.



Stephen Shaw: a wild card tamed

IN BRIEF

Villa dismiss Barton

Aston Villa have dismissed their manager, Tony Barton, two years after winning the European Cup under his guidance. His assistant, Roy MacLaren, has also been dismissed.

Villa's chairman, Doug Ellis, said: "The results of the last season have not been sufficiently good for Aston Villa." Barton said: "I am bitterly disappointed and astonished really, because I was under no impression that this was going to happen."

● The Crystal Palace winger, Vince Hilaire, has signed for Luton Town. Palace want £150,000 but the Luton manager, David Pleat, is not prepared to meet that figure. The fee could be decided by a tribunal.

SHOOTING: Britain's Olympic team will be the first in modern times to include a husband and wife. They are Malcolm and Sarah Cooper, who have been selected for the rifle events.

TEAM: Rifle: M Cooper (Hayling Island), A Allan (Abingdon), B Dagger (Grantham), M Sullivan (Woking). Pistol: Three-pistol: G Robinson (Lychett Matravers, Dorset), A Spencer (Doncaster). Rapid fire: J Cooke (Grantham), G Harvey (Basildon). Women's rifle: S Cooper (Hayling Island), I Daw (Birmingham). Women's pistol: C Bartlett (West Drayton), A Bennett (Macclesfield). Clay pigeon: P Boden (Nuneaton), W Sykes (Stowmarket), P Croft (Four Oaks, West Midland), P Bentley (London). Running boar: D Chapman (Biggleswade), M Meggieson (Great Harwood).

ICE HOCKEY: The Southampton Vikings may have to turn down promotion to the premier division if they cannot find an alternative venue for their six home games against Scottish opposition, which the British League have insisted must be played on Saturdays. Mecca Leisure, owners of the rink, have refused to interrupt the rink's regular schedule of public skating.

YACHTING: The first race of the One Ton Cup at La Trinité, France, was won by the British yacht Jade, owned by Larry Woodell. For the first time the event is being run for larger yachts of IOR 30.5ft rating. A total of 24 boats from 12 nations crossed the line in light airs. Jade, steered by David Howlett, sailed an immaculate race and clung to her lead in an increasing breeze.

RESULTS: 1, Jade (L Woodell, GB); 2, Südtack (G Schutz, WG); 3, Regardless (W Corcoran, US); 4, Brava (P Landolfi, Italy); 5, Passion 2 (P Briand, France); 6, Fair Lady, (E Duchenin, France) (subject to protest).

CYCLING: Marc Sergeant (Belgium) won the 174.5km fifth stage of the Tour of Switzerland in 4hr 42min 45sec. Sean Kelly (Ireland) was second and Pierino Gavazzi (Italy) third, both 32sec behind. Beat Breu (Switzerland) retained the overall leadership from a compatriot, Urs Zimmermann, with Kelly third.

CRICKET: Yorkshire are to take no further action over the incident at Chesterfield at the end of the John Player League match on Sunday. In an argument with a member of the crowd, a glass of beer was poured over David Bairstow and allegations were made that a spectator had been knocked down.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

County championship (11.0)

CHELMSFORD: Essex v Northamptonshire

CARDIFF: Glamorgan v Lancashire

SOUTHAMPTON: Hampshire v Leicestershire

TRENT BRIDGE: Nottinghamshire v Gloucestershire

GUILDFORD: Surrey v Sussex

HARROGATE: Yorkshire v Derbyshire

Other matches (11.30 to 6.30)

WORCESTER: Worcestershire v Cambridge University

OXFORD: Oxford University v Kent

Warwickshire: Under 25 competition: Worcester City CC: Worcestershire v Glamorgan. Tour Match: Old Trafford: Lancashire II v Kenya.

Minor Counties: Hitchin: Hertfordshire v Lincolnshire.

TENNIS: West of England Championships (at Bristol LT & SC); Eastbourne Women's Tournament.

VOLLEYBALL

Now National League is ripe for expansion

By Paul Harrison

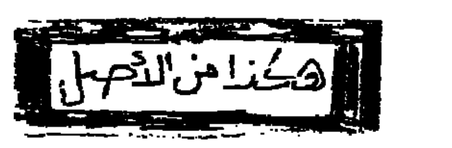
In purely numerical terms, next season is already a success for the restyled National League, sponsored by Britvic. For the first time, all divisions of the men's and women's leagues are oversubscribed, with 130 teams to be involved in eight men's and five women's divisions.

The total number of league matches to be played will be a record 2,340. The English Volleyball Association is already thinking in terms of expanding the league from 10 to 12 teams per division, while another possibility is a play-off series at the end of the season among the leading sides.

Next year, the EVA will be devoting special attention to junior development, which will also get its share of the Britivic money, amounting to around £30,000 over three years. The EVA hopes that its proposed amalgamation with the English Schools Volleyball Association will soon become reality.

In keeping with the strategy in recent years, the EVA hopes to run a special event next year, a men's tournament involving the national teams from the Soviet Union, the United States, Japan and Cuba. In past years, the EVA have organized the West European championships for men, the world schools championships, the inaugural Commonwealth championships and the West European championships for women. These events and increased television coverage, have helped to increase greatly public awareness of the sport.

● TOKYO (Reuter) - The first international volleyball tournament to offer prize money will be held in Japan from November 6 to 17. The Japan Cup, to be contested by leading men's national teams every two years, will offer 50,000 Swiss francs (about £16,000



FOOTBALL

Robson round in a circle only to come back to square one

From Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent, Santiago

Bobby Robson has gone round in a huge South American circle. He has travelled thousands of miles across the Continent over the last fortnight and the answers to his problems remain as illusive as Ronnie Biggs. He may now go back to where he started when he begins his journey towards Mexico and the next World Cup.

The tour has not been a failure. Far from it. Robson came out here with so many novices that he had no right to expect anything other than three defeats. The opening victory over Brazil in the famous Maracaña Stadium was, therefore, much more than an historic occasion. It lifted everyone's sights and spirits.

The subsequent loss in Uruguay and the draw here in Chile lowered them on to a more realistic level. It is important to remember, after all, that all three opponents were so far below full strength that they might as well have been called reserves. So, Robson could add, might his own representatives.

Shilton, Bryan Robson and Wilkins are genuine internationals. The rest of the squad that he brought with him, as well as those



Robson: powerless to improve the quality

that were unavailable, are flawed in one way or another. Either their potential has yet to be fulfilled or their ability falls short of the required standard.

England's manager may have a wide field of choices but he can do nothing to improve the quality. At least, through adversity, he has been given the opportunity to look at promising youngsters such as Fenwick, Watson, Hateley and Allen. But for injuries, none of them would have been selected.

In Robson's end-of-term report, Fenwick has emerged as the most likely cnadidate for the immediate future. "He has improved with each game. He is a good competitor, a good tourist, and a very good player who would never let me down. He has put himself on the list of possibilities over the next two years during the World Cup qualifying games."

Robson feels that Watson, Fenwick's central defensive partner from Norwich City, needs to "develop his ground work". Solid and steady, he made only one glaring error in four and a half hours and that, curiously enough, happened to be in the air. The Uruguayans proved to him how costly an international mistake can be.

Hateley was inspired against the disappointing Brazilians, competed fiercely against the rugged Uruguayans – clearly the most impressive side of the three – and then faded against the Chilians, who were so poor that they were fit to be compared with the likes of Luxembourg. "He must improve his first touch and his finishing", Robson noted of Hateley.

Allen's introduction could scarcely have been less striking. Few defenders could match him on the turn but, having created opportunities for himself, he failed to make what might have been an astonishing start to his international career. By his own admission, he could have scored five goals against Uruguay, and claimed another five against Chile.

There lies Robson's main worry. Having dared to use an adventurous system, his team created more chances than he expected but also missed too many. "Some times that one player can make all the difference. Look at Rummenigge, of West Germany, and Platini, of France. Without them, those two nations would be scratching their heads.

"In England we haven't got a consistent taker of half-chances. That is why Jimmy Greaves was so special." He thought that if Woodcock and Mariner had been leading the attack on Sunday, England would have beaten Chile by a convincing margin. He pointed out that there were 20 genuine goal-scoring openings".

There is also a deficiency of wingers. After performing so brilliantly against Brazil, Barnes was "asking the Uruguayans to queue up so that he could take them on". Although he can be irritatingly lethargic (his contribution against Chile was almost negligible), he has more natural talent than Chamberlain, who relies more on sheer speed.

Robson would have no hesitation is selecting two wingers again "as long as they are good enough. But apart from those two, the only other two around are Wallace, of Southampton, and Callaghan, of Watfor. If the flank players are not right, then the 4-2-4 formation cannot be either."

He admitted yesterday that he would not have picked the same team for a World Cup qualifying match. In September against East Germany, the last remaining dress rehearsal before the opening tie against Finland the following month, he is likely to return to his more acknowleged strength. That would mean including probably only half the side that started in Santiago.

Apart from Shilton, Bryan Robson and Wilkins ("It is as though I've got three captains out there on the pitch"), Sansom and Duxbury have over the last fortnight confirmed their right to continue as the respected full backs.

France's Brazilian blend

Paris (Reuter) – A win for Yugoslavia over France in Saint-Etienne today would be something of a surprise, equivalent to, say, the current England team beating Brazil in Rio de Janeiro.

In their two European Championship games so far, the Yugoslavs have not scored a goal and have conceded seven. Todor Veselinovic, their manager, has succumbed to stress and exhaustion and was admitted to hospital after the 5-0 defeat by Denmark.

France have established themselves as favourites to win the competition. Miguel Muñoz, the Spanish manager has described them as "the greatest I have seen since the Brazilian team which won the 1970 World Cup."

There is no chance that France will be less than fully motivated today. They need a win to make sure of first place in their group

● The European football union (UEFA) have turned down France's appeal against the three-match suspension being served by Manuel Amoros, the defender who butted Jesper Olsen of Denmark during the opening march last Tuesday.

ATHLETICS

Lewis step nearer Owens feat

By Pat Butcher

Carl Lewis took one more step towards emulating Jesse Owens's feat of winning four gold medals at the same Olympic Games (in 1936) when his win in the United States Olympic 100 metres trial on Sunday earned him selection for the short sprint and the 4 + 100 metres relay in Los Angeles this summer.

Lewis's time of 10.06 sec was all the more impressive for being run into a 2.4 metres per second headwind. Calvin Smith, the world record holder at 9.93sec, was the first casualty of the "first three" policy, but his fourth place, in 10.29sec, gained him the last spot in the relay. Lewis has the 200 metres and long jump to come later this week.

Edwin Moses, none of whose predecessors can justifiably be compared with him, won his semi-final of the 400 metres hurdles - his 101st successive victory - in 47.58sec, a time only he has beaten. But Danny Harris, 18 years old, in finishing second to Moses, ran a world junior best of 48.02sec.

Steve Ovett and Zola Budd are unlikely to face strong opposition in the Dale Farm Games in Belfast this evening. Miss Budd is running a 3,000 metres before her 1,500 metres for England in Birmingham on Saturday, but Ovett needs to consider whether he should go for a fast 800 metres time, to justify missing next weekend's AAA championships 800, which is effectively the Olympic trial for the last place in the team.

Brian Hooper, a former British record holder in the pole vault, has finally been cleared to compete next weekend, after agreeing to pay an undisclosed sum, that he won in the television *Superstars* programme, into a trust fund, to protect his amateur status.

Results of finals at the United States Olympic trials (first three qualify) were:

100m: 1, C Lewis, 10.06 sec; 2, S Graddy 10.21; 3, R Brown 10.23; 4, C Smith 10.29; (first four qualify for 4 x 100m relay).
TRIPLE JUMP: 1, M Conley 17.05m; 2, A Joyner 17.19; 3, W Banks 17.14.
HAMMER: 1, W Green 73.24m; 2, J Logan 72.48; 3, E Burke 71.82.
WOMEN'S HEPTATHLON: 1, J Joyner, 6,520 pts (US record); 2, J Anderson 6,413; 3, C Gremer 6,204.

EQUESTRIANISM

Testing time for Olympic aspirants

By Jenny MacArthur

The Olympic aspirations of four British showjumpers and two dressage riders will depend on their performance at the Aachen international show, which starts today. The selectors could not ask for a better testing ground. Twenty-four nations are competing, the majority of them fielding their potential Olympic riders. A Russian dressage team is also entered and it will be interesting to see how they rank in what will be a world-scale competition.

The most notable absentee is Anne Grethe Jensen, from Denmark, the reigning European dressage champion and favourite to win an Olympic gold medal, who is not including Aachen in her Olympic preparations with Marzog.

John Whitaker, the only Olympic short-listed showjumper whose team place is assured, leads the team of five although he is without his top horse, Ryan's Son, who is resting. His younger brother Michael will be fighting for an Olympic place with Overton Amanda, whose return to form was confirmed by her third place in Sunday night's Everest Grand Prix at Birmingham.

David Bowen, seeking to prove that he can cope with the pressure of a big occasion, rides Brindle Boy and Boysie. Gary Gillesie, of Scotland, who has a top horse in Lorenzo, will be out to show that he has the corresponding riding ability. Steven Smith makes up the five. He has recently teamed up with Shining Example, and although he rides it with less grace than his brother Robert he is getting results. The riders will face their sternest test in Friday's Nations Cup event.

Jane Wilson with Pinocchio and Sarah Whitmore with Dutchman are the two dressage riders who disappointed at Goodwood earlier this month and whose place in the team is now conditional upon their performance in front of Aachen's critical spectators. Jennie Loriston-Clarke with Dutch Courage heads the team of four, which is completed by Diana Mason, one of the three Olympic reserves, with Prince Consort.

The Grand Prix takes place on Friday and Saturday with the special on Sunday.

RACING: CARSON COULD HAVE THREE WINNERS ON OPENING DAY OF ROYAL MEETING

Chief Singer ready for a sparkling encore

By Mandarin (Michael Phillips)

Twelve months ago Chief Singer created one of the biggest surprises in Royal Ascot's recent history when, on his first appearance in public, he won the Coventry Stakes by four lengths at 20-1. Today he returns to the scene of that great triumph to try to add a second important success to his record by winning the St James's Palace Stakes.

If Chief Singer succeeds, as I think he will, he will become not only the second horse in succession to win the Coventry Stakes and the St James's Palace Stakes in consecutive years, but also the second to come from a small yard and prove that even on these glamorous occasions racing is mercifully not dominated by the rich and powerful stables.

Ron Sheather, who trains Chief Singer, is one of racing's grafters. Today should be an occasion for him to remember with pride, whatever the outcome, because besides Chief Singer he will also be saddling the unbeaten two-year-old, Great Reef, for the Coventry Stakes. With only 22 horses in his care, that is an achievement in itself and a great tribute to a true professional who has got where he has by sheer hard work.

After supervizing the loading and boxing of his two runners to Ascot yesterday, he gave me his opinion of their chances from his Park Lodge stables in Newmarket. "To be truthful, I regard Great Reef as a seven-furlong or mile horse already, so I cannot really forsee him having the pace to contend with Primo Dominie in the Coventry.

"But I really do think that only Procida stands in the way of Chief Singer winning the St Jame's Palace Stakes, just so long as our fellow runs to his 2,000 Guineas form. We think he will because he is cherry-ripe at the moment."

Chief Singer was abviously not right for a while, in Sheather's eyes, after his epic tussel with El Gran Senor in the 2,000 Guineas because he looked dull in his coat not long afterwards and that was why he missed the Irish 2,000, in which Procida was just beaten by Sadler's Wells.

After a rest, Chief Singer's coat is now sparkling with health and vitality and his homework has been every bit as encouraging, whereas the general word fro Newmarket is that Keen, who finished three places behind him in the 2,000, has not realy been living up to his name on the heath recently.

Vincent O'Brien's decision to run Esperanto obviously has to be respected because he has a line to both Chief Singer and Procida through El Gran Señor and Sadler's Wells, but I still fancy Chief Singer can call the tune.

As far as the Coventry Stakes is concerned, it is hard not to agree with Sheather when he



Ron Sheather: 'grafter'

doubts whether Great Reef will be able to cope with **Primo Dominie.** My nap was much to good for the previously unbeaten Chantaco in the National Stakes at Sandown Park last month.

Before that Primo Dominie had won here at Ascot. He is trained by Brian Swift, who is already talking about the colt being in the same class as Tribal Chief, who won the Norfolk Stakes at Royal Ascot in 1969. If he is, he should be able to put paid to this opposition without much ado.

For three of the other races this afternoon it could pay to follow Willie Carson on Wassl (2.30), Morcon (3.05) and Morgan's Choice (5.30).

Henry Cecil, a trainer with a great record at Royal Ascot, Fields fancied runners for the first two of those races. Trojan Fen, his challenger for the Queen Anne Stakes – which he won last year with Valiyar and the year befoe with Mr Fluorocarbon – will have to carry three or four pounds overweight in return for the services of Lester Piggott. The extra burden could prove too much at this level, bearing in mind that both Wassl and Cormorant Wood are winners of Group One championship races, whereas Trojan Fen is not.

At Newbury last month, Wassl and Cormorant Wood dead-heated for the Lockinge Stakes, so there cannot be much between them at their best. Arguably a mile, which is the distance of today's race, suits Wassl the better.

I would fancy both Legend of France and Hot Touch for the Prince of Wales Stakes if only the ground were much softer, but on firmish going I prefer **Morcon,** who beat Adonijah when the conditions favoured the latter at Goodwood in May.

Morgan's Choice, my selection for the Ascot Stakes, had a good pipe-opener over a distance that was much too short for him at Newbury last week and will be much more effective over today's course where he has won three times and over today's distance.

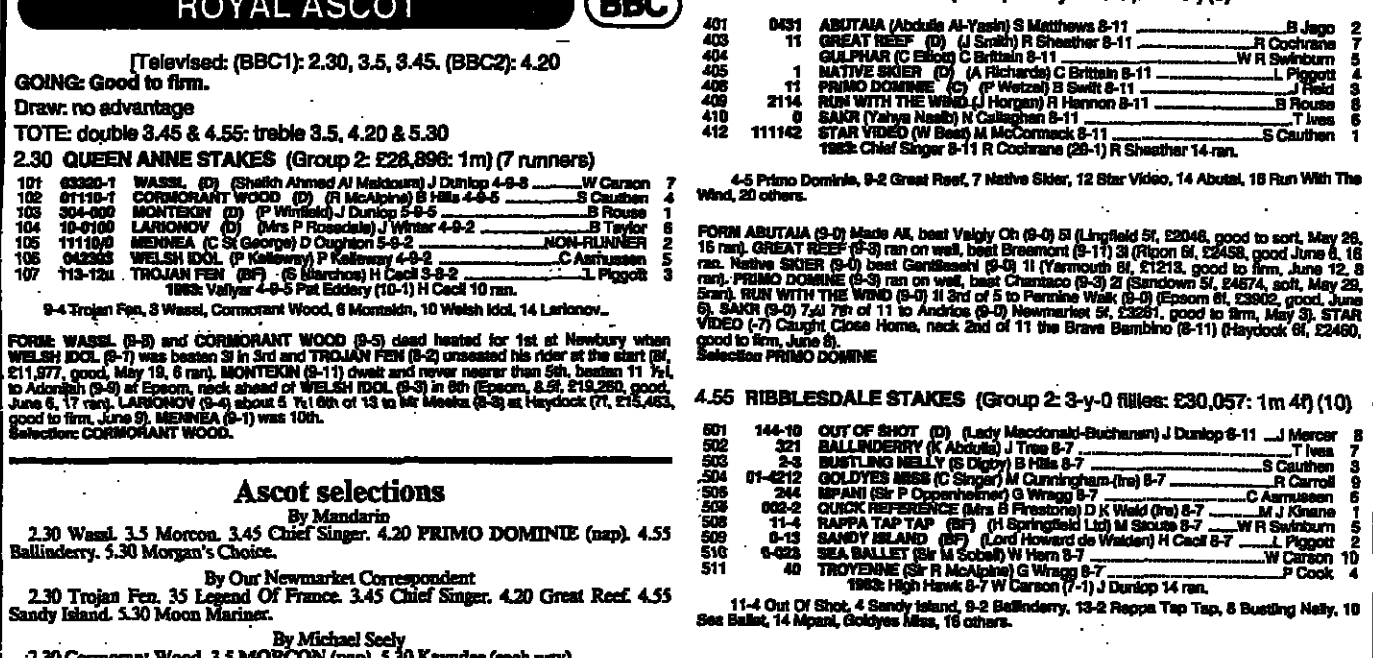
If Sandy Island wins the Ribblesdale Stakes, it will be the fifth time that Lord Howard de Walden, her owner and breeder has won the race. Whether his Lordship's dream of a nap, hand of victories in this race, after those of Ostrya, Parmelia, Catalpa and Strida, comes true would appear to depend on whether the filly, who looks a trifle one-paced, can fend off the challenges that can be expected towards the end from both Out Of Shot and Ballinderry.

As Out Of Shot is anything but the easiest of rides, as was demonstrated quite clearly in the Oaks, in which she was disqualified from third place, I am only too happy to go along with **Ballinderry,** who finished third to the subsequent Oaks winner, Circus Plume, and another good filly, Leipzieg, in the first race.



Primo Dominie, seen here winning over the Ascot course, will be defending his unbeaten record in the Coventry Stakes (4.20)

ROYAL ASCOT (BBC)



[Televised: (BBC1): 2.30, 3.5, 3.45. (BBC2): 4.20

GOING: Good to firm.

Draw: no advantage

TOTE: double 3.45 & 4.55: treble 3.5, 4.20 & 5.30

2.30 QUEEN ANNE STAKES (Group 2: £28,896: 1m) (7 runners)

101	63320-1	WASSL (D) (Sheikh Ahmed Al Maktoum) J Dunlop 4-9-8	W Carson	7
102	01110-1	CORMORANT WOOD (D) (R McAlpine) B Hills 4-9-5	S Cauthen	4
103	304-000	MONTEKIN (D) (P Winfield) J Dunlop 5-9-5	B Rouse	1
104	10-0100	LARIONOV (D) (Mrs P Rosedale) J Winter 4-9-2	B Taylor	6
105	11110/0	MENNEA (C St George) D Oughton 5-9-2	NON-RUNNER	2
106	042303	WELSH IDOL (P Kelleway) P Kelleway 4-9-2	C Asmussen	5
107	113-12u	TROJAN FEN (BF) (S Niarchos) H Cecil 3-8-2	L Piggott	3

1983: Valiyar 4-9-5 Pat Eddery (10-1) H Cecil 10 ran.

9-4 Trojan Fen, 3 Wassl, Cormorant Wood, 6 Montekin, 10 Welsh Idol, 14 Larionov.

FORM: WASSL (9-5) and CORMORANT WOOD (9-5) dead heated for 1st at Newbury when WELSH IDOL (9-1) was beaten 3l in 3rd and TROJAN FEN (8-2) unseated his rider at the start (8f, £11,977, good, May 19, 6 ran). MONTEKIN (9-11) dwelt and never nearer than 5th, beaten 11 ½l, to Adonijah (9-9) at Epsom, neck ahead of WELSH IDOL (9-3) in 6th (Epsom, 8.5f, £19,260, good, June 6, 17 ran). LARIONOV (9-4) about 5 ½l 6th of 13 to Mr Meeka (8-8) at Haydock (7f, £15,463, good to firm, June 9). MENNEA (9-1) was 10th.
Selection: CORMORANT WOOD.

Ascot selections

By Mandarin
2.30 Wassl. 3.5 Morcon. 3.45 Chief Singer. 4.20 PRIMO DOMINIE (nap). 4.55 Ballinderry. 5.30 Morgan's Choice.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
2.30 Trojan Fen. 3.5 Legend Of France. 3.45 Chief Singer. 4.20 Great Reef. 4.55 Sandy Island. 5.30 Moon Mariner.

By Michael Seely
2.30 Cormorant Wood. 3.5 MORCON (nap). 5.30 Kayudee (each way).

3.5 PRINCE OF WALES' STAKES (Group 2: £30,035: 1m 2f) (5)

[illegible]

3.45 ST JAMES'S PALACE STAKES (Group 2: 3-y-o: £28,277: 1m) (8)

[illegible]

4.20 COVENTRY STAKES (Group 3: 2-y-o: £17,992: 6f) (8)

[illegible]

4.55 RIBBLESDALE STAKES (Group 3: 3-y-o fillies: £30,057: 1m 4f) (10)

[illegible]

5.30 ASCOT HANDICAP (£8,970: 2m 4f) (15)

[illegible]

THIRSK

GOING: Good

Draw: 5f, 6f high numbers best

2.15 STATION WHIN HANDICAP (£2,267: 6f) (12 runners)

1	001001	LUCKY DUTCH (C,D) (C Buckton) M W Easterby 5-10-2 (7 ex)	M Hindley 5	6
2	240000	MEL'S CHOICE (M Britain) D Plant 6-9-10	S Coogan	5
3	0-02003	KAREN'S STAR (C,D) (J Chapman) D Chapman 7-9-5	D Nicholls	9
4	0000-01	MING VILLAGE (D) (V Hall) J Parkes 4-9-3	S Whitworth 7	4
5	000-000	JO-ANDREW (Mrs M Hills) D Chapman 4-9-2	G P Kelly	3
6	0312-	PLAYTEX (C) (W Clarke) T Barron 4-9-2	R Street	11
7	0-00312	WELSH NOBLE (D) (H Hird) A Balding 5-8-13	L Charnock	10
10	200-300	DESAYO (S Norton) S Norton 4-8-10	J Lowe	12
11	00-0022	CHINA GOLD (D) (BF) (Mrs D Ibbotson) Miss L Siddall 5-8-10	G Gosney	7
13	000-000	PRIMULA BOY (D) (Kavit) W Bentley 9-8-8	W Higgins	1
17	00-0011	INCESTUOUS (D,B) (D Jones) B McMahon 5-7-13 (7 ex)	A Mackay	2
18	1300-30	STALY'S PET (D,B) (Eachfour Advertising) Hbt Jones 5-7-11	W Ryan 3	8

1983: Willie Gan 5-8-0 M Fry (15-2) Denys Smith 12 ran.

7-2 Incestuous, 4 China Gold, 9-2 Lucky Dutch, 11-2 Welsh Noble, 7 Karens Star, 10 Ming Village, 12 Playtex, 14 Mel's Choice, 16 others.

Thirsk selections

By Mandarin
2.15 Incestuous. 2.45 Charming View. 3.20 Balaash. 3.55 Record Flyer. 4.30 Amal Lees Hope. 5.0 Corston Lad.

By Our Newmarket Correspondent
3.20 Balaash. 4.30 Amal Lees Hope. 5.0 Corston Lad.

2.45 UNDERWOOD SELLING STAKES (2-y-o: £1,092: 6f) (13)

1 00 AMAZINIA (R Wilkinson) J S Wilson 8-11 B Wardrope 7 13

[illegible]

3.20 CARR WOOD HANDICAP (3-y-o: £3,208: 1m) (9)

[illegible]

3.55 BOWNCROFT MAIDEN STAKES (2-y-o: £1,355: 5f) (9)

[illegible]

4.30 BRICK PONDS HANDICAP (3-y-o: £2,197: 1m 4f) (8)

[illegible]

5.0 FOX COVERT STAKES (4-y-o: £1,340: 1m 4f) (9)

[illegible]

Nottingham results

[illegible]

Edinburgh

[illegible]

3.45 (1m 4f) 1, MAJUBA HILL (M Hills, evens fav); 2, Lady Seville (M Fry 8-1); 3, Amalee (P Hamblett 6-1). ALSO RAN: 9-4 Just Quail (4th), 16 Half Asleep. 5 ran. 3l, 10l, 1½l, 2½l. Hindley at Newmarket. TOTE: £1.80; £1.20; £2.50 DF:£2.50. CSF: £8.28.

4.15 (7f) 1, CASCABEL (A Mackay, 11-8); 2, Captain Tombie (N Carlisle, 10-1); 3, Joves Voodoo (M Hills, 11-10 fav). ALSO RAN: 16 Godspell (4th), 66 Nevados, Valoroso (5th), Persian Gal (6th). 7 ran. NR: Laura's Choice, Starlight Lass. Short head, 4l, 6l, 1½l, 6l. M Tompkins at Newmarket. TOTE: £2.60, £1.40, £1.50. DF: £5.60. CSF: £13.22. Joves Voodoo finished 1st, but after stewards inquiry was placed 3rd.

4.45 (1m) 1, ROSSETT (D Nicholls 20-1); 2, Teejay (N Connorton 6-4 fav); 3, Dancing Valerina (S Webster 7-1). ALSO RAN: 4 Coley (4th), 10 Imperial Lantern (5th), 12 Culminate, 16 Some Yoyo. NR: Price of Love. 8 ran. Neck, neck, head, 3l, 1½l. T Craig at Dunbar. TOTE £32.70; £2.60, £1.10, £3.90. DF: £25.20. CSF: £43.52. PLACEPOT: £55.25.

Dozen in Gold Cup

There were 12 four-day declarations for the Ascot Gold Cup on Thursday. They are: Balitou, Condell, Fortune's Guest, Fubyman Du Tenu, Gildoran, Karadar, Nuestrian, Ore, Petit Montmorency, Prince of Peace, Ounavarra, Pretty Picture.

● Lester Piggott has been backed from 13-8 on to 2-1 on to win the Ritz Club Trophy for top jockey at Royal Ascot with Corals, who also accepted a £9,000-£2,000 bet against Willie Carson and cut his price to 4-1. The firm reports heavy support for Moores Metal in the Royal Hunt Cup tomorrow and he is now 20-1 from 33-1.

Four-day ban for 'careless' Hills

Michael Hills was banned for four days by the Edinburgh stewards yesterday after they found him guilty of careless riding on Jove's Voodoo, who was disqualified from first place in the Tranent Stakes.

Hills brought Jove's Voodoo, the 11-10 favourite, home by a short head from Cascabelle, but after the inquiry Jeremy Hindley's filly was demoted to third place. Cascabelle was awarded the race and Captian Tombie promoted to second. Hill's ban starts on June 27.

Hindley and Hills had won the previous race, the Cockenzie Maiden Stakes with Majula Hill, who comfortably beat Lady Seville. This was the Newmarket trainer's fourteenth success of the season.

David Nicholls completed a 125-1 first and last race double on Krislin and Rossett. Krislin made all the running in the Willowbrae Maiden Stakes. Bill Stubbs, her trainer, said: "Krislin could have won by three lengths if a member of the racecourse staff had not gone onto the course and distracted her at halfway."

Jacinto Times, a former invalid, swept back to winning form after nearly two years. Kevin Darley came with a well-timed finish on Jacinto Times to snatch a head victory from Ben's Birdie.

Frasass, humping 10st, set out to make all the running but Line Abreast took over in the straight for the last time. Val Climber led one and a half furlongs out with Ben's Birtie showing the way inside the final furlong and Jacinto Times improving rapidly.

French Touch, heavily backed from 5-1 to 5-2 in the seller, was smartly out of the stalls, but David Leadbitter took over on Carpenter's Boy one furlong out. Mrs Reverley, the trainer, who had eight horses at Saltburton-by-the-sea said: "Carpenters Boy could reappear at Hamilton on Thursday."

● The resumption of racing at Wolverhampton depends upon a stewards' inspection on Friday. The midlands course is due to race on Monday 25.

Target for Secreto

Secreto, the winner of the Derby at Epsom, was yesterday confirmed as a runner in the Irish Sweeps Derby at The Curragh. David O'Brien, the trainer, said. "The only reason I would take him out is if they watered the track and it then rained. I wouldn't want to run him on false ground."

Course specialists

ROYAL ASCOT

TRAINERS M V O'Brien, 15 wins from 39 runners, 38.5%; H Cecil, 37 from 117, 31.6%; G Harwood, 30 from 122, 24 65.
JOCKEYS: L Piggott, 56 wins from 284 rides, 19.7%; W Carson, 45 from 254, 17.7% J Mercer, 34 from 184, 18.5%; G Starkey, 32 from 223, 14 3% W Swinburn, 21 from 153, 13.7%

THIRSK

TRAINERS: C Thornton, 8 from 53, 15.1%; D Smith, 12 from 104, 11.5%; M H Easterly, 15 from 147, 10.2%.
JOCKEYS: J Lowe, 11 from 145, 7.6%; E Hide, 23 from 121, 19.0% J Bleasdale, 7 from 87, 8.0%.

GOLF

Norman and Zoeller the gentlemanly heroes of the epic of Winged Foot

From Mitchell Platts
Mamaroneck, New York

"I'd like to say that a worm popped its head out behind the ball," said Greg Norman, "but the truth is I choked." Thus, the Australian relived one of the most fascinating final holes in US Open history, a hole where he had sent the ball into the grandstand but then averted disaster with an audacious putt of 35 feet.

Minutes later, on a clammy Sunday afternoon, that putt proved sufficient to earn Norman a play-off *over 18 holes holes against Fuzzy* Zoeller. Both finished with an aggregate of 276, four under par.

Yet as these two popular contestants stepped onto the first tee of the West course at Winged Foot golf club yesterday, Norman was well aware, win or lose that he had emphasized his right to a major championship, after being twice behind with five to play and rescuing three holes for a final round of 69.

For Norman had holed from 25 feet for a birdie at the fourteenth to breathe life into a championship which had seemed most likely to be remembered as the one which Hale Irwin lost.

Irwin, twice a winner of the US Open, saw his one-shot advantage evaporated after an avalanche of birdies from Zoeller and a succession of errors by himself. Ten years ago, when Irwin won at Winged Foot, so Tom Watson, starting the day one ahead, stumbled to a 79. This time it was Irwin's turn to record that score.

So Zoeller, having gathered four successive birdies from the third, seemed on his way to winning his second major championship, his *first being the 1979 US Masters*.

But, on the 10th tee, as he waited

Norman: after holing 35-foot putt on the 18th hole

fully 10 minutes for the green to clear, Zoeller felt the magic draining away. He dropped a shot there and, more importantly, another at the 14th. Since Norman had birdied that hole, there had been a two-shot swing and now the Australian was only one behind.

First Norman then Zoeller, strayed from the straight and narrow, so as to make life increasingly difficult for themselves at the sixteenth. Norman, playing one match ahead, hit his approach into the long grass surrounding the green. That, with his heart beginning to pound, he managed to chip from there to six feet from the hole was little short of a miracle.

Zoeller, too, played a miraculous shot. From 235 yards out, he hooked a three-iron around the towering trees and onto the green. So when Norman drove right behind a tree at the seventeenth, it appeared that Zoeller's escape at the previous hole would win him the *title. Norman, however, pitched out* sideways. Then, he hit a six-iron to 10 feet and successfully holed for a par.

Zoeller, visiting a bunker, dropped a shot at that hole so now they were level. And, now, Norman knew he could win. But that was when, after another massive drive, the thought of success momentarily overcame him.

It was hardly surprising. He had been forced to call upon a reservoir of courage, and now, as he took a six iron back, the adrenalin was flowing too fast. He felt the force of it stiffen his muscles. He was unable to complete the backswing and he *turned back into the ball far too* quickly, sending it right into the third row of the grandstand.

Norman, after taking a free drop, pitched the ball 35 feet past the flag. From there, he caressed that putt at exactly the right speed so that with one final revolution, it tumbled into the cup.

Yesterday, in the play-off, there was a championship to be won. But on Sunday, in spite of the inexorable pressure, Zoeller and Norman demonstrated why golf is a gentleman's game.

Final scores

(US unless stated)
276: F Zoeller 71, 66, 69, 70; G Norman (Aus) 70, 68, 69, 69. (Winner to be decided by play-off over 18 holes).
281: C Strange 69, 70, 74, 68.
282: J Miller 74, 68, 70, 70; J Thorpe 68, 71, 70, 73.
284: H Irwin 68, 68, 69, 79.
285: P Jacobsen 72, 73, 73, 67; M O'Meara 71, 74, 71, 69
286: F Couples 69, 71, 74, 72; L Trevino 71, 72, 69, 74.
287: T Watson 72, 72, 74, 69; A Bean 70, 71, 75, 71; J Haas 73, 73, 70, 71; L Wadkins 72, 71, 72, 72; T Simpson 72, 71, 68, 76.
288: H Sutton 72, 72, 74, 70; L Clements 69, 76, 72, 71; M McCumber 71, 73, 71, 73; I Aoki (Jap) 72, 70, 72, 74; T Purtzer 73, 72, 72, 71.
289: C Beck 72, 74, 71, 72; G Morgan 70, 74, 72, 73; J Nicklaus 71, 71, 70, 77; D Graham (Aus) 71, 72, 70, 76.
290: S Simpson 72, 75, 74, 69; B Glasson, 72, 75, 71, 72; P Oosterhuis (GB) 73, 71, 71, 75; J Hager 74, 73, 71, 72; M Sullivan 70, 73, 70, 77.
291: J Albus 77, 69, 74, 71; J Mahaffey 72, 74, 77, 68; H Green 68, 75, 72, 76; S Ballesteros (Sp) 69, 73, 74, 75
292: T Sills 73, 72, 76, 71; G Koch 74, 71, 75, 72; G Burns 72, 74, 74, 72; M Donald 68, 78, 74, 72
293: J Colbert, 71, 73, 77, 72; P McGowan, 74, 72, 77, 70; D Ogrin, 74, 72, 74, 73; D A Weibring, 76, 71, 73, 73; S Hart, 73, 73, 72, 75.
294: M Hayes, 72, 74, 75, 73; B Jaeckel, 75, 72, 73, 74, M Balen, 71, 75, 75, 73; J Renner, 73, 71, 73, 77; P Blackmar, 74, 71, 71, 78; G Player (SA), 74, 72, 72, 76; S Leibler, 71, 75, 73, 75; J Sigel, (Amateur), 69, 72, 78, 75; R Fehr (Amateur), 73, 74, 72, 75.
295: M Reid, 70, 72, 77, 76; R Floyd, 72, 72, 77, 74; M Hatalsky, 70, 73, 69, 83.
296: N Faldo (GB), 71, 76, 77, 72; G Moody 76, 71, 76, 73.
297: B Rogers, 71, 73, 76, 77.
298: M Adcock, 73, 72, 79, 74.
299: M Nicolette, 73, 72, 74, 80.
301: B Britton, 73, 74, 77, 77; D Forsman, 72, 73, 80, 76
302: R Alarcon (Mex), 72, 71, 79, 80; D Canipe, 69, 69, 81, 83.

Plaxton's eagle eye

By Nicholas Keith

Jonathan Plaxton's victory in the Berkshire Trophy on Sunday brought him his first national amateur title since 1978, when he won the Carris Boy's event. A late onslaught on the Berkshire's red course gave him an eventual margin of three strokes over John Hawksworth, the winner of this year's Lytham Trophy, but it was a close-run thing.

Hawksworth, from Lancashire, had come from a long way behing to overhaul Plaxton with 10 birdies in his last 27 holes.

However, Plaxton, who is 22 and the 1983 Yorkshire champion, finished in style. After dropping a stroke at the 11th, he had a birdie at the 12th, an eagle from 20ft at the 15th and birdies at the 17th and 18th.

FINAL SCORES: 278: J Plaxton (Fulford) 71, 69. 279: J Hawkseworth (Royal Lytham and St Annes) 70, 67 281: D Gilford (Trentham Park) 71, 68. W Farrow (Stoke Poges) 70, 69. 282: G Griffiths (Stoke Poges) 70, 70 283: M Davis (Thorndon Park) 71, 71, 74, 67; T Hurrell (Barnham Broom) 72, 70, 69, 72; A Lyddon (Knowle) 73, 71, 69, 70 284: C Laurence (Warren) 71, 70, 70, 73 285: S Wood (Hern Bay) 75, 70, 71, 69. 286: P Hedges (Langley Park) 70, 69, 71, 72. 287: P Mcevoy (Copt Heath) 74, 68, 73, 72; J W Earl (Ifield) 70, 72, 73, 72; D H Curry (Prudhoe) 73, 65, 78, 71

YACHTING

Frenchmen push Phillips into third place

From Barry Pickthall
Newport, Rhode Island

Hopes were fading last night for a British win in the *Observer*/Europe I single-handed transatlantic race after a second French multi-hull slipped past Peter Phillip's Travacrest Seaway during the light airs that prevailed for much of Sunday night as the leading yachts slowly closed on the Newport finishing line.

The latest satellite position reports yesterday placed Philippe Poupon's 56-ft Shuttleworth-designed Fleury Michon, 157 miles from Newport line, 24 miles ahead of Marc Pajot's 60ft catamaran Elf Acquitaine.

Phillips lost radio contact with the outside world shortly after the start at Plymouth on June 2 when the emergency hatch fitted in the main hull of his trimaran opened inadvertently, allowing a shower of seawater to swamp his radio equipment. He was still unaware of the closeness of his French rivals last night, or the fact that he was now lying in third place.

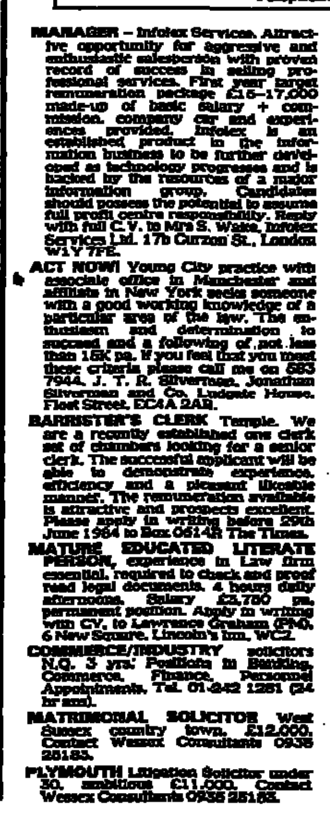
The question uppermost in the minds of the Royal Western Yacht Club's race committee, however, is whether they should announce the first single-hander into Newport as the winner.

Their problem is that Yvon Fauconnier, sailing the 54-ft trimaran Umupro Jardin (formerly Exmouth Challenge), is claiming a 16-hour time allowance

ROWING

Results of Cambridge May races

The final positions in the Cambridge May races were as follows:



IN BRIEF

Holmes and Coetzee in title bout

Larry Holmes has signed to box Gerrie Coetzee, of South Africa, for the International Boxing Federation title, which Holmes holds. Don King, the promoter, wants the bout in September or October.

A holmes-Coetzee bout was scheduled for June 8 on Lasy Vegas, but fell through. Coetzee holds the WBA title, but could be stripped of it if he meets Holmes because Holmes has refused to petition to WBA for a contender's ranking.

BADMINTON: England have six players in the European team to play Asia in Singapore, on July 16 and 17. The team, under the charge of the England manager, Ciro Ciniglio, is:
Men: S Baddeley, (Eng), M Dew (Eng), N Yates (Eng), M Frost (Den) T Kihlstrom (Swed). WOMEN: G Gilks, (Eng) Beckman (Eng), H Troke, K Larsen (Den).

ROWING: The following crews will take part in Henley Royal Regatta's processional qualifying races next Tuesday:
THAMES CHALLENGE CUP (fastest six to qualify): Bedford; Broxbourne, City of Oxford A & B, Kingston A & B; Lea B, NatWest Bank, Quintin B, Reading University; Royal Chester; Staines, Stourport, Thames Tradesmen B and C Twickenham B, Worcester
LADIES' CHALLENGE RACE (fastest five to qualify): Cherwell A & B, Christ's College B; Corpus Christi/Peterhouse; Fitzwilliam; King's, London, Nottingham University; Oxford Polytechnic, Queens' Cambridge, Reading University; St Catharine's College, Cambridge; St Edmund Hall, Southampton University; Bristol University B
VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP (fastest five to qualify): Cherwell; Christ Church/Oriel; Christ's College, 1st and 3rd Trinity; George Heriot's School, Newcastle University; Pilgrim School, St Thomas's Hospital, Selwyn College; Shiplake/Borlase's schools, Trinity Hall; UC & H. University College North Wales; Westminster School
WYFOLD CHAMPIONSHIP (Fastest six to qualify): Combined Services, Cygnet B; Newark, Quintin A & B, Staines B; Thames Tradesmen B & C, Upper Thames; Vesta; Walton Worcester College Oxford

SILVER GOBLETS (fastest four to qualify): London (two pairs); Surrey; Bradford-on-Avon, Derby; Barclays Bank; Combined Services, Evesham; Newark/Ancholme; Kingston Grammar; Wallingford; London.
DOUBLE SCULLS (fastest four to qualify): Christchurch, Exeter; London Hospital; Trent; Quintin; Budleigh; Llandaff; London; City of Oxford; Poplar, Blackwall & District; Derby.
DIAMOND CHALLENGE SCULLS (fastest three to qualify): M B Alloway; G G Bird; K M Bowles; G Cairns; P Cust; M Diserems, J V Dwan; W A Easterhuizen; M Green; T H Gwilliam; P J Hope; P Johnson; G R D Jones, S J McCarthy; T F Mossop; R A Philips; G J Pratt; I G P Pritchard; A J Ross; A C Rudkin; N Spencer-Jones.
BRITANNIA CHALLENGE CUP (fastest six to qualify): Barclays Bank; Bedford; Broxbourne; Cambridge '99; Christchurch; City of Cambridge A and B; Derwent; Evesham; Globe; London; Marlow; Nottinghamshire County; Sons of the Thames; Star; Thames Tradesmen; Winchester College.

MOTOR RACING

Jaguar look ahead

From John Blunsden, Le Mans

A mood of understandable disappointment within the Jaguar team was relieved by a sense of solid achievement as the Le Mans 24 hours race drew to a close on Sunday afternoon. Both the XJR-5 coupes, which had been built and prepared to a commendable standard by Bob Tullius's Group 44 team in the US, were out of the race but had nevertheless performed well beyond expectations on their first appearance in Europe.

"We didn't really expect to be so competitive so quickly," Jaguar's engineering director, Jim Randall, *said. Both John Watson and Brian* Redman, the two British drivers in the team, agreed. "Our weight made us a little slower on acceleration, but we were a match for the Porsches and Lancias in top speed, and our handling problems in practice were simply due to inexperience with the special conditions imposed by the Mulsanne Straight; we largely overcame this problem in time for the race."

Jaguar's sense of fulfillment is well placed, for the team only made a decision to contest this year's race at the eleventh hour, their planned comeback having been scheduled for 1985. "But, like Porsche," Randall said, "we don't like the way the endurance racing rules have been changed without proper warning and we wanted to say so. We needed to compete in order to have a vote in future decision-making."

Jaguar are at one with Porche in the need to stabilize the endurance racing rules and they intend to work closely with the German company to achieve it. Had the expected tougher rules governing fuel efficiency been imposed this year, as *had been planned*, Jaguar would have been even more competitive.

There is little doubt that, subject to the restoration of rule stability, they will be back at Le Mans again next year. "It is not realistic to contemplate a serious effort on the basis of anything less than a three-year programme," Randall said. "We have learnt a great deal. The team have performed magnificently in an unfamiliar environment and I'm only sorry that a couple of pieces of bad luck prevented them from gaining the reward that they deserved."

Piquet carried to podium

Montreal (Reuter) – Nelson Piquet of Brazil, the world champion, drove his Brabham to victory in the Canadian Grand Prix here to collect his first world championship points of the season. Piquet, who began the 192-mile race from pole position, crossed the finish line in 1hr 46min 23.748 sec to win from Niki Lauda, the former double world champion from Austria, in a McLaren.

Alain Prost, of France, Lauda's *McLaren teammate and the cham*pionship leader, was third.

Piquet badly burnt his right foot because of the heat coming off a new radiator in his car and had to be carried to the winner's podium.

Prost passed Piquet at the start to lead the race into the opening bend of the 70-lap event; but the Brazilian recaptured the lead moments later and remained in front for the rest of the race.



Piquet: a cry of pain

CANADIAN GRAND PRIX: 1, N Piquet (Br) Brabham, 1 hr 46 min 23.748 sec; 2, N Lauda (Austria) McLaren, 2.612 sec behind; 3, A Prost (Fr) McLaren, 1 min 28.032 sec behind; 4, E de Angelis (It) Lotus, 1 lap behind; 5, R Arnoux (Fr) Ferrari, 2 laps; 6, N Mansell (GB) Lotus, 2 laps; 7, *A Senna (Br) Toleman, 2 laps*; 8, M Winkelhock (WG) ATS, 2 laps; 9, J Cecotto (Ven) Toleman, 2 laps; 10, M Brundle (GB) Tyrell, 2 laps; 11, P Alliot (Fr) Ram, 5 laps; 12, E Cheever (US) Alfa Romeo, 7 laps; 13, M Surer (Switz) Arrows, 11 laps; 14, D Warwick (GB) Renault, 13 laps; 15, H Rothengatter (Neth) Spirit, 14 laps; 16, S Bellof (WG) Tyrrell, 18 laps; 17, A de Cesaris (It) Ligier, 30 laps; 18, C Fabi (It) Brabham, 31 laps; 19, T Boutsen (Bel) Arrows, 32 laps; 20, R Patrese (It) Alfa Romeo, 33 laps; 21, K Rosberg (Fn) Williams, 38 laps; 22, J Laffite (Fr) Williams, 39; 23, M Thackwell (GB) Brabham, 41 laps; 24, P Ghinzani (It) Osella, 59 laps; 25, M Alboreto (It) Ferrari, 60 laps; 26, F Hesnault (Fr) Ligier, 63 laps.

DRIVERS' CHAMPIONSHIP: 1, A Prost (Fr), 32.5 pt; 2, N Lauda (Austria), 24; 3, R Arnoux (Fr), 16.5; 4, E De Angelis (It), 15.5; 5, D Warwick (GB), 13; 6, *K Rosberg (Fn)*, 11; *equal* 7, M Alboreto (It) and N Piquet (Br), 9; 9, P Tambay (Fr), 7; equal 10, S Bellof (WG) and N Mansell (GB), 5; 12, A Senna (Br), 4; equal 13, E Cheever (US) and R Patres (It) 3; equal 15, M Brundle (GB) and A De Cesaris (It) 2; 17, T Boutsen (Bel), 1.

FOR THE RECORD

GOLF

INDIANAPOLIS: Mayflower Classic: 281, A Okamoto (Jap), 73, 67, 71, 70; 283, J Clark, 71, 70, 72, 70; I H White, 67, 72, 69, 75; 285, D Austin, 70, 72, 71, 72; S Palmer, 69, 73, 70, 73; 286, H Stacy, 72, 71, 70, 73; 287, S Little (SA), 73, 75, 71, 68; D Eggeling, 74, 69, 74, 70; A Benz, 71, 70, 74, 72; P Rizzo, 70, 72, 71, 74; A Hikage (Jap), 69, 72, 71, 75.

TULSA: *Ray Clark PGA Challenge*: 212, M Barber; 213, D January; P Thomson; 214, M Fetchick, 215, A Silverstone, R Furnseth, M Sikes; 216, W Casper.

FOOTBALL

TORONTO: International tournament: VFB Stuttgart 1, Rangers 1.
EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIP: Group Two: Spain 1 (Santillana), Portugal 1 (Sousa); 30,000.
SANTIAGO: Tour match: Chile 0, England 0.

CRICKET

ENGLISH ESTATES TROPHY: Quarter-final round: Hertfordshire 129; Cheshire 88 (J Hitchmount 56, D Surridge 5 for 15) Hertfordshire won by 41 runs. Northumberland 191 for 9 (G D Halliday 69); Shropshire 137 (*Halliday 4 for 15*) *Northumberland won by 48* runs. Devon 221 for 7 (C Rudd 56 not out); Oxfordshire 222 for 4 (M D Nurton 83, J Manger 51 not out). Oxfordshire won by 6 wkts. Norfolk 204 for 7 (S G Plumb 59); Dorset 174. Norfolk won by 30 runs.

SCHOOLS: Bury GS 110; Stonyhurst 56. Old Seafordians 169 for 9 dec; Seaford College 122 for 8 dec.
WOMENS TOUR MATCH (at Northolt): Middlesex 49 (37.2 overs, J Dunning 6 for 13); New Zealand 28 for 1 (19 overs, rain). New Zealand won on faster scoring rate.

Swimming

TORONTO: Canadian Olympic trials: 400m individual medley: A Baumann 4:17.53 (world record); 100m butterfly: T Ponting 54.34 (Commonwealth record). WOMEN: 200m freestyle 2:2.83; 200m breaststroke: M Lubewski 2:31.8.

TENNIS

DAVIS CUP: Soviet Union 5, Monaco 0.

HANDBALL

BRITISH CHAMPIONSHIP PLAY OFF Men: EK '82 15, Liverpool 25. Women: Tryst Ladies 11, Wakefield Metros 21.
BRITISH REGIONAL CHAMPIONSHIP Men: second series: Midlands 13, Scotland 19; North West 25, Midlands 10; Scotland 12, North West 17. Final classification: North West 6, Scotland 6, North West champions on goal difference, Midlands 0. Women: Final: Scotland 14, North of England 13.

CROQUET

BUDLEIGH SALTERTON: Home International final: England bt Scotland 3-2 Third place: Wales bt Ireland 3-2.

EQUESTRIANISM

TWESELDOWN: Horse Trials: Peugeot section: 1, *Night Cap (V Holgate)* 29; 2, Sir Wattie (I Stark) 33; 3, Regal Realm (L Green) 35; Talbot section: 1, Windjammer (D Clapham) 34; 2, Priceless (V Holgate) 38; 3, Commodore IV (N May) 43.

MOTOR RACING

ZELTWEG: Austria Trophy (group A international touring cars): 1, T. Walkinshaw (GB) and H. Heyer (W.G.) Jaguar 99 laps, 167.16 kmh; 2, W. Percy (GB) and C. Nicholson (GB), Jaguar, 99 laps; 3, U. Grano (I) and S. Mueller (W.G.) BMW, 98 laps.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 6, New York Yankees 2; Detroit Tigers 7, Milwaukee Brewers 4; Minnesota Twins 3, Kansas City Royals 1; Toronto Blue Jays 3, Boston Red Sox 3; Cleveland Indians 4, California Angels 3; Chicago White Sox 9, Oakland A's 4; Seattle Mariners 5, Texas Rangers 2.
NATIONAL LEAGUE: *Montreal* Expos 5, Pittsburgh Pirates 3; Atlanta Braves 6, Cincinnati Reds 5; St Louis Cardinals 6, New York Mets 3; Philadelphia Phillies 9, Chicago Cubs 7; San Francisco Giants 6, San Diego Padres 3; Houston Astros 1, Los Angeles Dodgers 0.

BASKETBALL

TAIPEI: Women's tournament: United States 98, West Germany 48.

SQUASH RACKETS

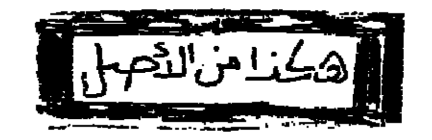
OAKLEIGH PARK: Porchester champion of champions: London finals: Men: A Hall (Purley CC) bt R Marlow (North Middlesex) 9-4, 9-4, 9-2. Women: N le Serve (Sutton and Cheam) bt B Watkins (Redbridge) 9-4, 9-1, 1-9, 9-2.

MOTOCROSS

HALLE Dutch grand prix (500cc): 1, E Geboers (Bel) Honda; 2, A Malherbe (Bel) Honda; 3, G Jobe (Bel) Kawasaki; 4, D Thorpe (GB) Honda. Second race: 1, Geboers; 2, Malherbe; 3, Jobe; 5, Thorpe. Overall: 1, Geboers; 2, Malherbe; 3, Jobe. World championship standings: 1, Malherbe, 225 pts; 2, Thorpe, 215; 3, Jobe, 214.

RALLYCROSS

PENVERY: British championship, round 3: 1, J Welch (1.7 Ford Escort turbo), 3min 54.2sec; 2, B Squibb (2.2 Ford Escort), 4min 00.9sec; 3, T Reeves (1.6 Ford Fiesta), 4min 07.0sec.



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Please write, in confidence, to Peter Greenaway, Ref: PF51/8729/TT.

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There is a growing demand for specialist legal advice on the U.K. and EEC laws relating to competition and the regulation of trade. This results both from increasing activity by the regulatory authorities and also a greater awareness by companies of how the law in these areas affects their operations.

To meet the expansion on this side of our practice we are keen to recruit young lawyers (preferably with some two years post-qualification experience) to join our team based in London and Brussels. Candidates should

- be prepared to specialise in this area;
- be willing to handle an interesting range of matters, mainly on behalf of multi-national companies; and
- ideally have some experience or at least an enthusiastic interest in this field, backed by initiative and a willingness to work under pressure.

Candidates, who should have good academic qualifications and preferably speak at least one other European language should write to:-
R.R. Phillipps, Lovell, White & King, 21 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2DY, enclosing full particulars.

Lovell, White & King

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Lombard North Central PLC, a Member of the National Westminster Bank Group, offers an exceptional opportunity to a Solicitor at its Head Office, London W.1.

We seek someone special to make a career with the Company: a versatile Solicitor with initiative and personality, a good academic record and up to 2 years general experience. He or she will apply the law practically, have a flair for problem solving, enjoy innovation and possess the drafting skills necessary to communicate in plain but legally effective language.

The Company and its subsidiaries provide a wide range of industrial and consumer credit, hire purchase, leasing and banking services. The Legal Services Department provides or supervises all the legal advice and legal work of the Company.

The successful applicant will enjoy taking responsibility, but know when to turn to others for help, and will play an active part in the commercial operations and decision-making processes of a major finance house. Areas of law involved will include consumer, company, contract, commercial, banking, taxation, leasing, partnership, employment, conveyancing, insurance, joint ventures, restrictive practices, monopolies, insolvency, litigation and EEC.

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Personnel Manager
Lombard North Central PLC
2 Purley Way
Croydon CR9 3BL

All applications will be seen by the Head of Legal Services Mr. D.W.B. Hopkins.

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A member of the National Westminster Bank Group

ASHURST MORRIS CRISP & CO.

Planning Solicitor

Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co. wish to recruit a Solicitor to join their existing team working within the Property Department and advising both the public and private sectors. The work is demanding and interesting, with a particular emphasis on appeals and compulsory purchase orders. Applicants wishing to combine planning with conveyancing work will be considered. The successful applicant, who will have been admitted for at least one year, may be from either private practice or local government service. An attractive commencing salary will be paid.

Apply in writing:
W. DRUMMOND,
Ashurst Morris Crisp & Co.,
Broadgate House,
7 Eldon Street,
London, EC2M 7HD

Assistant Solicitor

LEICESTER

Emgas, one of the largest Regions within British Gas, supplies 1.7 million customers and has a turnover of more than £650 million.

The Legal Department of East Midlands Gas provides comprehensive "in house" legal services to management. A young Solicitor commencing a legal career is required to work in a team of lawyers dealing with the manifold legal problems of a large commercial organisation.

The accent of the work of the post will be on litigation, employment law, conveyancing, commercial and contract matters.

This is an excellent 'starter' post with scope for advancement within British Gas. The benefits are those normally associated with a large company and include relocation assistance where appropriate. Salary in a range rising to £12,144 per annum [excluding 1984 pay settlement].

Detailed written applications [there are no application forms] to *Industrial Relations Manager, Emgas, De Montfort Street, Leicester*, quoting Ref. No. 12040 on both envelope and letter.

Closing date: 29 June 1984.

Emgas is an equal opportunity employer.

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Dow Corning, one of the world's leading manufacturers of silicone specialty chemicals, is a progressive multinational company.

We have an immediate vacancy at our U.K. Company in South Wales for a Solicitor to handle a wide range of the Company's legal affairs in the U.K., including contract drafting/review/negotiation, claims and litigation, property, labour and corporate matters. Expansion into international legal affairs possible.

The ideal candidate will have at least 3 years of legal experience since qualification in the field of commercial law, preferably in counselling industrial clients; initiative, good communication skills, and ability to work with minimal supervision are essential.

We offer a highly competitive salary and benefits package commensurate with experience and the importance of the position.

Please write enclosing full C.V. to *Mr H. Bolten, Legal Department, Dow Corning Europe, Chaussee de la Hulpe, 154, B-1170 Brussels, Belgium.*

DOW CORNING

LINKLATERS & PAINES

Anti-Trust Lawyer

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit an additional lawyer to undertake work in the field of UK and EEC anti-trust law, with an opportunity to combine this with general commercial legal work. Relevant post-qualification experience or an academic background in economics will be preferred, but neither is essential.

Salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience, will be attractive.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae and quoting reference 21, to:

John Hamilton,
Personnel Manager,
Linklaters & Paines,
Barrington House,
59-67 Gresham Street,
London EC2V 7JA.

LINKLATERS & PAINES

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A new position is being created in the Corporation of Lloyd's to provide the technical back up for two teams dealing with the re-registration of all Lloyd's Underwriting Agents, now required under a bye-law of the Lloyd's Act. The work will involve reviewing company memoranda, articles of association and partnership deeds and therefore a knowledge of company and partnership law is essential.

the post is an ideal development opportunity since following completion of the project there will be a move into the more general aspects of Lloyd's work. An attractive salary is offered together with a generous fringe benefits package including a non-contributory pension, annual bonus, heavily subsidised lunches and assistance with travel.

Please send a full c.v. to:
Mrs. S. M. Woollacott, Assistant Personnel Manager, The Corporation of Lloyd's, London House, 6 London Street, London EC3.

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Commercial Lawyer

£15K-£17K plus car

A major industrial concern seeks a young commercial lawyer to join its well established Legal Department in London.

This challenging post offers the opportunity to gain extensive professional experience with a demanding workload which covers all aspects of commercial and company matters and which has some international content.

The successful candidate will also be required to have (or gain soon after appointment) sufficient knowledge to act as the Department's Employment Law specialist advising professional managers in this field.

Candidates should be in their mid to late twenties with 2-6 years relevant experience. Travel is required, for which a car will be provided.

Apply with full c.v. to the address below. (Reference 987 must be quoted on your envelope. Enclose separately a note of any companies to which your application should not be sent.)

Peter Sainty, Everett's Recruitment, 172 Drury Lane, London WC2B 5QA.

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HEPHERD WINSTANLEY AND PUGH SOUTHAMPTON

require a

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with experience to join litigation department to deal mainly with civil litigation, with some matrimonial work and advocacy. Salary according to experience.

Apply with full c.v. to: **The Partnership Secretary, Hepherd, Winstanley and Pugh, 22 Kings Park Road, Southampton, Hants. SO9 2US.**

The Legal Department of the National Coal Board have a vacancy at their office at Eastwood, Nottingham, for a

Solicitor

The successful applicant will be of high calibre and is likely to be young. An above average academic record is required; broad experience would be an asset, although not essential, and applicants recently admitted would be considered.

The person appointed would join a team of lawyers serving a variety of the Board's operational functions.

The starting salary, in the range of £9,558 to £12,512, would be in line with the high level of ability required, and the career prospects are excellent.

Please write with brief details for an application form, no later than 2nd July 1984 to:

NCB **Mr J G Tyrrell, Regional Solicitor, Eastwood Hall, Eastwood, Nottingham NG16 3EB.**

TAX TRUST SOLICITOR

We have been requested by a leading International Bank to introduce a Solicitor to deal with off-shore, mainly private, Tax/Trust matters. To be domiciled in the Channel Islands, the appointee will receive an excellent remuneration package of £20,000+, together with the many career benefits associated with a Bank of this standing.

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Write Box 2724 The Times

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The accent in this group of divisions will be on practical training with the successful applicant expected initially to gain experience in all aspects of the work of a Justices Clerk's office in addition to training in court.

The length of training required will depend entirely on the motivation of the individual to succeed in an encouraging atmosphere.

Salary will be in accordance with the above scale and a suitably qualified person could commence on £5,678. J.N.C. conditions of service apply.

Letters of application, giving details of experience, age and qualification, together with the names and addresses of two referees, marked 'confidential', should reach me not later than the 29th June 1984.

C. A. ROBERTS,
Clerk to the Justices,
The Court House, Old Bury Road,
Thetford, Norfolk, IP24, 3AQ

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Required by old established Medway Towns firm. We are looking for an applicant aged under 30 with post qualification experience and keen to undertake advocacy both in the county and magistrates courts. Apply with c.v. to:

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Apply with career details to Head of Chambers

33 Park Place, Cardiff CF1 3BA

PERSONAL COLUMNS

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and IN MEMORIAM £3.25 a line (minimum 3 lines)

Announcements, authenticated by the name and permanent address of the sender, may be sent to:

THE TIMES
200 Gray's Inn Road
London WC1X 8EZ

or telephoned (by telephone subscribers only) to: 01-837 3311 or 01-837 3333. Funeral Directors' Direct Lines: 01-278 9168 or 01-278 9167.

Announcements can be received by telephone between 9.00am and 5.30pm, Monday to Friday, on Saturday between 9.00am and 12.00noon. (837 3333 only). For publication the following day, phone by 1.30pm.

FORTHCOMING MARRIAGES, WEDDINGS, etc. on Court and Social Page, £6 a line. 01-837 1234 ext 7714

Court and Social Page announcements can not be accepted by telephone.

Most other classified advertisements can be accepted by telephone. The deadline is 5.00pm 2 days prior to publication (i.e. 5.00 pm Monday for Wednesday). Should you wish to send an advertisement in writing please include your daytime phone number.

IN THIS WAS MANIFESTED the love of God toward us, because that God sent his only begotten Son into the world, that we might live through him. – 1 St. John 4 : 9.

BIRTHS

ARNN – on June 16 to Penny (née Houghton) and Larry of Claremont California – a daughter Kathleen Isobel Carus (Kate).

BENNETT. – On June 7th to Alison (née Hart) and James, twin sons, Edward James and Christopher David, brothers for Philip.

BLACKHAM. – On June 15th to Mary (née Allum) and Robert – a daughter (Sarah Ann), a sister for William.

CARTWRIGHT. – On June 14th to Caroline (née Tunnicliff) and Nigel – a daughter (Olivia).

CHARLES. – On 15 June, 1984, at Edgware General Hospital, to Anne (nee Moreland) and Richard – a son (Philip Anthony).

FLEMING.–On June 16th, to Caroline (nee Boscawen) and Angus–a daughter (Lucy).

GRIMWADE. – On June 12th to Joyce and John – a son (Robert James).

LANDALE. – On June 15 to Scilla (née Arnold) and Brian – a daughter.

LANDON. – On Friday, June 15th, 1984, at St Thomas's Hospital, London, to Virginia (nee Murray) and Robin – a son, a brother for Arabella.

LEACH. – On 11 June at St Albans to Jenifer (nee Rodwell) and Nigel – a daughter (Hilary Victoria).

LINGARD. – On 12th June to Jane and Timothy, a daughter, Cordelia.

MATTHEWS – On June 16th, at Queen Charlotte's to Michie (née Saincravil) and John, a son, Christopher James, a brother for Petrouchka and Vanessa.

MAY. – On June 17th to Julian (née Beney) and John in North Shields – a daughter (Phoebe Jane).

MEMMOTT. – On June 17th, in Blackburn, to Nessa and Clive, a son, Alexander George Clive.

OLIVIER WRIGHT – on June 6th to Annabel Olivier Wright and Colin Still, a daughter Miranda, a sister for Jonathan.

PLEYDELL-BOUVERIE. – On June 11th, to Evelyn (nee Conlon) and Rupert – a son (Edward Richard).

PUGH.–On 14th June, to Kate (née Maxwell) and Richard–a daughter (Megan Katharine), a sister for David and Tom

QUIRK – On June 14th, to Penelope (nee Gutherie) and Jonathan – a son (Richard Stuart), a brother for Janus.

RUSSELL.–On 15th June, 1984, at The Whittington Hospital, to Brigid (nee Wylie Carrick) and Martin–a daughter (Lavinia Katherine).

SHACKELFORD. – On 16th June to Sue and Mark, twin daughters.

STRANG. – On 12th June to David and Anna in London, a son, Isaac Jacob Toney.

TOWNSEND. – On 11th June in Hong Kong to Gillian (nee Rodwell) and Nicholas, a daughter (Katharine Denise), a sister for Simon.

VORLEY-MAHON. – On 19th May at St George's Hospital to Josie (nee Harris) and Michael – a daughter (Victoria Mary).

WATSON – on April, to Evelyn (née Patton) and James – a daughter, Lauren Katherine Jane, a sister for James Alexander.

ZAENTZ – on May 29th in Berkeley, California, to Paul and Beth a son Adam Ross

BIRTHDAYS

BEST WISHES. One day we went across the sea to see a rugby game but we were taken out for tea by two young lovely dames. From one set of morning layabouts to another.

MARGARET CLARKE of Walsingham – Greetings and love on your birthday from all the family.

DEATHS

ALLEN. – On 16th June, peacefully, aged 63 years, after a short illness, Jacki, of 10 Edward Road South, Walton St Mary, Clevedon, beloved widow of John and mother of Robert and Caroline. Funeral service at All Saints Church, Clevedon, on Friday, 22nd June, at 2.30pm. No flowers by request. Donations, if desired, to All Saints Church, c/o L. Bennett & Son, Funeral Directors, 9 Queens Road, Clevedon, Avon BS21 7TH, Tel. Clevedon 875882.

ANDERSON.–On 16th June, peacefully, in hospital, Margaret Doris, of Vancouver BC, much loved by her many relatives and friends.

BARROW. – On June 16th, 1984, peacefully at his home, Crawley, Witney, Oxon, Warren, aged 81 years, beloved husband of Juliet, dear father of Susan. Funeral service at St John's Church, Hailey, on Friday, June 22nd, at 2pm. Donations if desired to Save the Children Fund, Mary Datchelor House, Camberwell Grove, London, SE5.

BEATTY. – On June 16th, 1984, peacefully Dr John Edge, of Swallowfield, Berkshire. Funeral service at Swallowfield Church, on Wednesday, June 20th, 3.30pm. Family flowers only. Donations if desired to Imperial Cancer Research Fund, Room 186C, PO Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX. No letters, please.

BLANK, JOSEPH.–On 16th June. Deeply loved and for ever to be remembered by his son Victor, daughter Lisa (Boguslı), sister Pauline (Blasberg), son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandchildren, relatives and friends.

BURKILL. – Rev Professor T. Alec Burkill, Congregational Minister, East Bergholt, Suffolk. Suddenly at East Bergholt on June 15th, 1984. Funeral, Friday, 22nd. Inquiries 0206-298633.

BURTON. On June 15th peacefully in City Hospital, York, Doris Eileen aged 90, late of Acomb, York, widow of Mr H G Burton and mother of the late Phyllis Reid-Walker. Cremation private. No mourning and no flowers by her request.

CARDEN. – On June 16th, peacefully at home Colonel Donald Stapleton, CBE, BA, late Royal Leicestershire Regiment, beloved husband of Heather and much loved father of Susan, Averil, Catriona and Timothy and loving grandpa. Funeral Thursday, 21st June, 2.30pm, St Peter's Church, Evercreech. Donations if desired to British Heart Foundation, c/o Mrs S. Fone, Phoenix Cottage, Church View, Evercreech, Somerset.

FLEMING. – On 14th June at Peterfield Hospital, David Johnston, dearly loved husband of Hester, father of Susan and Belinda and grandfather of six grandchildren. Cremation at Chichester, Wednesday 20th June at 2.30pm. Family flowers only please. If liked donations to Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, London

GLOVER. – On June 14th suddenly at Much Wenlock Hospital, Helen Ruth widow of John Glover greatly loved by her family and friends. Funeral at Church Stretton Parish Church on Friday, June 22nd at 12 noon. Flowers and enquiries please to the funeral directors W. R. R. Pugh & Son, 135 Longden Coleham, Shrewsbury. Tel: 0743 4646.

GRAHAM – on June 14th, shortly after her return from her beloved New Zealand, after an illness borne with dignity, courage and humour, Mary, adored by her children, William and Virginia and by her family and friends both here and in New Zealand. Private funeral. A Memorial Service to be held later. Donations in lieu of flowers, to the Association for New Approaches to Cancer, 14 Addison Crescent, London W14 8JP.

GRIFFITHS.–On June 15th, at home, Elwyn Thomas (Griff), loving and much loved husband of Phyl and father of Alison and Hugh. Funeral service at All Saints Church, Sanderstead on Thursday, June 21st at 11 a.m. No flowers, please.

HALE. – On 17th June peacefully at Edgecombe Nursing Home, Newbury, Moira (Moll) beloved wife of the late Lieutenant Commander John Hale R.N. Cremation private, no flowers.

HALL. – On June 15th, 1984, peacefully after a prolonged illness, Lt. William Joseph George Henry Hall, RN of Houghton, Cambridge, aged 72 years, beloved husband of Julie and most loving father of Julie, Penelope, Maximilian, Rosemary and Isabella. Fortified by the rites of Holy Church. R.I.P.

HANDLEY. – On June 16th, peacefully at home, Richard Sampson, OBE, FRCS, aged 76. Beloved husband of Rosemary and loving father of Rosay and David, a dear father-in-law and grandfather of Josephine, David and Victoria. Funeral at Chilterns Crematorium, Amersham, on Wednesday, June 20th, at 4pm. Family flowers only to Sawyer Funeral Service, 32 West Street, Marlow, Bucks. But donations, if desired, to the Thames Valley Hospice, Marlow Branch, c/o Mrs M. P. Addison-Smith, 5 Tierney Court, Marlow

HARMAN HUNT. – On 17th June, 1984, Charles, aged 80, peacefully at King Edward VII Hospital, Midhurst, much loved husband of Joan, of Rotherdown, Petworth, stepfather of Edward, Barbara and Angela. Cremation private. Thanksgiving service Cuckfield Parish Church, nr Haywards Heath, 12 noon, Wednesday, 27th June. No flowers, by request.

HOLDER. – On June 17th Anna peacefully after a long illness. Private cremation Mortlake on 22nd June.

HUTT. – Dr Jill Hutt (nee Chappel) on June 16th suddenly but peacefully at home. Widow of Dr Charles Hutt, devoted mother of Penelope and Nicholas and grandmother of Helen, Peter, Patrick and Joanna. Deeply loved by all her family and friends. Funeral enquiries to Coots of Chesham. Tel Chesham 785151.

DEATHS

ILLINGWORTH – on June 16th peacefully in hospital after a long illness borne with the greatest courage, Margaret Howard (née Dixon) aged 71, beloved wife of Percy Illingworth, mother of Peter and Janet, grandmother of James and Jessica. A brave spirit loyal and true. Funeral service at Walding Crematorium on Friday 22nd June at 2.30pm. Flowers to E. Sargeant & Son, Funeral Directors, 61 St Leonards Road, Windsor, Berks.

LESLIE. – On June 16th, 1984, Peacefully, Lou, of 4 Grand Avenue, Hove, desperately missed by Celia, their son Stephen, Bridget, Grandchildren Lara and Ophelia, Titus, family and friends.

LIGHTFOOT. – On June 16th, 1984, peacefully, Constance Le Blanc of Whitecross House, Zeals, Wilts. Elder daughter of the late bursar of Corpus Christi College and Mrs Lightfoot of Oxford. Loved and respected by her family and many friends. Funeral service at St Martin's Church, Zeals on Friday June 22nd at 11am. Followed by interment Wolvercote Cemetery, Oxford at 2pm. No flowers please but donations if desired for St Luke's Hospital for the clergy, Fitzroy Sq, London or for Zeals Church, may be sent and all enquiries to Bracher Brothers, Funeral Directors, Gillingham, Dorset. 07476 2494

MORRISON – on June 17th, Freda, widow of the late Chester Morrison (U.S.A.), much loved sister of Ruth Connell Robertson and Victor Epstein. The Funeral has taken place.

MORRISSEY. – On June 14th, 1984, at St Catherine's Hospice, Crawley, after a long illness bravely borne, Sheila, much loved wife of Peter, mother of Charles, Anthony, Michael and Patrick. Funeral service, English Martyrs, Horley, 11am, Thursday, June 21st.

MORRIS. – On June 15th peacefully at Edenhall Nursing Home, Hampstead, John Erb, much loved husband of Nina and father of Anthea. Funeral service St Andrew's Church, Park Walk, Chelsea, 2.15 Thursday, 21st June. No flowers but donations if desired to Wolfe Barry Ward, Westminster Hospital

OUTHWAITE – On June 17th, 1984, peacefully, Alison Kathleen, of 66a Warwick Gardens W14. Born Melbourne, May 11th, 1901, only daughter of the late Robert Outhwaite, M.P., and Kathleen Outhwaite. For many years with "The Economist", sadly missed by Wendy, Brian and her family. Funeral private

PARTRIDGE, Lady Joan Emily (Johnnie), MBE, of Haslemere, Surrey, peacefully on the 17th June, 1984. Widow of Sir John Partridge, KBE, and much loved mother of David, Clare, James and Alison. Funeral service at St Bartholomews Church, Haslemere, on Friday, 22nd June, at 2.30pm.

POTTS. – On June 15th, 1984, Dorothy (Dee) Potts, née Gallimore. Unexpectedly but peacefully at home Upton, Wirral, aged 80 years. Dearly loved wife of the late Reverend Canon George C. Potts, loved mother of John, Judith and their families, beloved friend of Freda Kellett. Funeral service at St Saviours, Oxton, Birkenhead, Wirral, Wednesday 20 June at 12.30pm, followed by cremation at Landican, Birkenhead. Family flowers only please. Donations in lieu to St Johns Hospice, Mount Road, Bebington, Wirral. Enquiries to Alex Taylor Funeral Home, Greenbank, Upton, Wirral. 051-647 8323.

REED – on June the 16th 1984 peacefully, Christian William of Bolney, Sussex, aged 81. Beloved husband of Gabriel. Funeral service at St Mary Magdalen's Church, Bolney on Friday June 22nd at 3pm.

RUSSELL.–On June 16th, 1984, peacefully, at Auckland, New Zealand, Derek Campbell, late Royal Engineers, beloved husband of June and brother of Ailsa.

SAINT.–On Wednesday, 13th June, at home, 6 Glan Aber Park, Chester, after a long and painful illness bravely borne, Joan Saint (née Howarth), aged 35 years, beloved and loving mother of Philip, Nicholas, Alastair and Richard and daughter of Harold and Margaret. The funeral took place at Chester Cathedral on 18th June.

SCHILD. – On 15th June, 1984, at University College Hospital, Professor H. O. Schild, FRS. Private cremation on Wednesday, 20th June. No flowers, please

SCOTT-CLARK, JOSEPH MORRISON. – Funeral Requiem at St Mary the Virgin Church, Bourne Street, SW1 (nearest Tube Sloane Square) on Friday, 22nd June, at 12.30pm, followed by interment at 1.30, Highgate Cemetery. Enquiries Winkworth and Pemberton (ref JGU), Tel.: 01-828 7800.

SPENCER APPS – On June 18th, 1984, in a Folkestone nursing home, Ada Spencer Apps (née Lukey) aged 101 years. Much loved aunt, great aunt and friend to many. Thanksgiving service at United Reformed Church, Radnor Park, Folkestone on Wednesday July 14th at 12 noon. No flowers please, but donations to St John of Jerusalem, 135 Dover Rd, Folkestone will be acknowledged

STORR. – On June 16th at home after a short illness, Norman Storr, OBE, ex ICS and Home Office, beloved husband of Kay and father of Margaret, John and Peter. Deeply mourned by all his family and friends. Private funeral. No flowers, please, but donations if desired to Cancer Research.

WILLIAMS – on June 12 at Dorking, Olive Winifred, widow of David Williams, a former Managing Editor of the Evening Standard. Funeral 2.30 June 22 at City of London cemetery, Manor Park, E12. Flowers: orders to House of Flowers, Dorking 881777 or donations to Imperial Cancer Research Fund.

WORSKETT. – On June 17th, 1984 at Crispins Nursing Home, Farnham in her 93rd year, Muriel Johnston widow of Ernest Arthur Worskett, formerly of Bexhill on Sea and Leafield Oxon. Funeral at Aldershot Crematorium at 12 noon on Thursday 21st June, 1984. Flowers and enquiries to H. C. Patrick & Co. Farnham (0252) 714884

MEMORIAL SERVICES

BASSETT-SMITH. – A service of thanksgiving for the life of Guy Bassett-Smith, CVO, will be held at The Queen's Chapel of the Savoy, the Chapel of the Royal Victoria Order, Savoy Hill, London, WC2, on Thursday, 12th July, at noon.

HARMSWORTH, JANE PENELOPE – By kind permission of the Governor, a Memorial Service will be held at 11 am in the Chapel of The Royal Hospital, Chelsea on July 11th.

TREVELYAN-CLARK – The memorial service for the late Donald Walter Trevelyan-Clark, will be held at Tetbury Parish Church on Saturday, June 23rd at 11 am.

IN MEMORIAM

GAVESTON PIERS slain 19th June, 1312.

HARBISON in loving memory of Esther a dear wife and mother who died June 19th 1983. From her loving husband Tom and family.

WRIGHT Dr Christopher. Remembering Kit with very much love from Mum, Christine, Peter & John.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

TOGETHER, WE CAN BEAT CANCER

We're Britain's largest supporters of cancer research and with one of the lowest expenses to income ratios of any charity, we ensure your legacy, covenant, donation or gift in memoriam really will help.

CANCER RESEARCH CAMPAIGN (Dept TM 5/6) 2 Carlton House Terrace, London, SW1Y 5AR.

TED TINLING'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY. '60 Years in Tennis' available from Hatchards, Piccadilly. A must for all tennis fans.

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SUMMER will be more fun if you make the most of Britain. See our UK Holidays columns every Saturday.

OPEN GOLF, *St Andrews.* Spacious comfortable flat in old town, sleeps 4, qualified cook/housekeeper incl rate pw, with all meals £1,500. Mrs Bidstone, 0334 77107.

URGENT FRENCH GIRL 16, seeks exchange visit July (15/30) in England, August in France. Tel: Chironi 010 33 1 603 95 87 evening and 606 41 99.

BUSINESS WOMAN between houses available to "house-sit" July-Sept. London; highest refs. – Tel: 01-221 0990 (day).

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

LAST MINUTE BARGAINS

Ibiza	22/6 £89	29/6 £99
Menorca	22/6 £89	29/6 £109
Algrave	23/6 £109	30/6 £119
Crete	24/6 £119	1/7 £139
Corfu	24/6 £109	1/7 £129
Rhodes	20/6 £119	27/6 £139
Greek Isles	22/6 £119	29/6 £129
Cyprus	24/6 £189	1/7 £209

Holidays inc Flights ex Man or London + villa/appt s/c or hotel/taverna b/b accom transfers etc for 1 week. (For 2 weeks add £10-30)

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PUTNEY prof M, n/s, o/r, quiet house, £55 pw incl. gdn. P King 01-789 1675.

WRITER, civilised, non smoker, requires accommodation. See announcements.

W1. Prof girl, O/r in large maisonette, £120 pcm. 01-486 8284 after 6.

RENTALS

HARLEY ST, W.1.

Large sunny 3rd/4th floor maisonette, 3 dble bedrooms, large reception, study, fully fitted kitchen, 2 bathrms, sep w.c. Lifts. Fully furnished, yearly lease. £325 p.w.

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KNIGHTSBRIDGE. Very large 4 bed flat., lounge, kit & bath. £280 pw.

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W1/W2. LARGE SELECTION of 1, 2 & 3 double bedroom furnished flats available short term holiday lets, colour TV, fully ch, rentals £150/£350 pw fully inclusive. Telephone Graham Properties 637 4782.

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LUXURY APARTMENTS fully serviced, choice of Mayfair or adjacent to Kensington Palace, from £250 to £800 per week, 3 months to 2 years. Tel: 01-491 2626.

WESTMINSTER, SW1. – Spacious 3 bed flat in mansion block. Large recep, sep, dining rm, bath, kit, c.h., trad. furn. £240 p.w. Cootes 828 8251.

SUPERIOR FLATS & HOUSES. Available and required for diplomats, executives, long or short lets in all areas. Lipfriend and Co., 48 Albemarle St. W1, 499 5334.

WINDSOR 5 bedroom det furnished house. Available now. £208 pw. Frank Farr & Sons. Iver (0753) 655500.

LANDLORDS. – If you have high quality property to let to desirable tenants please call Henry & James. 01-235 8861.

AMERICAN BANK urgently requires a selection of 1-4 bedroom properties in Belgravia, Chelsea, Knightsbridge £200-600pw. Burgess 748 1710.

WANTED: Roomy flat/house, inner N/NW London, sensible rent; by grad professionals, impeccable refs. Day 222 7462 ex 9, eve 748 0948.

W.1. – Elegant 2 dble, bed, flat in excellent mod. block with 2 baths. Co. let. £190 p.w. Andrews 242 4451.

W.1. MEWS HOUSE. 2 beds., 2 receps., k. & b., c.h., c.h.w. 4/6 mths. £200 p.w. William Willett. 730 3435.

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W1. PATIO FLAT. Sep entr. 2 dbl bed, kit/bkfst, full furn & equipped. £220 pw. (034282) 4307. 01-248 8121.

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AVENUE LETTING AGENCY – Central & NW London lux homes, s & Lies. £150-£780 pw. 435 9884.

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LONDON, W10

Bright, characterful grnd. flr./first flr. Maisonette with large double recep. with good mod. furns, 2 dble., 1 sgle. bedrms., en-suite bathrm & shwr. rm. Fully equip. kit. CH/chw. Available immediately for 6-12 months plus.

£140 per week.

LONDON, W2

Very light 5-storey period House with lovely patio garden. Double reception with attractive combination of mod./antique furns., smart new fully equip. kit. 2 dble. & 2 sgle. beds., bath., clks. plus extra w.basin. CH/chw. Available 7th July.

£290 per wk. for long lets.

CHESTERTONS
01-937 7244

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THE BARBICAN E.C.2

1st and 2nd floor maisonette in modern complex, reception, kitchen, double bedroom, bathroom. £150 NEGOTIABLE to include c.h. lifts, porterage and e/phone.

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Spacious 1st floor flat set in elegant block, 2 receptions, kitchen, 2/3 double bedrooms, 1 single bedroom, bathroom, cloakroom. £300 p.w.

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SHORT SUMMER LETS. We deal in the most luxurious 3 week min lets in London, ie service flats, owners own homes, refs essential. Aylesford & Co. 351 2383.

10 MINS CITY. Magnificent unfurn 5 bed town house, 2 large receps, 3 baths. Excellent fit kit, terrace gdn & gge. £400 pw neg. F W Gapp. 589 3674.

HART RESIDENTIAL LETTINGS. We have furnished flats and houses in N, NW, Central London. £75-£600 pw. 01-482 2222.

HYDE PARK (Close). Delightful redecorated 3 bedrm, 2 bath, hse. Large recep, good kit. Gge. Close all amenities. £275. Lipfriend. 499 5334.

RUCK & RUCK 581 1741. Quality furnished & unfurnished properties in prime central areas urgently required and available. £150-£850 pw.

GARDEN TO RIVER, drawing rm (magnificent view to Hurlingham), 2 dble beds, k & b. Parking avail. Aug-Oct. £200 pw. 01-883 1515 day. 874 5739 eves.

CHELSEA. Luxury little pied a terre. 1 bed, col tv, ch, suit co executive. £125 incl pw. Tel 351 2927 1 yr co let.

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CENTRAL FLATS/STUDIOS 1 bed flats £50-£800pw. Short/long. Premium properties 794 5555 or 435 8687.

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YORK ESTATES. We have many properties to let all over London and urgently require more. From £80pw to £1,000pw. 724 0335.

QUALITY furnished flats & houses to let in the best London areas. Contact the experts, Anscombe & Ringland. 01-722 7101.

W.9 – Very attractive newly converted 2 bedroom flat. Own garden but rather scruffy area. £120 p.w. 01-422 2280

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We specialise in the letting & management of high quality houses in S.W & W London areas. If you are worried about letting your home, take advantage of our experience & personal service. We have lived abroad & know the problems.

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Property Management Services Ltd.
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TOLWORTH, SURREY
A nice semi. det. 6 bed. house
£180 p.w.

CATFORD
15 mins. City, large 5 bed house
£170 p.w.

STREATHAM VALE SW16
Nice 4 bed house, long let.
£120 p.w.

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QUEENS GATE, SW7. Delightful 2 bed furnished flat. Owner living abroad will require occupation approx 3 weeks per year. Available for only £100 per week to include h.w. and CH. Suit Commuter. References required. No Agents. Write Box 2180 H The Times.

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HOLLAND PARK, Lansdowne Cres, newly dec. lovely flat with character. 2 flrs, suit tidy prof pers or couple, poss sht co let. 1 bed, 1 lge, 1 din rm, 1 new kit, 1 bath. £135 pw. 01-455 0496.

A HAMPSTEAD, £135 p.w., c.h., spacious immaculate furnished flat, lounge, separate diner, 3 bedrooms, low outgoings. Contact owner 286 8040.

HOLBORN, WC1. Unfurnished flat to let, 4th flr. No lift, 2 bed, 1 recep, k&b. £1,100 pa excl. Cc. f&f. £3,000. Write with full details to Box 0611 R. Agents.

KING WOOD & CO – continuously require high quality furnished & unfurnished properties in prime central London areas for 1st-class tenants. 730 6191.

ANDREWS letting & management have an excellent selection of properties available for long & short lets. No letting fees to tenants. Tel: 01-242 4451.

HAMPSTEAD – Flat. Set in beaut. gdns, opp. Hamp heath. Ideally suit small visiting businessman or diplomats family. 3 bedrms. £175 pw. 01-455 0496.

TEMPTING TIMES

JCR JANE CROSTHWAITE RECRUITMENT LTD

TEMPS

TEMP during the Summer with J.C.R. We have lots of interesting jobs. Some are permanent vacancies in the £8,000 to £10,000 bracket. We need to build up a well known and successful team of bright temps with excellent skills who genuinely enjoy helping out in busy offices.

For further details please contact Sarah Motion on 581 2977/2947.

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WHAT'S STIMULATING, enjoyable and can go on for weeks and weeks? The answer is a marvellous temporary booking from Covent Garden Bureau, the agency with the most interesting assignments. Join us today. All skills needed. 53 Fleet St, EC4, 353 7696.

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YOUNG AND ARTICULATE learn to sell advertising space for Cornhill Publications. Earnings between £180-£515 pw. Londoners Call Jack Durkin on 01-240 1515.

TRAINEE MANAGERS required. £7,000 basic (negotiable). Probable first year earnings £12,000. Ring 01-828 0840.

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LOCHRANNOCH (SCOTLAND) week in July (13-20) studio sleeps 4 luxury amid highland grandeur (£250) Phone 0738-20990 after 5.

LEGAL NOTICES

In the Matter of HAMMOND AND MOXON Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being VOLUNTARILY WOUND UP, are required, on or before the 19th day of July, 1984, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned Philip Monjack, FCA, of 30 Eastbourne Terrace, London W2 6LF the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 7th day of June 1984.
P MONJACK
Liquidator.

EDUCATIONAL COURSES

French Institute SUMMER COURSE

2-week Intensive Course in Oral French all levels, 60 hours' tuition (25 June – 6 July)

Immediate application

Details: 14 Cromwell Place, London SW7 2JR
Tel: 01-589 6211 ext. 42

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

BLUTHNER Grand Piano 5ft. 6in. Black. Aliquot scaling. No. 15788. £1,600. Day 01-505 1481. Eves. 624 4334 or 385 5875.

PIANOS: H. LANE & SONS. New and reconditioned. Quality at reasonable prices. 326 Brighton Rd, S. Croydon. 01-688 3513.

THE PIANO WAREHOUSE. London's leading specialists in restored pianos. Free catalogue. 23 Castlehaven Rd, NW1, 01-267 7674.

THE PIANO WORKSHOP. Quite simply there's nowhere better to buy or rent a new piano. Catalogue. 2 Fleet Rd, NW3. 01-267 7671. 7 days.

WANTED, STEINWAY. Grand, under 7 feet. First class condition. Tel. 01-280 5306.

A BABY GRAND 4ft 6in Welmar Bluthner. Perfect instrument £1250 ono 01-722 2648.

WANTED. All pianos. Excellent prices, uprights preferred. 021-458 2926.

SUPER SECRETARIES

SECRETARY required for Architects in South Kensington. Previous experience in this field essential. Hours 9-5.30. Three weeks holiday, salary c. £7,000 p.a. Please telephone 589 7469.

FASHION £7,500. A leading fashion house in W1 requires a Secretary to work for the Wholesale Director. Duties include correspondence, travel arrangements, setting up international clothes fairs, meeting the public and lots of telephone work. You should have good skills (90/55), be well spoken and presented and have a lively personality. Age 25+. Please call 434 4512. Crone Corkill Rec Cons.

SECRETARIES FOR ARCHITECTS and Designers. Permanent/temporary positions. AMSA Specialists Agency 01-734 0532.

ENTERTAINMENTS

CC Most credit cards accepted for telephone bookings or at the box office.
When telephoning use prefix 01 only when outside London Metropolitan Area.

OPERA & BALLET

BLOOMSBURY, Gordon St, W1. 01-387 9629. Morley Opera Tchaikovsky's CHEREVICHKI 7.30pm June 22-27. 'a rare and enchanting operatic experience' S.Times.

COLISEUM S 836 3161 cc 240 5258

DUTCH NATIONAL BALLET

Hans van Manen Festival. Until Sat Eves 7.30, Sat Mat 2.30. Ton't, Tomor, Thurs PIANO VARIATIONS II III IV V / PORTRAIT / ADAGIO / HAMMERKLAVIER.

GLYNDEBOURNE FESTIVAL OPERA with the London Philharmonic Orchestra. Until 17 August. SOLD OUT. Tel for possible returns only. Ton't, Thur, Sat 5.35, L'Incoronazione di Poppea. Tomor, Fri 5.10, Sun 4.10 Cosi fan tutte. BOX OFFICE 0273 812411.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE, COVENT GARDEN Resv: 240 1066/1911. Standby info 836 6903– 10am-8pm (Mon-Sat). Access/Visa 'S'. 65 amphi-seats avail for all perfs (except this Fri & Sat), from 10am on the day.

THE ROYAL OPERA

Ton't, Thur, Mon at 7.30pm, Falstaff. Fri at 6.00pm. Aida (please note early start: late-comers not admitted until interval following Act 2).

CELEBRITY CONCERT

Sat at 8.00pm with Ileana Cotrubas and Thomas Allen. Piano: Geoffrey Parsons.

SADLER'S WELLS THEATRE EC1, Rosebery Av. Tube: Angel. 01-278 8916 (5 lines).

GILBERT & SULLIVAN SEASON New Sadler's Wells Opera HMS Pinafore, The Gondoliers, The Mikado. TONIGHT THE MIKADO, 7.30.

Grp Sales 01-930 6123 Wells Stagecoach, a before and after show bus service. Phone B. Office for details. Info hotline: 01-278 0855 (24 hrs)

CONCERTS

BARBICAN HALL, Barbican Centre EC2 01-638 8891/01-628 8795. No perf today. Private Event: parts of the Centre will be closed. Sat 8pm London Symphony Orchestra Nicholas Cleobury cond.

ROYAL FESTIVAL HALL (01-928 3191) CC 928 8800 Wednesday 20 June LSO Uri Segal, Nigel Kennedy. Tchaikovsky: Fantasy Ov. Romeo & Juliet; Beethoven: Violin Concerto; Dvorak: Symphony No 9 (from the New World).

THEATRES

ALBERY 836 3878 cc 379 6565/379 6433. Group Sales 930 6123/836 3962. Fully air conditioned. REDUCED PRICE PERFORMANCES Mon eves & Thur mats. Eves 8.0, Thur, mat. 3.00, Sats 5.30 & 8.30. ROY KINNEAR "MARVELOUS" S Times ANTHONY QUAYLE "HYPNOTIC APPEAL" Std JOYCE REDMAN "GREAT COMIC CREATION" S Tel in THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE by David Garrick and George Colman. "FUNNY ... JOLLY ... FAST AND LIVELY" F Times "STYLISH PRODUCTION ... LIKE A BREATH OF FRESH AIR" S Time

ALDWYCH 836 6404, 379 6233. Eves 7.30, Mat Wed 3, Sat 4 & 7.45. Credit Cards 379 6433. Tim Rice & Stephen Oliver's "Glittering & Entertaining" D Tel BLONDEL Starring PAUL NICHOLAS "THE FUNNIEST MUSICAL I'VE EVER SEEN" Hing, London News. Group sales 930 6123/379 7179. Over 250 Performances

AMBASSADORS 836 6111 cc 741 9999. Grp Sales 930 6123. Eves 8.0. Today Mat 3.0, Sat 5.30 & 8.30. THE LITTLE THEATRE OF COMEDY PRESENTS JUDY CAMPBELL PATRICK RYECART and DAVID FIRTH THE IMPORTANCE The Musical Version of Oscar Wilde's THE IMPORTANCE OF BEING EARNEST Directed by TONY CRAVEN MUST END SATURDAY

APOLLO VICTORIA 828 8665 cc 630 6262 Grp Sales 930 6123

STARLIGHT EXPRESS

Music by ANDREW LLOYD WEBBER lyrics by RICHARD STILGOE directed by TREVOR NUNN "A MUSICAL THAT SURPASSES ANYTHING AROUND IN EVERY DIMENSION" D Exp. Eves 8.0, Mats Tue & Sat 3.0 & 8.0. BOX OFFICE OPEN 10am-8pm. Apply daily to Box Office for returns. 100 tickets are held for Tuesday matinees only, available at the Box Office from 10am on day of performance, limited to 2 per person. Some £2 standing room tickets are available ½ hour before every performance for the unwaged & students. Now booking to March 1985

APOLLO (Shaftesbury Ave) S CC 437 2663 434 3598 Mon-Fri 8.00 Sat 5.30 & 8.30, Thur 3.00 Grps 930 6123. SUSAN GEORGE PATRICK MOWER and JOHN STRIDE in CLIFFORD ODETS' THE COUNTRY GIRL "THIS GREAT & POWERFUL PLAY" Punch, "Gloriously brought to life" D. Mail, "Magnificent" N.o.W., "It works powerfully" Gdn.

BARBICAN. 01-628 8795/638 8891 cc (Mon-Sat 10am-8pm).

ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY

BARBICAN THEATRE, Mon-Fri 7.30, Sat 2.00 & 7.30 THE COMEDY OF ERRORS. "an uproarious evening" S. Tel (runs 2hrs 20). JULIUS CAESAR returns 29 June. MEASURE FOR MEASURE returns 29 June. Day seats £5 from 10 am.

THE PIT Mon-Fri 7.30, Sat 2.00 & 7.0 LIFE'S A DREAM by Calderon de la Barca "no playgoer can afford to miss this production" (runs 2¼hrs). BOOKING OPEN TODAY for new season from 19 July – THE HAPPIEST DAYS OF YOUR LIFE by John Dighton, TWELFTH NIGHT & HENRY VIII, and in The Pit new play RED STAR by Charles Wood, THE DEVILS by John Whiting & NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS by Philip Massinger

BUSH THEATRE 743 3388. CANDY KISSES by John Byrne. ENDS Sat Eves 8pm.

CHICHESTER FESTIVAL THEATRE Box Office (0243 781312). ALAN BENNETT'S FORTY YEARS ON, alternating with THE GERSHWIN/WODEHOUSE MUSICAL OH, KAY Eves 7.30 Mat Thurs, Sat 2.30

CHURCHILL THEATRE, Bromley (16 mins Victoria) 460 6677 until July 7th PATRICK CARGILL, MICHAEL CRAIG, GAYLE HUNNICUTT, EMLYN WILLIAMS in THE DOCTORS DILEMMA Mon-Fri 7.45 Sat 8.0 Mat June 21 & July 5 2.30 June 25 & July 7 4.30pm.

COLISEUM 836 3161 cc 2405258. The Incomparable CHINESE ACROBATS direct from Chungking, 2 wks only from Mon. next 25 June until Sat. 7 July. Ntly. 7.30, Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2.30. 60 Fantastic Acrobats, Gymnasts, Dancers, Magicians & Trick Cyclists. Tkts. £3.30 to £12.60.

COMEDY 01-930 2578. CC 839 1438 Eves 8, Fri & Sat 6 and 8.45

BEST MUSICAL Standard Drama award. BEST MUSICAL N.Y. Drama Critics. BEST MUSICAL N.Y. Drama Desk. BEST MUSICAL N.Y. Outer Critics. THE INTERNATIONAL SMASH HIT MUSICAL COMEDY. LITTLE SHOP OF HORRORS "I LOVED IT – HOPE IT RUNS FOR A 1,000 YEARS" Time Out SEATS AT SOME PERFS FROM £5 Group Sales Box Office 930 6123

COTTESLOE 928 2252 cc 928 5933 'S' (National Theatre's small auditorium – low price tkts). Ton't 7.30, then June 22 & 23 the Pulitzer Prize winning play GLENGARRY GLEN ROSS by David Mamet. Tomor & Thur 7.30, then June 25 & 26 ANIMAL FARM.

CRITERION. Fully air cond. S 930 3216 cc 379 6565/741 9999/379 6433. Grp bkgs 836 3962. Mon to Fri 8.0, Thurs. Mat 2.30, Sat 5.30 & 8.30. The Theatre of Comedy Company in "A PERFECT EXAMPLE OF BRITISH FARCE AT ITS BEST" Daily Mail ROBIN ASKWITH IAN LAVENDER BERNARD BRESSLAW in RUN FOR YOUR WIFE Written & directed by RAY COONEY NOW IN ITS SECOND SIDE-SPLITTING YEAR "OUTRAGEOUSLY FUNNY" Daily Telegraph

DONMAR WAREHOUSE, Earlham St, Cov Gdn. 379 6433. Ton't 11pm: POPPIE NONGENA Mon, Sat 8pm. 'Stirring' T. Out 'Stunning' Obs. 'Triumphant' C. Limits.

Today's television and radio programmes

Summaries: Peter Dear and Peter Davalle

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Frank Bough and Selina Scott. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; television choice at 6.55; a review of the morning newspapers at 7.18 and 8.18; horoscopes at 8.33; gardening advice and cookery hints between 8.30 and 9.00.

9.00 Ask the Family Robert Robinson is the questionmaster for this general knowledge quiz between the Timms family of Southampton and the Russells of Edinburgh (r). 9.25 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Ben Thomas (r). Ends at 10.55

1.05 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Michael Fish. 1.22 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial news followed by news headlines with subtitles). 1.25 Little Misses and the Mister Men. A See-Saw programme for the very young (r).

1.40 Great Sporting Moments. The 1972 Wimbledon Mens singles final between Smith and Nastase.

2.00 Royal Ascot. Live coverage of three races preceded by the royal drive down the course. The Queen Anne Stakes (2.30); the Prince of Wales's Stakes (3.05); and the St James's Palace Stakes (3.45). The commentators are Peter O'Sullevan, Jimmy Lindley and John Hanmer. The fashions are described by Sally Ann Voak. 4.18 Regional news (not London).

4.00 Cooperage. A documentary on barrel making.

4.20 Play School, presented by Sheelagh Gilbey. 4.45 Make 'Em Laugh. In the second of his series about the silent comedies Mark Curry features films made in and around houses. 5.05 John Craven's Newsround.

5.10 Wildtrack. Mike Jordan finds a family of voles by a chalk stream in Hampshire and Su Ingle has some tips on how to photograph wildlife.

5.40 Sixty Minutes. begins with the world and domestic news from Moira Stuart.

6.40 You Can't See the Wood. The last programme of the series and David Bellamy examines the plight of Snowdonia woodland which is in danger of losing all its oak within the next half century.

7.05 Blankety Blank. Terry Wogan's celebrity word game. (r) (Ceefax titles page 170).

7.40 Sorry! The last episode in the comedy series starring Ronnie Corbett as the mother-dominated middle-aged librarian (r).

8.10 The Montreaux Golden Rose Pop Festival. Part three, includes Adam Ant, Duran Duran and Queen.

9.00 News with Sue Lawley.

9.25 Real Lives: Siva's People. The story of Siva, a retired schoolmaster who lost his son in last year's fighting in Sri Lanka between the Singhalese and the Tamils (Ceefax titles page 17).

10.10 Come Dancing. The second semi-finals Midlands and West against the North West. The professional demonstrations are provided by Michael Stylianos and Lorna Lee and Broadway dancer Vicki Regan in a special routine with her partner, Peter Maxwell.

10.55 Top Sailing. Bob Fisher reviews Britain's Olympic prospects and reports on the West Lancashire 24-hour race at Southport.

11.30 News headlines and weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Anne Diamond and Nick Owen. News from Gordon Honeycombe at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; Hardy Amis's garden at 6.40 and 8.15; news of faulty blood-pressure gauges at 6.45 and 8.45; exercises at 6.50 and 9.15; the day's anniversaries at 7.05 and 8.13; Popeye cartoon at 7.23; Nicola Pagett at 7.40; Madness at 7.52; Gyles Brandreth's video report at 8.34; cooking with Rustie Lee at 9.03.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 For Schools: Basic arithmetic 9.45 The language used to express gratitude and to flatter. 10.04 A day out on a school trip. 10.23 Religious education. 10.43 The 1967 demonstrations in Moscow, London and Peking against Chairman Mao's Cultural Revolution. 11.08 Training to be a nurse in a busy hospital. 11.25 On a family camping holiday. 11.38 A new, French, approach to the treatment of drug addiction.

12.00 Orm and Cheep. Puppet fun with a young bird and a worm. 12.10 Rainbow. Learning with puppets (r) 12.30 The Sullivans.

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston. 1.30 A Plus Revisited. A discussion about the Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill (r).

2.00 Take the High Road. 2.30 The Love Boat. Comedy and romance set on board a cruise liner. 3.30 Sons and Daughters.

4.00 Orm and Cheep. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Dangermouse (r). 4.20 How Dare You! Music, magic and mayhem presented by Floella Benjamin. 4.45 CBTV. 5.15 In Loving Memory. Comedy series about a family firm of undertakers (r).

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames news.

6.20 Help! Viv Taylor Gee with news of two services designed to help people take a holiday – Country Wings and Relief Carers.

6.30 Crossroads. Diane Hunter learns she has been promoted for the remaining fortnight she will be working at the motel.

6.55 Reporting London. Graham Addicott presents a profile of Richard Branson as his Virgin Atlantic airline prepares to take to the skies while Jackie Spreckley examines the phenomenon of the continuing popularity of the Rolling Stones.

7.30 Scarecrow and Mrs King. The United States secret service team investigate a deal between an American financier and the East Germans (Oracle titles page 170).

8.30 The Morecambe and Wise Show with guests Patricia Brake and Royce Mills (r) (Oracle titles page 170).

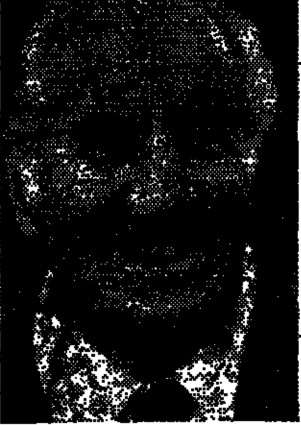
9.00 Play: Singles Night, by Eric Chappell and Jean Warr. Comedy about two divorced women and two men – one unmarried, the other deserted – who meet at a Singles Night disco. Starring Robin Nedwell and Jane Carr.

10.00 News followed by Thames news headlines.

10.30 Perry. A documentary about the life and career of Britain's most famous tennis player, Fred Perry (see Choice).

11.30 Airline. Part three of the nine-part drama starring Roy Marsden as an ambitious ex-Royal Air Force pilot, determined to own his own airline (r).

12.25 Night Thoughts from Joan Shenton.



Fred Perry: an ITV profile at 10.30 pm)

CHOICE

● The process of warming us up for Wimbledon fortnight officially gets under way tonight: two documentaries, one from BBC TV, ambitiously spanning a century of tennis and concentrating on the women; the other, from Thames Television, spanning half a century, and concentrating on the men – and on one man in particular. PERRY (ITV, 10.30pm) has had a long gestation. It marks the 50th anniversary of Fred Perry's first Wimbledon victory. Luckily for everyone concerned, Mr Perry is still around, and able to give Ian Littlesmith's film the first person singular touch. Luckily, too, no other Briton has won the men's singles since Mr Perry, so his glory remains uneclipsed by the passing years. And there will be a sympathetic response from all corners of the British Isles to Mr Perry's concluding comment: "I've always said that tennis players are not really made; they just happen. I think it's about time another happening came along." In his seventies, Mr Perry is no more concerned about projecting an attitude of mock modesty than he was in his twenties. "If you've got a man down, never let him get up: stamp on him. I was the first Englishman who hated to lose." You will not find Fred Perry's picture in the sporting world's gallery of reluctant heroes. And it is, perhaps, surprising that it is in bronze, not steel, that he is preserved in effigy, within a smash or two of the scene of his Wimbledon triumphs.

● THE WOMEN OF WIMBLEDON (BBC2, 8.10pm) as well as reminding us that British tennis has been more fortunate in its women singles finalists than in its men, also serves as a warning against making judgments that are as ill-considered as they are sexist. Tennis, says the anonymous pundit who speaks through Peter Ustinov's lips, "affords the gentler sex a training in graceful and charming movements. But I don't think any lady will ever be able to play seriously." Mr Ustinov, sometimes sporting Victorian straw boater and heavily-striped jacket, sometimes not, weaves in and out of Phil Pilley's and Graham Maughan's film in both the role of serious tennis fan and comical commentator ("the next thing the women will be asking for is the vote!"). Virginia Wade, however, is satisfied with adopting a single identity, a champion who put grace and charm second.

Peter Davalle

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Modernism: Bolshevik Art. 6.30 The Study of Drawings 6.55 Biology: Only in the Mating Season. 7.20 Biology: Skeletal Adaptation. 7.45 Physics: Vibrations of Music Ends at 8.10.

9.00 Ceefax.

9.26 Daytime on Two: Mao Tse-tung's 42-year leadership of Chinese Communist Party. 9.48 Ceefax 11.00 Birds' nests. 11.17 How a computer helps the Welsh Water Authority control the River Dee. 11.40 Ceefax. 2.00 A young girl at a karate class. 2.15 The coastal resort of Minehead in and out of season. 2.40 The individuality of the artist. Ends at 3.00.

4.00 Royal Ascot. The Coventry Stakes (4.20) at Royal Ascot.

4.35 Film-Doc Savage, The Man of Bronze (Ron Ely).

6.10 News summary with subtitles.

6.15 Film: Because of Him* (1946) starring Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. Romantic comedy with Durbin as the stage struck waitress who is unwittingly assisted by a famous actor to gain a role in a Broadway production. With Franchot Tone as an amorous playwright. Directed by Richard Wallace.

7.40 The Great Egg Race introduced from Manchester by Professor Heinz Wolff. Teams from Epsom, Ross-shire and Southampton are challenged to build an engine that is capable of lifting 14lbs to height of four feet. Guest judge is steam engine enthusiast and steeplejack, Fred Dibnah.

8.10 The Women of Wimbledon. A documentary about the Ladies' champions of Wimbledon, beginning with a reconstruction of the first final, in 1884, between two sisters, Maud and Lilian Watson. With Peter Ustinov, Liza Goddard and Virginia Wade (see Choice).

9.00 The Young Ones. The final programme of the series and the boys' landlord interrupts their game of cricket with some bad news.

9.35 One Man and his Dog. The second semi-final of the BBC Television International Sheepdog Championship is between Danny Wild from Littleborough and Gordon Watt of Omagh. In the Brace Championship John Campbell of Scotland with his dogs Roy and Moss, meets Wyn Edwards of Wales with Bill and Jaff. Introduced from the hills above Loch Lomond.

10.20 Rhythm on Two.

10.50 Newsnight. The latest world and domestic news plus an extended look at one of the main stories of the day.

11.35 Royal Ascot. Highlights of the opening day of the meeting.

11.50 Open University: Calculus: Behaviour of Functions. 12.15 Managing the Managers. Ends at 12.45.

CHANNEL 4

4.45 Countdown. The first quarterfinal of the fast-moving anagrams and mental arithmetic competition is between the number one seed, computer programmer Robert Richland from Surrey and freelance journalist Tony Rand, also from Surrey. Richard Whitsley is the questionmaster with Gyles Brandreth the adjudicator in the event of a dispute.

5.15 Years Ahead. Magazine programme for the older viewer, presented by Robert Dougall. This evening there is a look back at the highlights of the last series which included reports on loss of hearing, wooden toymaking and glasswork (subtitled).

6.00 Old Country. Jack Hargreaves with his weekly report from Wessex.

6.30 Whose Town is it Anyway? The final programme of the series that tackles key issues in local and community politics. This evening's edition is in the form of a discussion on the main points of the series and on future developments. Among those taking part are Ken Livingstone, Walter Goldsmith and Edwina Currie.

7.00 Channel Four News.

7.50 Comment. On the soap box tonight with his view of an item of topical importance is Malcolm Harper, director of the United Nations Association.

8.00 Brookside. Having returned home from their Spanish holiday the Grants prepare to tell the rest of the family about Sheila's pregnancy. But their children, Damon and Karen, have their own theories about their parents' behaviour.

8.30 4 What It's Worth. Consumer affairs programme presented by Penny Junor. Martin Smith talks to three home buyers who bought their property on the strength of a faulty survey that did not reveal costly problems; Bill Breckon investigates methods of improving coach safety; and David Stafford discovers the Which? best orange juice.

9.00 Film: Angel City (1980) starring Ralph Waite and Paul Winfield. Drama about a West Virginian family who fall on hard times and are tricked into working as crop pickers for a farmer who employs a sadistic overseer who believes in violence to keep his workforce under control. Directed by Philip Leacock.

10.50 Black on Black. Lord Pitt, about to become the president of the BMA, talks about his career; Nigerian tennis player Duke Odizor talks about other black players; and there is a report on the mayor of Hackney's proposal to set up a black bank. Music is provided by Eek-a-Mouse, a top reggae musician.

11.45 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing: Weather.

6.10 Farming Today. 6.25 Shipping Forecast.

6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News. 6.45 Prayer. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 News. 7.20 Your Letters. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day. 8.35 Yesterday in Parliament 8.57 Weather: Travel.

9.00 News.

9.05 Tuesday Call: 01-580 4411 – "Animal Behaviour". With Dr David MacDonald and Dr Roger Mugford.

10.00 News; Enterprise. Market Answers Ltd.

10.30 Morning Story: "Penalty" by William Miller. Read by Jonathan Watson.

10.45 Daily Service.

11.00 News; Travel; Thirty-Minute Theatre: "A Little Behind on the Video" by Richard Everett. Comedy starring John Glover as the man who is asked by his boss to record a television programme for him! (r).

11.33 Wildlife. Questions from Northamptonshire Trust for Nature Conservation.

12.00 News; You and Yours.

12.27 Brain of Britain 1984. (14) Scotland. 12.55 Weather.

1.00 The World At One: News.

1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.

2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Includes a feature on a management course for women hoping to achieve executive posts. Also, the fifth instalment of Little Sister.

3.00 Afternoon Theatre: War Song, by Michael Davies. With Robert Blythe and Christian Rodska. Comedy, set in rural Wales in the early 1960s. Problems with a lost sheep and a touring German choir.†

4.00 News: Harvest of Dust. Hugh Prysor-Jones investigates the ever-increasing wide open spaces – deserts. Those taking part include Perez de Cuellar, Secretary General of the United Nations, who talks about the terrible plight of people living in the west African Sahelian countries. Deserts there have reached a critical level in their increasing size and, earlier this year, an emergency meeting of heads of state of these countries was held.

4.40 Story Time: "Laughing Gas" by P. G. Wodehouse (12).

5.00 PM: News Magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather: Programme News.

6.00 The Six O'clock News: Financial Report.

6.30 It Makes Me Laugh. The favourite comedy moments of Jeremy Nicholas, who talks to John Dunn.

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 File On 4.

8.00 Medicine Now. Geoff Watts reports.

8.30 The Living World. Presented by Peter France.

9.00 In Touch. Magazine for the visually handicapped.

9.30 Keep Your Tails Up. British storytellers are stranded in an airport in Rome. With Vincent Kane.

9.45 Kaleidoscope. Arts magazine. Tonight's edition includes comment on the film The Return of Martin Guerre; the ITV serialization of Warwick Deeping's Sorrell and Son; Neil Simon's play The Prisoner of Second Avenue, at Nottingham Playhouse; and Ron Hansen's book The Assassination of Jesse James.

10.15 A Book At Bedtime: "Far Away and Long Ago" by W H Hudson. Abridged in ten parts (7) Serpent and Child. Read by Ian Holm.

10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.00 News Headlines.

11.15 The Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament.

12.00 News.

12.15 Close, Shipping Forecast.

England: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30am Weather; Travel. 10.45 The Song Tree. 16 11.00 Time and Tune 26. 11.20 Time to Move. 11.40 Music Arcade. 11.55 Reading Music. 1.55-2.00pm Listening Corner. 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 History: Not So Long Ago. 2.20 Maths – with a story! 2.40 Pictures in Your Mind. 5.50-5.55 PM (continued). 11.00 Study On 4: Nursing Extra (2). 11.30-12.10 Open University: 11.30 Open Forum: Students' Magazine. 11.50 The Genesis of British Beat (1). 12.30-1.10 Schools Night-time Broadcasting: Multi-Cultural Resources from the Caribbean (3 & 4).

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.05 Morning Concert: Smetana's overture The Secret; Mozart's Horn Concerto No 4 (Civil/Royal Philharmonic); C P E Bach's Harpsichord Concerto in G, Wq 43, No 5 (Bob Van Asperen, and Melante 81); Bax's symphonic poem Tintagel.†8.00 News.

8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Rossini's overture The Siege of Corinth: Hummel's Septet in D minor; and Dukas's scherzo The Sorcerer's Apprentice.†9.00 News.

9.05 This Week's Composer: Milhaud. The Concertino d'automne (Joy and Bonneau, pianos); the Saudades do Brasil (Bolcom, piano); Violin Concerto No 2 (Gertler/Prague SO).†

10.00 Weill and Kodaly: Kurt Weill's suite The Silver Lake: and Kodaly's suite Mary Janos.†

10.55 Elgar: BBC Singers in performances of works including O happy eyes, Op 18 No 1; and Love's tempest, Op 73, No 1.†

11.10 Parikian/Fleming/Roberts Trio: Schubert's Trio in E flat, D 929.†

12.05 BBC Scottish SO: with the Trio Zingara. Wagner's Siegfried Idyll: and Martinu's Concertino for Piano Trio and Orchestra. Part one of the concert.†1.00 News.

1.05 Concert: part two. Dvorak's Symphony No 6.†

2.00 Guitar Encores: Manuel Barrueco plays Bach's Suite No 2, BWV 997.†

2.15 Prometheus: Beethoven's Variations and Fugue in E flat, Op 35 (Gilels, piano); Liszt's symphonic poem Prometheus: Wolf's Prometheus (Schorr/LSO). And, at 3.10, Betthoven's Symphony No 3 (stereo and mono recordings).

4.00 Martino Tirimo: piano recital. Mozart's Fantasy in C minor, K 396; Reizenstein's Legend Op 24 and Scherzo in A major, Op 21; and Schumann's Humoreske, Op 20.†4.55 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Michael Berkeley's selections. Music by Britten, Respighi, Rimsky-Korsakov, Delius and Debussy.†

6.30 Renaissance Ornamentation: with the Schola Cantorum Basiliensis. Includes Basano's embellished versions of other composers' works.

7.00 The Barber of Seville: Nello Santi conducts the Suisse Romande Orchestra and Chorus of the Grand Theatre, Geneva in Rossini's two-act opera. Leo Nucci is Figaro, with Raquel Pierotti (Rosina), John Aler (Almaviva), Raimondi (Don Basilio), Gabriel Bacquier (Bartolo), Paolo Martinelli (Fiorello) and Ava June (Berta). Act one.†

8.35 Pleasure, Voyages and the Mad Doctor of Canton: Norman Rodway reads the second of three excerpts from William Hickey's memoirs. Tonight, the adventurer becomes a cadet in the East India Company.

8.55 The Barber of Seville: the second and final act of the Rossini opera.†

9.50 Delius, Britten and Elgar: Kenneth Sillito (violin) with Anthony Goldstone (piano). Delius's Sonata No 3, Britten's Sonatina Romantica, for solo piano, 1940; and Elgar's Sonata in E minor. The Britten work is a first broadcast.†

10.50 C P E Bach: The English Concert, under Pinnock (harpsichord) play the Symphony in B minor (Wq 182 No 5) and the Symphony in G, Wq 182, No1.†

11.15 News. Until 11.18.

VHF only: Open University. 11.20pm Rousseau versus the Enlightenment; and 11.40 to 12.00 The Question Why.

Medium only: 10.55am-6.10pm The fifth day of the First Test between England and the West Indies.

Radio 2

News on the hour Major bulletins: 7.00 am, 8.00, 1.00 pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. News headlines: 5.30 am, 6.30, 7.30, 8.30.

4.00 am Colin Berry. † 5.30 Ray Moore †including 8.31 Racing Bulletin 10.00 Jimmy Young. † 12.00 Ken Bruce †including 1.05; 2.02 Sports Desk 2.05 Gloria Hunniford †including Racing from Ascot: 2.30 The Queen Anne Stakes. 3.05 The Prince of Wales Stakes. 3.45 The St James's Place Stakes. 3.02; 4.02 Sports Desk. 4.05 David Hamilton †including 5.05; 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.05 John Dunn †including 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only). 7.30 Cricket Scores. 8.00 The Million Dollar Musicals. The popular musicals of the last 25 years. 9: "Cabaret" which won eight Hollywood Oscars. The programme also touches on the career of the film's producer, Cy Fever, and its director, Bob Fosse. The programme is narrated by Stubby Kaye. 9.00 Night Owls with Dave Gelly. †9.55 Sports Desk. 10.00 Dealing with Daniels. Duggie Brown, Michele Dotrice and Patrick Moore are dealt cards by Paul Daniels. 10.30 A Proper Charlie. Starring Jack Smethurst as Charlie Garside. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight). 1.00 Patrick Lunt presents Nightride. † 3.00 Big Band Special with the BBC Big Band. † 3.30 String Sound with Jean Challis. †

Radio 1

News on the half-hour 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and then at 12.00 midnight (MF/MW).

6.00 am Bruno Brookes. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates. 11.30 Gary Davies, including 12.30 Newsbeat. 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Janice Long, including 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen. 10.00-12.00 John Peel. † VHF Radios 1 and 2: 4.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 am With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 6.30 Called To The Bar. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 Fosdyke Saga. 7.45 Network UK. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Such Sweet Harmony. 8.30 the Left-Handed Sleeper 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Sing A Song of London. 10.00 Discovery. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Cricket. 11.30 Sports International. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 A Chapter of Adventures. 12.45 Sports Roundup. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 Network UK. 1.45 A Jolly Good Show. 2.30 cricket. 2.45 Such Sweet Harmony 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Omnibus. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Sing A Song of London. 8.45 A Chapter of Adventures. 9.15 Letter from London. 9.25 Book Choice. 9.30 The Alternative Proms. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Scotland This Week. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Roundup. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Music For A While. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 World News. 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 A Jolly Good Show. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Report on Religion. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 The World of Singing. 2.30 Middlemarch. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 3.30 Discovery. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

All times in GMT

BBC 1 Wales: 1.22-1.25 News of Wales Headlines. 4.18-4.20 News of Wales Headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 10.10-11.00 Music Makers in Rehearsal. 11.00-11.50 Come Dancing (as BBC1 10.10pm). 11.50-12.25am Top Sailing (as BBC1 10.55pm). 12.25 News and weather. Scotland: 1.20-1.25 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 11.30 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 1.22-1.25 Northern Ireland News. 4.18-4.20 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 10.55-11.30 International Athletics. 11.30 News and weather. England: 5.55pm Regional news magazines. 11.35 Close.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Cymru a'r Mor. 2.20 Ffalabalam. 2.35 Y Gannit hon. 2.55 Interval. 3.05 Face the Press. 3.35 Union World. 4.05 Great Walks. 4.30 Countdown. 5.00 Pictiwrs Bach. 5.05 Ludwig yr ail. 5.35 Chopper Squard. 6.30 Sí. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Awyr Iach. 8.00 Scully. 8.30 Man About the House. 9.00 Portread o Leopold Kohr. 9.50 Ear-Say. 10.45 Eleventh Hour. 12.10am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30-2.00 Exchange Flags. 2.30 Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 This Is Your Right. 6.05 Crossroads. 6.30 Granada Reports. 7.00-7.30 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.45am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.30-3.30 Devlin Connection. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 News. 6.02 Northern Life. 7.00-7.30 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Hill Street Blues. 12.30am River Tees Festival. Closedown.

YORKSHIRE As London except: 12.30-1.00 Just Our Luck. 1.20 News. 1.30-2.00 Calendar. 2.30 Adventurer. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Survival. 6.00 Calender. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Mysteries of Edgar Wallace.* 12.40 Closedown.

TVS As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Afternoon Club Riverside Special. 3.30-4.00 Silver Spoons. 5.15-5.45 Young Doctors. 6.00 Coast to Coast. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Give Us a Clue. 11.30 Casablanca. 12.30am Company, Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Sons and Daughters. 2.30 Report Back. 2.55 Cartoon. 3.00 Vintage Quiz. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.10 Job Spot. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 What's Your Problem? 7.00-7.30 Give Us a Clue. 11.30 Late Call. 11.35 Trapper John. 12.35am Closedown.

ULSTER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Paint Along With Nancy. 3.00 Nature of Things. 3.30-4.00 Adventurer. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Jazz. 11.55 News, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardens for All. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 That's Hollywood. 3.00-3.30 Vintage Quiz. 5.15-5.45 Bygones. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Survival. 11.30 Protecters. 12.00 Living and Growing. 12.30am Prayer for Life, Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30-3.30 Shillingbury Tales. 5.15-5.45 In Loving Memory. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Silver Spoons. 11.30 Lou Grant. 12.30am News, Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Country Practice. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbillies*. 6.00 News. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Give Us A Clue. 11.30am Closedown.

HTV Wales As HTV West except: 6.00pm-6.35 Wales at Six.

CENTRAL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 Gardening Time. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 Strangers. 3.00 Take the High Road. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Vintage Quiz. 6.00 Crossroads. 6.25 News. 7.00-7.30 Give Us a Clue. 11.30 Newhart. 12.00 Closedown.

CHANNEL As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15-5.45 Once Upon a Time . . . Man. 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30 Vintage Quiz. 7.00-7.30 Give Us a Clue. 11.30 Magnum. 12.25am Closedown.

TSW As London except: 12.30pm-1.00 It's a Vet's Life. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.30 Strangers. 3.30-4.00 Gambit. 5.15 Gus Honeybun. 5.20-5.45 Crossroads. 6.00 Today South West. 6.25 Diff'rent Strokes. 7.00-7.30 Give Us a Clue. 11.30 Fisheries News. 11.40 Magnum. 12.35am Postcript. Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.30 Devlin Connection. 3.30-4.00 Glenroe. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.35 Crossroads. 7.00-7.30 Give Us A Clue. 11.30 Rock Alive. 12.00 News, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN. † Stereo. ★Black and white. (r) Repeat.

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

Entertainments

THEATRES

CINEMAS

ART GALLERIES

Batons, bricks, blood as police and pickets clash

One-stop support ships for Navy

By Philip Webster
Political Reporter

The Government is going out to competitive tender for a new Royal Navy support vessel designed to carry both fuel and stores, and to replenish ships with them simultaneously.

It plans to build up to six Auxiliary Oiler Replenishment (AOR) vessels of about 30,000 tonnes and will shortly be inviting the industryu to submit proposals.

The concept of a "one-stop" support ship is new to the Royal Navy but already used by several navies around the world. The attraction is that by allowing ships to take on board stores, ammunition and fuel at the same time, rather than in separate operations as at present, the support vessels reduce the duration of risk.

The Government expects to place an order for the first next year and to have it in service by the end of the decade. It will have its own self-defence capability, including a vertical-launch Sea Wolf missile system, a helipad for helicopters landing from frigates and a helicopter of its own. It will work closely with the Navy's new Type 23 frigates.

Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, announced details of what he described as a "new concept in ship procurement" at the start of a two-day Commons debate on the 1984 defence estimates.

It was the first time the Government had gone out to competition for proposals to design and then build the first class of a type of ship of such importance and complexity.

In a strong response to critics of the Trident system, Mr Heseltine said claims by its oponents that it represented an unnecessary escalation of the arms race, that the alternatives were more acceptable and that its cost would distort the rest of the defence programme, did not stand the test of analysis.

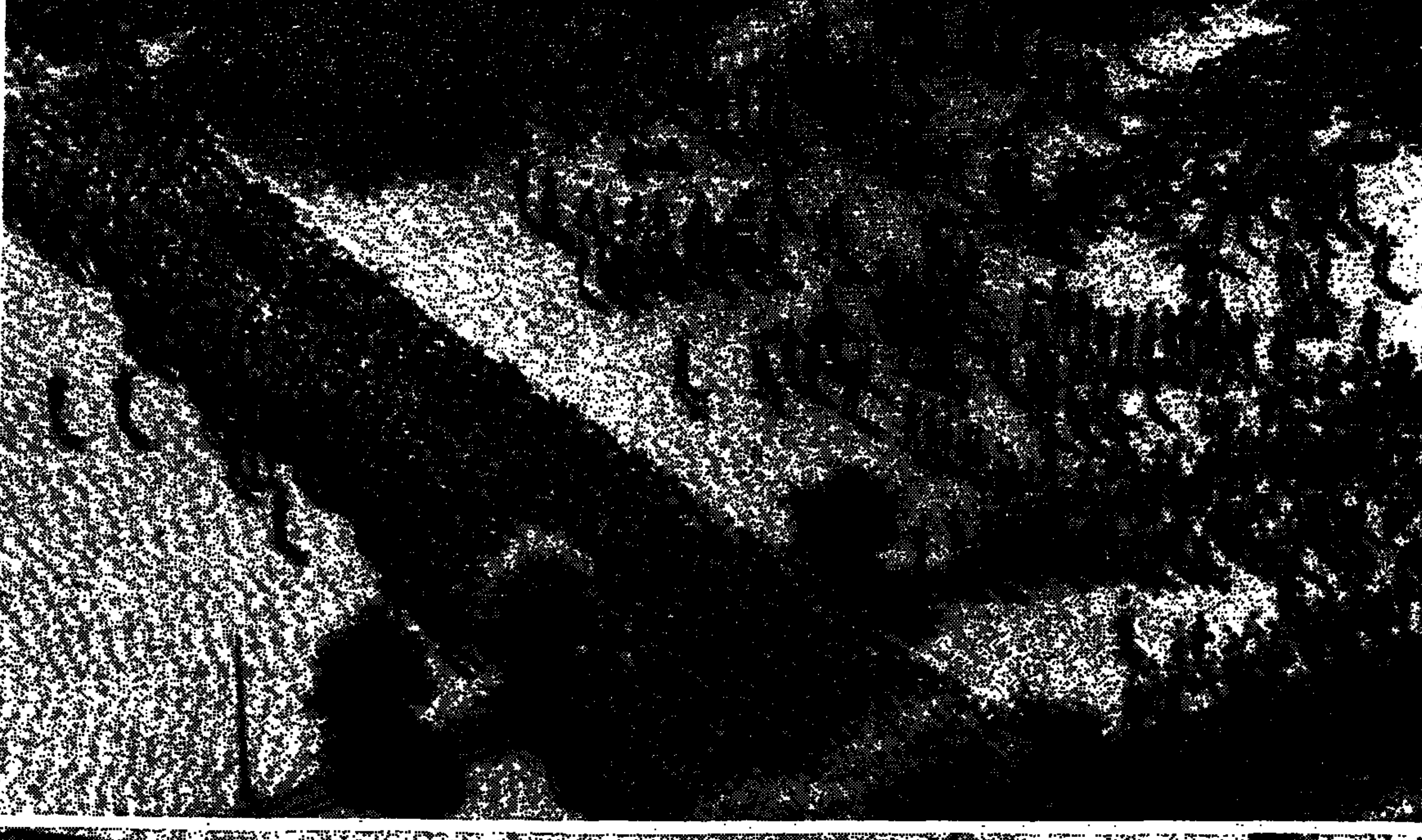
Referring to the estimate last week by the all-party Select Committee on Defence that Trident would cost £9.4m, nearly £700m more than the figure in the Defence White Paper, Mr Heseltine said it had focused attention on the exchange rate. There were other factors in the equation, he said.

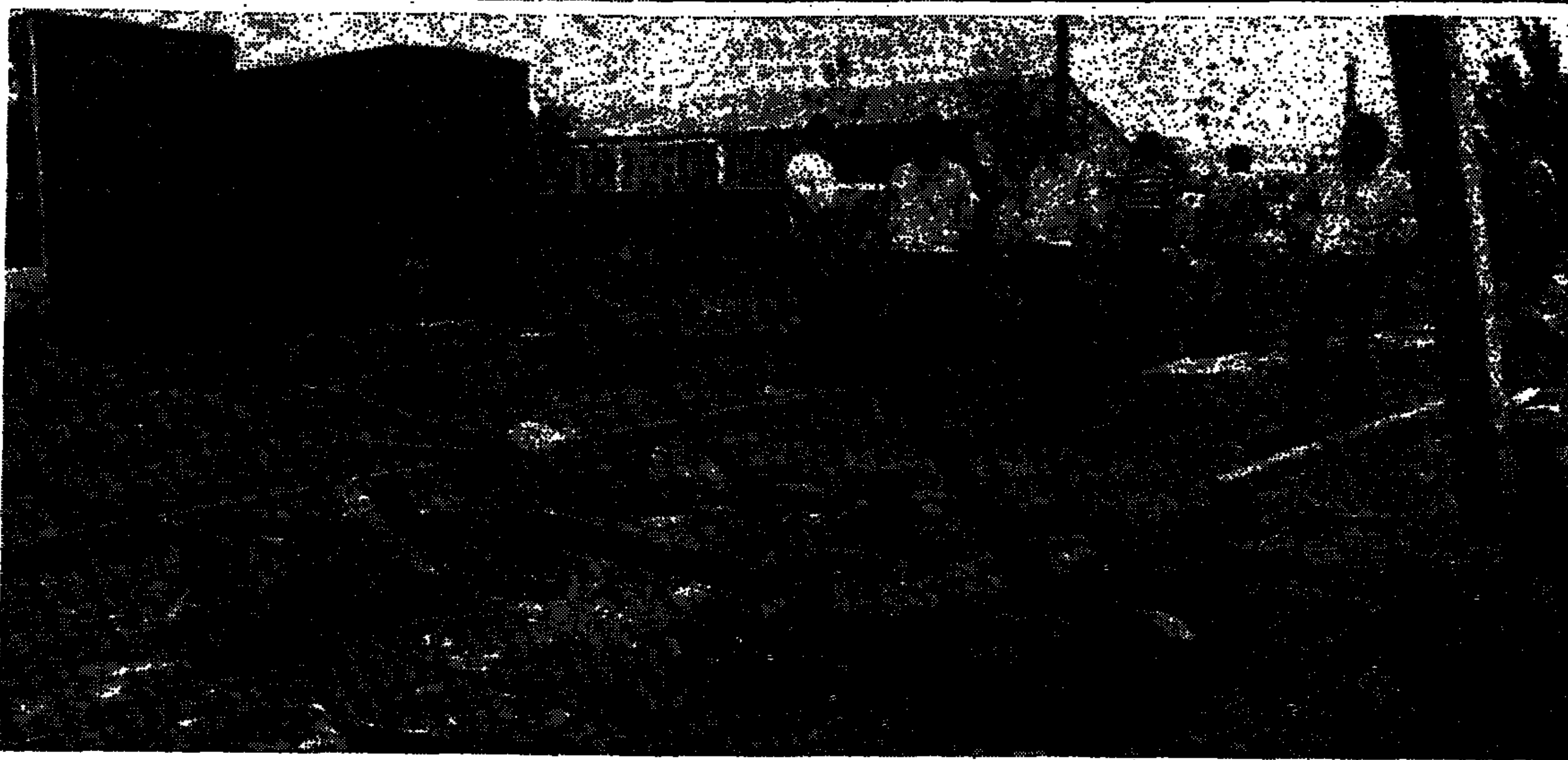
"I do not intend today to depart from convention and to introduce new figures

Tanks, page 2
Parliament, page 5



Battle-scarred: a bloodstained picket at Orgreave.





Battle lines drawn: Orgreave resembles a mediaeval battleground with angled stakes (above) set up by pickets against the police horses. Massed ranks of police (top) confront the pickets.

The battle of Orgreave

Continued from page 1

strators above the plant were also swelled to more than 2,000.

Police, led by helmeted officers equipped with riot shields began to push them back, and hand-to-hand fighting broke out on open ground. Then mounted officers were sent in again, and as the demonstrators retreated to stand their ground by the railway bridge, a cascade of bricks, bottles, iron bars and jagged glass descended on the heads of the advancing policemen.

Police stormed across the bridge under a deluge of stones, as mounted officers and with short shield squads – policemen equipped with smaller shields – advanced with truncheons drawn, and started making arrests. It was thought that it was about that time that Mr Scargill was injured.

Police chased miners and demonstrators along the embankment on the far side of the bridge where a garage had been broken into and three vehicles taken and set on fire to form a barricade.

The battle of the railway bridge went on for nearly two hours and when it finished, Mr Clement showed journalists the scene of devastation.

The barricade, was still issuing acrid black smoke. At the back of it, a senior officer pointed to eight wooden stakes, their ends sharpened to points, set in stone and pointed towards the police line. "They were intended for the horses", he said.

● Mr Neil Kinnock yesterday blamed the Government for the clashes at Orgreave and Mr Tony Benn described the scenes there as a pitched battle which smacked of civil war

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

The Prince of Wales visits the Department of Transport and opens its new headquarters at the Royal Aircraft Establishment, Farnborough, 10.15.

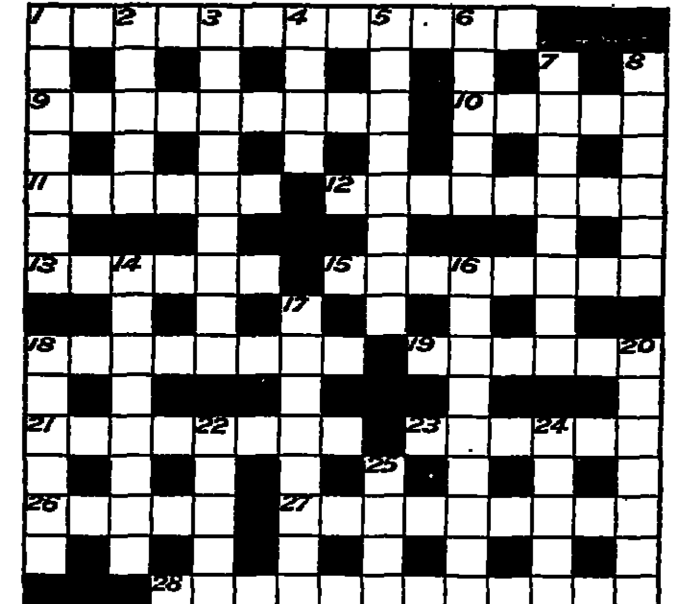
Princess Anne visits Bath; she opens the Knightstone Housing Association at Ladymead House, 12; the Ornamental Garden at the Royal United Hospital, 2.20, and later opens St John's Hospital Chandos House extension, 3.45.

Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, Patron, British Limbless Ex-Sevice Men's Association, attends a tea party at Royal Hospital, Chelsea, 3.20.

The Duke of Kent visits the British Army Equipment Exhibition at Aldershot, 10.25.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,460

This puzzle was solved within 30 minutes by 47 per cent of the competitors at this year's Bristol regional final of the Collins Dictionaries Times Crossword Championship.



ACROSS

1 Cowards not to get distressed by casualty at Maiwand (6,6).
9 Endless politeness an attribute of this mistress (9).
10 Born a king, but dim (5).
11 Half of them manoeuvre to keep in service (6).
12 Advantage has importance, we hear, but no advance by moving thus (8).
13 On a Chinese river see Goldwyn search for gold (6).
15 Singer one has to catch in the cradle? (8).
18 Fish the Minotaur had (8).
19 It included some of the Peloponnese (6).
21 Hard labour for one arriving then (8).
23 Where the faithful gather in a Soviet city, say (6).
26 Movement dismissing a Roman deity (5).
27 The first to spot a leopard (9).
28 Bad-tempered about no states receiving fuel vessel (12).

DOWN

1 Diabolical writer? (7).
2 Fool's mate with pawn (5).
3 Manipulator's bad language about rising poets (9).
4 This guy's a sap only in a classical context (4).
5 Not distinguishing variation of note, with four examples (4-4).
6 Second such game would be dark and gloomy (5).
7 Old servant secures a lawyer's services (8).
8 Toast when port is drunk (6).
14 The army girl receives a single bed abroad (8).
16 Maybe shop around to a greater extent as a student (9).
17 Cheeky monkey gets right amongst the grain (8).
18 Much activity in the dressmaker's rear extension once (6).
20 Declare daily up-turn in entrance to underworld (7).
22 She has a Greek letter? Yes, from Russia (5).
24 Leave nothing as capital in S America (5).
25 What a wag in conversation! (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,459

DISASTROUS AMEN
U A C O N A E
EARTHQUAKE SCOT
L D O N I R A H
LIDO DANTESQUE
M N L E D S U R
EVERMORE STREAM
T A S S A O
REFUSE REQUESTS
O I T S C R T T
PRECENTOR ADAM
O L R C E T U
LADY SOUTHERNER
I E G E U C I
SARK LEADERSHIP

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

New exhibitions

Fruits of Summer; Yew Tree Gallery, The Square, Ellastone, Ashbourne, Derbyshire; Tues to Sun 10 to 6; (ends July 21).

Kertisz: 90th birthday celebration; National Museum of Photography, Prince's View, Bradford; Tues to Sat 12 to 8, Sun 2.30 to 6; (ends July 29).

Work by amateur artists and craftsmen, Blackfriars, Ladybellegate St, Gloucester; 10 to 5 daily; (until June 23).

Aberdeen Portrait of a City: photographs by Alfred Eisenstaedt; Art Gallery and Museums, Schoolhill, Aberdeen; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 8, Sun 2 to 5; (ends July 7).

Last chance to see

Paintings and drawings by Peter Greenham; Norwich School of Art; St George's St, Norwich; 10 to 5.

Music

Recital by Justin Jones (violin), Valerie Pardon (piano); Chichester Cathedral, 1.10.

Concert by the Hunt-Henson duo; Leicester Cathedral, 8.

Concert by the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra; St Magnus Cathedral, Kirkwall, Orkney, 8.

Organ recital by Andrew Shaw; St Ann's Church, Manchester, 12.45.

Concert by the Goldberg Ensemble and the Delius Singers; St Mary's Church, Bowdon, Altrincham, Cheshire, 7.30.

Organ recital by Gordon Basbridge, Cromer Parish Church, 8.

Talks, lectures

From Paraoh to Peasant: Sculpture in Egypt, by K Hazell; Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers St, Edinburgh, 11.

El Salvador

The Post Office has suspended mail services to El Salvador until further notice because of a postal strike.

Complaints guide

A new leaflet *Complaints about Dentists, Chemists, Opticians and Family Doctors*, a guide on how to complain, is now available free from the Family Practitioner Committees and Community Health Councils.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Conclusion of debate on defence.

Lords (2.30): Trade Union Bill, committee, second day.

Anniversaries

Births: James VI of Scotland, afterwards James I of England, Edinburgh, 1566; Thomas Fuller, preacher and scholar, Aldwincle, Northamptonshire, 1608; Blaise Pascal, mathematician and philosopher, Clermont-Ferrand, France, 1623; Charles Haddon Spurgeon, Baptist minister, Kelverton, Essex, 1834; Sir Ernst Chain, pioneer of penicillin, Nobel laureate 1945, Berlin, 1906.

Deaths: John Emerich, 1st Baron Acton, historian and philosopher, Tegernsee, Germany, 1902; Sir James Barrie, London, 1937.

TV top ten

National top ten television programmes in the week ending June 10:

ITV

1 Jim Davidson's Special Thames, 14.05m
2 Coronation Street (Wed) Granada, 13.70m
3 Coronation Street (Mon) Granada, 12.95m
4 Morecambe and Wise Show Thames, 12.30m
5 The Price is Right Central, 11.65m
6 Crossroads (Thu) Central, 11.40m
7 Crossroads (Tues) Central, 11.30m
8 Crossroads (Wed) Central, 11.15m
9 Emmerdale Farm (Tue) Yorkshire, 10.60m
10 Sorrell and Son Yorkshire, 10.00m

BBC 1

1 That's Life, 9.90m
2 Dynasty, 9.50m
3 Porridge, 9.45m
4 Crimewatch UK, 9.25m
5 Nine O'Clock News (Thur), 8.90m
6 Nine O'Clock News (Wed), 8.55m
7 Top of The Pops, 8.15m
8=Sorry, 8.10m
8=Nine O'Clock News (Fri), 8.10m
10 News and Sport (Sat 21:50), 7.80m

BBC 2

1 The Two Ronnies, 8.90m
2 The Young Ones, 6.00m
3 Stage Door Canteen, 4.65m
4 Call My Bluff, 4.45m
5 Nature, 4.40m
6 Sybil, 3.75m
7 Sunday Grandstand, 3.65m
8 Entertainment U.S.A., 3.60m
9 News Review (Sun), 2.75m
10 One Man and His Dog, 2.60m

Channel 4

1 Man About The House, 3.75m
2 The True Glory, 3.35m
3=Scully, 3.10m
3=Last Day of Summer, 3.10m
5 Brookside (Wed), 2.85m
6 Cheers, 2.80m
7 Brookside (Tue), 2.75m
8 Sex Matters, 2.20m
9 Lifers, 2.10m
10 Soap, 1.80m

S4C

In Welsh:
1 Newydd Bob Nos IND, 61,000
1=Noson Lawen IND, 61,000
3 Llun Ar Y Sgrin BBC, 40,000
3=Mae Hi 'N/Mr Borrow IND, 40,000
5 Awyr Iach BBC, 39,000
5=Y Byd Ar Bedwar (Wed) HTV, 39,000

In English:
1 Brookside (Thu), 98,000
2 The Avengers, 87,000
3 The True Glory, 79,000
4 Chopper Squad, 71,000
5 Shanghai Express, 69,000

Breakfast television: The average weekly figures for audiences at peak times (with figures in parenthesis showing the reach – the number of people who viewed for at least eight minutes):
BBC1: *Breakfast Time*: Mon to Fri 1.5m (5.7m)
TV-am: *Good Morning Britain*: Mon to Fri 1.4m (5.9m); Sat 1.6m (4.1m).
Broadcasters' Audience Research Board.

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.61	1.54
Austria Sch	27.75	26.15
Belgium Fr	80.50	76.50
Canada $	1.84	1.77
Denmark Kr	14.36	13.66
Finland Mkk	8.36	7.91
France Fr	11.95	11.45
Germany DM	3.91	3.72
Greece Dr	157.00	148.00
Hongkong $	11.15	10.55
Ireland Pt	1.27	1.21
Italy Lira	2410.00	2310.00
Japan Yen	335.00	319.00
Netherlands Gld	4.41	4.19
Norway Kr	11.17	10.62
Portugal Esc	198.00	190.00
South Africa Rd	2.16	2.02
Spain Pta	216.50	205.50
Sweden Kr	11.53	11.03
Switzerland Fr	3.26	3.09
USA $	1.42	1.37
Yugoslavia Dnr	186.00	176.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied yesterday by Barclays Bank Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.

Retail Price Index: 351.0.

London: The *FT* Index closed up 5.4 at 821.2.

Roads

London and South-East: A40: Lane closures E of Savoy Circus on westbound carriage way between 6am and 4pm. A2165: Roadworks between Ambleside Ave and Streatham High Rd.

The Midlands: M1 Contraflow operates between junction 25 (Nottingham) and Junction 26 (Ripley). A38: Contraflow, between the Watchorn Island (A61 junction) at Alfreton and the motorway (M1) roundabout at Junction 28 near Matlock, Derbyshire. A6: Contraflow between Derby and Leicester at Hatern.

The North; M26: Contraflow system between junction 26 (Dewsbury) and junction 27 (Leeds). M6: Contraflow between junction 32 and 33 (M55 and Lancaster). A623: Delays at Tideswell crossroads.

Wales and West: M4 Contraflow between junction 21 (Avonmouth) and 22 (Chepstow). A39: Roadworks between Minehead and Williton, Somerset Wide load should avoid. A38: Northbound lane closure on the Plymouth Hill under bridge between Plymouth and Exeter.

Scotland: A726: Single lane traffic at Barnsford Bridge N of M8 (Junction 29). A7: Roadworks at Roxburghshire, two miles S of Hawick. A9: Expect delays at Killiecrankie Perthshire.

Information supplied by the AA

Pollen forecast

	Pollen count	Peak times
Aberdeen	low	noon to 3 pm
Basildon	med	noon to 3 pm
Bath	high	3 to 6 pm
Belfast	low	–
Bradford	med	3 to 6 pm
Brighton	low	6 am to 9 am
Carlisle	–	–
Darlington	low	9 am to noon
Dudley	low	noon to 3 pm
Edinburgh	low	3 to 6 pm
Exeter	high	3 to 6 pm
Glasgow	low	noon to 3 pm
Hull	med	3 to 6 pm
Isle of Wight	low	9 am to noon
Leeds	low	noon to 3 pm
Lincoln	high	3 to 6 pm
London	low	9 am to noon
Maidstone	low	9 am to noon
Norwich	low	9 am to noon
Preston	med	3 to 6 pm
Reading	–	–
Rotherham	med	3 to 6 pm
Runcorn	med	3 to 6 pm
Tewkesbury	low	noon to 3 pm
Warwick	med	3 to 6 pm*
Salford	med	3 to 6 pm
Southampton	low	9 am to noon
Swansea	med	3 to 6 pm

* except during rain

Issued by National Pollen and Hay Fever Bureau

The papers

The Daily Star, commenting on the teachers' strike, says that it is the ordinary families who are suffering the most. Working mums are either having to take time off to look after children who have been sent home, or pay someone to do it for them. It adds: "Isn't it time the teachers gave up instead of stepping up, this pointless and unpopular action?"

The Daily Mirror commenting on John McEnroe's bad behaviour on the tennis court, says: "The pity is that the officials who run the sport are too scared to stand up to him. They let him get away with very blue murder. But if only one umpire had the spirit to announce: 'Mr McEnroe, you are disqualified', he would do more for the sport than any number of spoiled brats who wield a racket."

Weather forecast

A ridge of high pressure will be maintained over England and Wales.

6am to midnight

London, E Midlands: sunny periods, wind variable light, max temp 24C (75F).

SE, central S, SW England, E Anglia, Channel Islands: sunny periods, coastal fog patches, wind variable light, max temp 24C (75F).

E, NW England, S, N Wales: sunny periods, scattered thundery showers, coastal fog, wind variable light, max temp 24C (75F).

W Midlands, central N England: sunny periods, scattered thundery showers developing, wind variable light, max temp 24C (75F).

Lake District, NE England, Borders: sunny intervals at first, becoming cloudy with outbreaks of rain, heavy in places, wind variable light, max temp 19C (66F).

Isle of Man, Edinburgh, Dundee Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, Central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll, Northern Ireland: rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain or drizzle, heavy in places, wind moderate, max temp 18C (64F).

NE,NW Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: rain at first, becoming mainly dry, sunny intervals developing, wind light to moderate, max temp 17C (63F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Thursday: very warm, with outbreaks of thundery rain spreading to the South.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): wind variable light, isolated showers later, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea smooth. St George's Channel: wind variable light, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea smooth. Irish Sea: wind W light, locally moderate in N, visibility moderate with fog patches, sea smooth

Sun rises: 4.43 am. Sun sets: 9.21 pm
Moon rises: 12.56 am. Moon sets: 10.32 am
Last quarter: June 21.

Lighting-up time

London 9.51 pm to 4.13 am
Bristol 10.01 pm to 4.23 am
Edinburgh 10.32 pm to 3.56 am
Manchester 10.11 pm to 4.09 am
Penzance 10.05 pm to 4.42 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	c	19	66	Guernsey	s	19	66
Birmingham	f	23	73	Inverness	c	21	70
Blackpool	f	17	63	Jersey	s	23	73
Bristol	f	23	73	London	f	25	77
Cardiff	s	19	66	Manchester	c	21	70
Edinburgh	c	18	64	Newcastle	c	20	68
Glasgow	c	17	63	Ronaldsway	c	16	61

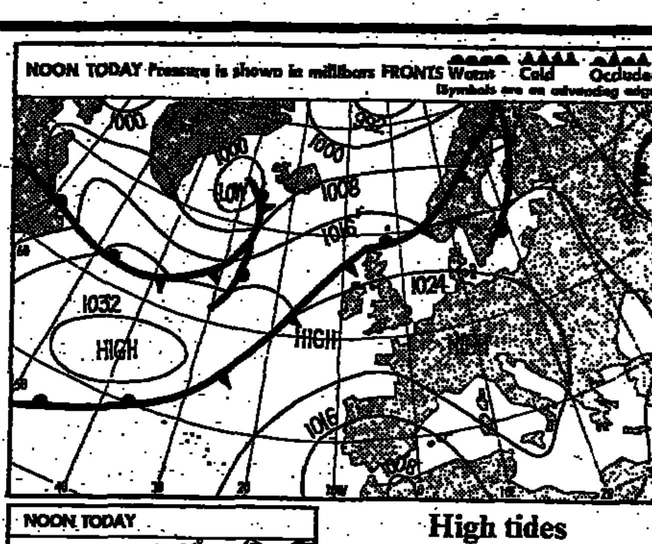
London

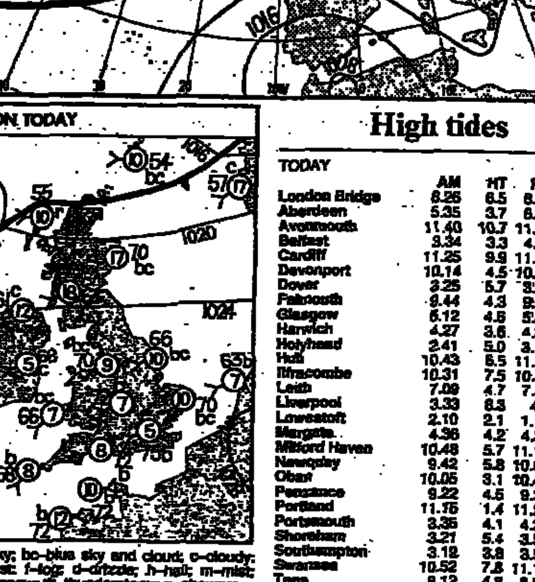
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 26C (79F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 16C (61F). Humidity: 6 pm, 52 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, 0.02in. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 8.6hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,028.4 millibars, steady.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

Highest and lowest

Highest day temp: Yeovilton, 29C (84F); lowest day max: Sumburgh, 12C (54F). Highest rainfall: Folkestone, 0.11in. Highest sunshine: Guernsey, 14.5hr.

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b–blue sky; bc–blue sky and cloud; c–cloudy; o–overcast; f–fog; d–drizzle; h–hail; m–mist; r–rain; s–snow; th–thunderstorm; p–showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled. Temperatures fahrenheit.

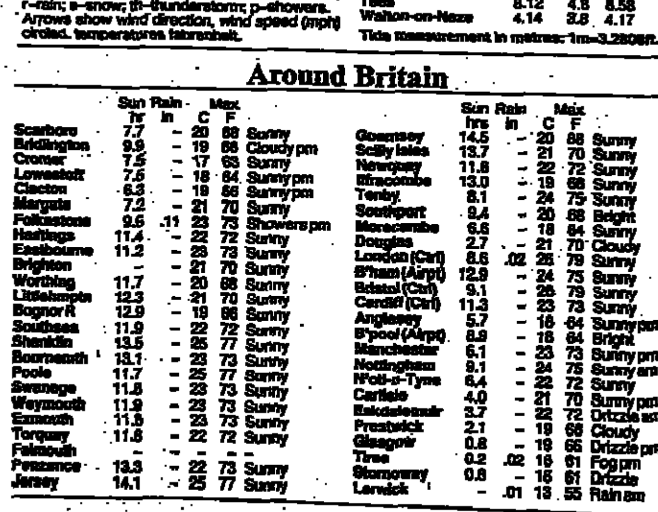
High tides

TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	6.26	6.5	6.29	6.2
Aberdeen	5.35	3.7	6.32	3.5
Avonmouth	11.40	10.7	11.58	10.7
Belfast	3.34	3.3	4.12	3.6
Cardiff	11.25	9.9	11.43	9.9
Devonport	10.14	4.5	10.23	4.7
Dover	3.25	5.7	3.44	5.9
Falmouth	9.44	4.3	9.53	4.5
Glasgow	5.12	4.6	5.39	4.1
Harwich	4.27	3.6	4.34	3.6
Holyhead	2.41	5.0	3.18	4.5
Hull	10.43	6.5	11.26	5.9
Ilfracombe	10.31	7.5	10.55	7.6
Leith	7.09	4.7	7.50	4.6
Liverpool	3.33	8.3	4.0	7.8
Lowestoft	2.10	2.1	1.11	2.4
Margate	4.36	4.2	4.35	4.2
Milford Haven	10.48	5.7	11.10	5.8
Newquay	9.42	5.8	10.05	5.9
Oban	10.05	3.1	10.46	3.2
Penzance	9.22	4.5	9.32	4.7
Portland	11.15	1.4	11.25	1.6
Portsmouth	3.35	4.1	4.24	4.2
Shoreham	3.21	5.4	3.58	5.4
Southampton	3.12	3.8	3.59	3.6
Swansea	10.52	7.8	11.17	7.9
Tees	8.12	4.8	8.58	4.4
Walton-on-Naze	4.14	3.8	4.17	3.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hr	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	7.7	–	20	68	Sunny
Bridlington	9.9	–	19	66	Cloudy pm
Cromer	7.5	–	17	63	Sunny
Lowestoft	7.6	–	18	64	Sunny pm
Clacton	6.3	–	19	66	Sunny pm
Margate	7.2	–	21	70	Sunny
Folkestone	9.6	.11	23	73	Showers pm
Hastings	11.4	–	22	72	Sunny
Eastbourne	11.2	–	23	73	Sunny
Brighton	–	–	21	70	Sunny
Worthing	11.7	–	20	68	Sunny
Littlehmptn	12.3	–	21	70	Sunny
Bognor R	12.9	–	19	66	Sunny
Southsea	11.9	–	22	72	Sunny
Shanklin	13.5	–	25	77	Sunny
Bournemth	13.1	–	23	73	Sunny
Poole	11.7	–	25	77	Sunny
Swanage	11.8	–	23	73	Sunny
Weymouth	11.9	–	23	73	Sunny
Exmouth	11.8	–	23	73	Sunny
Torquay	11.8	–	22	72	Sunny
Falmouth	–	–	–	–	–
Penzance	13.3	–	22	73	Sunny
Jersey	14.1	–	25	77	Sunny

	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Guernsey	14.5	–	20	68	Sunny
Scilly Isles	13.7	–	21	70	Sunny
Newquay	11.8	–	22	72	Sunny
Ilfracombe	13.0	–	19	66	Sunny
Tenby	8.1	–	24	75	Sunny
Southport	9.4	–	20	68	Bright
Morecambe	6.6	–	18	64	Sunny
Douglas	2.7	–	21	70	Cloudy
London (Ctrl)	8.6	.02	26	79	Sunny
B'ham (Airpt)	12.9	–	24	75	Sunny
Bristol (Ctrl)	9.1	–	26	79	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctrl)	11.3	–	23	73	Sunny
Anglesey	5.7	–	18	64	Sunny pm
B'pool (Airpt)	8.9	–	18	64	Bright
Manchester	6.1	–	23	73	Sunny pm
Nottingham	9.1	–	24	75	Sunny am
N'cstl-o-Tyne	6.4	–	22	72	Sunny
Carlisle	4.0	–	21	70	Sunny pm
Eskdalemuir	3.7	–	22	72	Drizzle am
Prestwick	2.1	–	19	66	Cloudy
Glasgow	0.8	–	19	66	Drizzle pm
Tiree	0.2	.02	16	61	Fog pm
Stornoway	0.8	–	16	61	Drizzle
Lerwick	–	.01	13	55	Rain am

Abroad

MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Ajaccio	s	23	73	Copenhgn	c	18	64	Majorca	c	24	75	Rio de Jan			
Akrotiri	s	27	81	Corfu	s	29	84	Malaga	f	22	72	Rome	s	27	81
Alexandria	c	27	81	Dallas				Malta*	s	25	77	Salzburg	s	23	73
Algiers	f	29	84	Dublin	c	19	66	Melbourne	r	11	52	Sao Paulo*	c	24	75
Amsterdam	c	21	70	Dubrovnik	s	24	75	Mexico C*	f	22	72	S Francisco*	c	20	68
Athens	s	27	81	Faro	f	22	72	Miami*	s	28	82	Santiago*	s	14	57
Bahrain				Florence	f	28	82	Milan	s	25	77	Seoul	r	21	70
Barbados*	c	28	82	Frankfurt	s	21	70	Montreal*	f	25	77	Singapore	s	31	88
Barcelona	c	21	70	Funchal	f	22	72	Moscow	c	15	59	Stockholm	f	19	66
Beirut	s	27	81	Geneva	s	24	75	Munich	s	21	70	Strasbourg	s	23	73
Belgrade	c	19	66	Gibraltar	c	19	66	Nairobi*	c	24	75	Sydney	s	17	63
Berlin	c	19	66	Helsinki	th	19	66	Naples*	f	26	79	Tangier	c	22	72
Bermuda*	f	26	79	Hongkong	c	29	84	New Delhi	s	32	90	Tel Aviv	s	28	82
Biarritz	f	21	70	Innsbruck	s	25	77	New York*	c	21	70	Tenerife			
Boulogne	s	19	66	Istanbul	c	24	75	Nice	s	24	75	Tokyo	f	28	82
Bordeaux	s	27	81	Jiddah	s	35	95	Oslo	s	19	66	Toronto*	r	15	59
Brussels	s	22	72	Jo'burg				Ottawa				Tunis	s	34	93
Budapest	c	22	72	Karachi	c	34	93	Paris	s	24	75	Valencia	f	21	70
Buen Aires				Las Palmas*	s	23	73	Peking	s	32	90	Vancouver*	s	14	57
Cairo	s	31	88	Lisbon	c	22	72	Perth	s	19	66	Venice	s	25	77
Cape Tn	c	14	57	Locarno	s	25	77	Prague*	f	16	61	Vienna	s	23	73
C'blanca	c	23	73	L Angeles				Reykjavik	c	7	45	Warsaw	f	20	68
Chicago*	f	32	90	Luxembg	s	21	70	Rhodes	s	27	81	Washington*	c	21	70
Cologne	f	21	70	Madrid	r	15	59	Riyadh	s	41	106	Zurich	s	25	77

* denotes Sunday's figures are latest available

